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Fears for Schools Council

Fears have greatly increased for the future of the Schools Council after an extremely critical account of the council and its activities. The account, given in confidential oral evidence by Department of Education and Science officials to the Trenaman committee of inquiry, has been described as dynamite by one council member. Mrs Nancy Trenaman, principal of St Anne's College, Oxford, who carried out the inquiry for the Government, considered that radical changes proposed by the DES amounted to closure of the present council Page 2

War on Want rebuked

War on Want has been reprimanded by Mr Terence FitzGerald, the Chief Charity Commissioner, for reckless and harmful activities that threatened the general image of all charities. Mr FitzGerald's outspoken rebuke was made in a letter to Mr John Lee, Conservative MP for Nelson and Colne, after a complaint about the charity's campaign on unemployment in the United Kingdom. Mr Lee objected to the campaign emphasizing Labour Party support Page 6

Trudeau victory on constitution

The Canadian House of Commons voted overwhelmingly in favour of a Government measure to patriate Canada's constitution from Britain. With Quebec the only province to oppose the formula, Canadians expect to have their constitution home early in the new year Page 7

Cuba accused of spying

In a confidential report circulated to its allies, the United States has accused Cuba of spying, attempting to control the Nicaraguan revolution and to induce the violent overthrow of the Guatemala and El Salvador Governments and of interfering in the affairs of Colombia, Jamaica, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic Page 8

Heath returns to the attack

Calling again on the world's leaders to take united action to stabilize the international monetary system, Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, said yesterday that monetarism no longer had any intellectual justification, if it ever did Page 2

Opus Dei gets guidelines

Opus Dei, the Roman Catholic lay organization that has been criticized for, among other things, occasionally causing a split between parents and children, has been given four principles by Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster Back page

Author who exposed spies

Nigel West, the author, is believed the current ogre of spy revelations. He said he gave *The Sunday Times* the names Leo Long and Edward Scott because he was interested in establishing the truth. He denied that he was part of a witch-hunt Back page

Oil strike off

The threat of a strike by tanker drivers disappeared after almost 4,000 workers from three of the main oil companies rejected shop stewards' recommendations to take industrial action and accepted 8.1 per cent pay offers Page 2

Steel loss cut

British Steel Corporation cut its losses to £196m in the first six months of this financial year, compared with a loss of £665m in the whole of last year Page 15

730,000 gns sale

A brood mare, Greenland Park, fetched an English record price of 730,000 guineas at the Tattersalls December Sales at Newmarket Page 20

Howe fails to satisfy Tories who want stimulus to economy

By Julian Haviland, Anthony Bevins and David Blake

Sir Geoffrey Howe's economic statement to Parliament yesterday, in which he announced a net increase of some £5,000m in planned public expenditure for next year, left the growing number of Conservative MPs who want some stimulus to the economy deeply dissatisfied, and the Opposition derisive.

Conservative backbenchers emerged unconvinced last night from a private meeting in which the Chancellor used his familiar arguments about the key to recovery being the need to make industry competitive. There were more critical than supportive comments, and he was said to have been heard for the most part in weary silence.

Sir Geoffrey said in his announcement that the increase of £5,000m would be about the same as this year "in cost terms".

The Chancellor, who forecast a final figure for inflation in the current year of about 12 per cent, and a reduction to about 10 per cent in 1982, confirmed that the level of spending in 1982-83, which last March was planned at £110,000m in cash, would be allowed to rise to about £115,000m net.

Employees' national insurance contributions will rise by 1 per cent from April, Sir Geoffrey said.

Increases in programmes of about £6,000m would include a £1,300m rise in the external financing limits of the nationalised industries and £1,350m—rather more than the House had expected—for increased local authority expenditure.

But this would be offset, he said, by about £1,000m in programme cuts, of which half is to come from a general cut of at least 2 per cent, and, in some cases, much more in almost all cash-limited expenditure.

As expected, the Chancellor announced that all social security benefits would be uprated next year by the full amount of inflation. But only long-term benefits, including retirement pensions, will be increased by the two pence in the pound by which they will fall short of inflation this year.

This was badly received in all parts of the House. Sir Geoffrey's argument is that since living standards for those in work are falling, it is reasonable that short-term benefits—unemployment, sickness, injury and maternity benefits—should not be raised this year by the full amount.

His critics in the party say that the resultant saving of about £180m is simply not worth the likely cost in political popularity.

Health service charges are to go up by more than the rate of inflation: prescription charges will rise by as much as 30 per cent to £1.30 from April. This will yield £40m a year, and help ensure a real increase in resources for the health service.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that the pattern of exemptions, which will not be changed, means that two out of every three prescriptions will continue to be provided free.

Students' living standards will fall since their grants will be raised by only 4 per cent, the same rate as the Government is allowing for pay rises in the public service.

The angriest Opposition shouts greeted the announcement that the rate support grant for England will be reduced from 59.1 per cent to 56 per cent next year, with the levels in Scotland and Wales being similarly scaled down.

The Chancellor refused to accept from Mr Peter Shore, Opposition Spokesman for Treasury and Economic Affairs that this reduction would mean a certain increase of 10 per cent for all ratepayers. He said that some two-thirds of the increase in public expenditure announced yesterday was attributable to overspending by local authorities, and it was important to ensure proper and effective control of the growth of their expenditure.

Sir Geoffrey said that his ministerial colleagues would consult local authorities on the assumption that council rents would rise by an average of £2.50 a week. When there were protests at this figure, he recalled that almost half council tenants received help with rents.

The Chancellor told the House that he expected output to rise next year by about 1 per cent, and manufacturing output—rather more rapidly. The outlook was for gradual recovery.

This prognosis raised hollow laughter from the Labour benches, and when Sir Geoffrey finished, Mr Shore was severe. The Chancellor was the principal gravedigger for the British economy, and the whole ghastly experiment of his monetary policies had been a disastrous failure.

Conservative backbenchers were last night considering revolt against two separate aspects of the Chancellor's statement on a 2 per cent real cut in supplementary benefit and on the cut in rate support grant. One senior backbencher described the overall mood of the party as one of deep anxiety.

In the chamber, the anxieties of Conservative backbenchers were plain from their questions, most of which the Chancellor either could not or would not answer.

Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the Conservative backbenchers and also of the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee, invited Sir Geoffrey to put the Government's resources behind privately-financed public works "to bring some hope to our people". Mr du Cann suggested the Severn Barrage and Channel link proposals.

Sir Ian Gilmour, a severe critic of his former colleague, asked what effect the proposed changes would have on the Tax and Prices Index. He was not told.

One influential moderate commented that the attack on supplementary benefits was intolerable when compared with pledges made by the Chancellor and other ministers only last year: that the safety net for the poorest members of the community would be safeguarded from the effects of inflation.

There was talk last night of a meeting early next week to consider action to be taken by rebel backbenchers against the package.

Britain's economy will grow by 1 per cent next year, the first time it has expanded since the Government took office. But Treasury forecasts yesterday estimating this showed that inflation will stay firmly in double figures throughout 1982, and unemployment will average 2,900,000 among adults in the 1982-83 fiscal year. If school leavers are added, the total goes up to well above three million, though the Chancellor expects some reduction before the end of 1982.

Other main points in the Treasury forecast are that the United Kingdom will have a big balance of payments surplus next year, at £3bn after a £6bn surplus this year.

□ The Chancellor's failure to announce any new spending on employment measures, although expected, led to disappointment in trade union circles last night (David Nicholson-Lord writes). The £780m "addition" to next year's planned £2bn employment spending has already been accounted for, mostly by spending on special employment measures, particularly the youth opportunities programme, as announced by the Prime Minister in July.

The main points

Insurance: National insurance contributions paid by employees go up 1 per cent to 8.75 per cent from April. Those earning average wage of £150 a week will pay £13.12, an extra £1.50 a week. Upper earnings limit (raised to £220 a week) means weekly payments of £19.25 a week, increase of £3.75. Employers' rate unchanged.

Prescriptions: Up 30p to £1.30 from April.

Rates and rents: Average household increase next year likely to be about 15 per cent as rate support grant in England is reduced. Average council rents up by about £2.50 a week.

Spectacles, teeth: Charges for routine dental treatment up from £9 maximum to £13; cost of NHS spectacles up from £8.30 to £15 per lens.

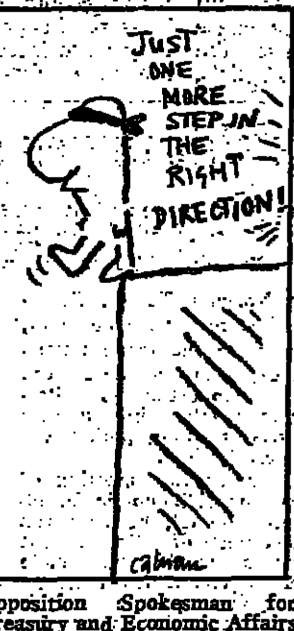
Defence: An extra £480 million allocated.

Employment: Extra £800m goes to the existing £2,000m programme.

Borrowing: Nationalized industries new borrowing held to £1,300m—about half of what was requested.

Pensions: To be fully protected against inflation.

Grants: Student grants up by 4 per cent. No allowance for inflation made in either minimum grant or parental contributions.





The mark of tragedy 3,000 ft up on Mont St. Pietro

Soldiers from the French Foreign Legion and the police yesterday recovered the black box, and some of the victims, from the chartered Yugoslav DC9 which crashed on Mont St Pietro seven minutes before it was due to land at Ajaccio, Corsica. The small piece of fuselage wedged on a ridge at 3,000 ft (above) is one of the few recognizable pieces of the airliner which hit the mountain killing all 168 passengers and a crew of six. Yugoslav and French investigators are at work. Newspapers in Yugoslavia, including the official agency Tanjug, are blaming unspecified airport equipment as being not the most up to date for the whims of the climate. The Yugoslav Government has proclaimed Friday as a day of national mourning.

Warsaw strike alert after raid on cadets

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Dec 2

Poland appeared today to be heading for a fresh round of potentially explosive confrontation between the Government and Solidarity, the independent trade union.

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, today put the 900,000 members of the union's Warsaw branch on strike alert, after police had stormed into a firemen's academy here to end a cadet sit-in.

The police action will almost certainly set back attempts to forge a coalition-style Government of National Understanding and undermine any hope of a winter without large-scale labour unrest. That at least was the view expressed today by Solidarity activists after an emergency meeting at the union's Warsaw headquarters. The union's national executive met late tonight to discuss whether further measures—such as broadening the strike threat on to a national level—should be taken.

Some 1,000 police had cordoned off the academy since the weekend, initially to starve out the occupying firemen cadets, then, when this failed, simply to back up the Government's offer of talks if the building was vacated. But most of the cadets stayed put.

Then yesterday afternoon, the Politburo met, and according to informed sources, authorized the police move. Special riot police were brought in during the night and shortly before noon today they moved into the building.

The cadets had been occupying the academy building to press the Government into "demilitarizing" the college. Such action would free it from the special restrictions binding police, fire, and military academies and allow the college to benefit from a new higher education Bill being considered by the Polish Parliament.

The Bill is designed to democratize Poland's higher education system and provide, among others, for the free elections of college rectors. About 70 colleges throughout Poland are staging similar protests.

But the cadets' protest appears to have pushed the Communist Party too far. The Government appears, in making the move, to have calculated that Solidarity would not react excessively to the police action.

Mr Stefan Olszowski, generally regarded as a hard-line member of the party's Politburo, told a high-ranking Western visitor last night that he was confident that the Front of National Understanding could be brought about over the next few weeks. But in the light of Solidarity's comments—even before the police raid—this seems over-optimistic.

The party leadership seems to have come to the conclusion that it is more important to hold firm in certain key ideological areas — maintaining party committees in factories, ensuring that the party secures powerful jobs in universities and elsewhere—than to strike conciliatory postures in order to win Solidarity over to the coalition Government.

According to one party ideologue, the logic underpinning this is that the hardships in the coming winter will force Solidarity into an accommodating position in any case.

However, the immediate effect of the police action has been to bring Solidarity and student demonstrators closer together.

Whitelaw announces jails crisis package

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

As prison officers at Strangeways jail, Manchester, took industrial action yesterday in protest at overcrowding, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced he had been given more money to deal with the prison crisis.

In 1982-83, £110m more will be available for law and order than was estimated in the public expenditure White Paper.

Earlier, prison governors through their union told Mr Whitelaw that squalor and human degradation in Britain's prisons were fuelling inmate discontent and threatening the breakdown of the penal system.

Mr Whitelaw's response to the growing alarm also includes greater emphasis than hitherto on parliamentary powers for emergency action.

The Criminal Justice Bill to be published today will include permanent provisions similar to those in the temporary legislation introduced to meet last year's prison emergency after industrial action by prison officers.

Under those powers, the Home Secretary would have to lay an Order before Parliament which would, subject to an affirmative resolution, directly cut the prison population.

The Order would have to specify the categories of offender to be released up to six months before their normal remission date.

Powers for courts to suspend part of a prison sentence are in Section 47 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, which Mr Whitelaw intends to bring into operation in the spring. The Criminal Justice Bill will make the powers more flexible.

Mr Whitelaw acknowledged in the Commons that conditions in some prisons were unacceptable and announced plans for two more prisons, at Bovington, Herts, and Lockwood in Oxfordshire. He said that during the 1980s major reconstruction projects were being planned at over 60 establishments.

There is now provision for about 150 more probation officers in 1982-83 than now.

The governors have told Mr Whitelaw the prison population should be reduced to 32,000.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Law Society seeks better tax deal for the married

By Lorna Bourke

The Law Society yesterday called for urgent interim measures to deal with the inequitable tax treatment of married couples compared with separated or divorced partners.

"We have become concerned to note the present very wide disparity of treatment for tax purposes between the married and separated family", it says in a memorandum to the Inland Revenue. "The present system appears to penalize spouses and parents who remain married".

Since the Government published its Green Paper on the taxation of husband and wife in December 1980, some 500 individuals and 50 organizations have made their views known. Almost all have favoured total separation of the tax affairs of husbands and wives.

The Law Society has already made its representations—it is in favour of mandatory separate taxation—but yesterday's memorandum calls for measures to produce a more equitable situation on the breakdown of a marriage.

The Government has made it plain that a total reform of the tax system to take account of women's changed status is unlikely before the end of the decade. But the Law Society's view is that measures are needed now to redress the imbalance which penalizes married couples.

"We would like to record the view that, under current tax laws, a separated spouse and parent is placed in a far more advantageous tax position than a married spouse, and this appears to be contrary to public policy," the memorandum says.

The Law Society also urges that all maintenance payments to a former spouse or children, be made without deduction of tax. At the moment only payments defined as "small maintenance payments" can be made without deduction of tax. The maximum amount which can currently be paid without deduction of tax is £33 a week for a former spouse and £18 a week for a child.

The Law Society also recommends that all payments made to support a child be treated as the child's income, unless otherwise stated.

This would mean that the tax advantages of the child receiving income in its own right would not depend on the wording of a maintenance order.

Other recommendations include a change in the law to allow tax relief on loans raised by a husband to buy out his wife's share of the matrimonial property. At the moment, tax relief on such a loan is allowable only if the house was purchased in joint names.

Heart-breaking decision—who to save

Children die as money runs out

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Ninety-seven children have died waiting for bone marrow transplants at the Westminster Hospital, London, because the hospital cannot afford to carry out more than 25 a year.

Some adult leukaemia patients in Britain are also being denied bone marrow transplants because the transplant programme at the Royal Free Hospital, in north London, is also limited to 25 a year. A purpose-built ward, specially designed for transplant patients, has been empty since the hospital opened in 1974, because of lack of funds.

Both hospitals have appealed to the regional health authorities for extra financial help but have been told the authorities cannot afford to increase their support.

A bone marrow transplant is a relatively simple operation, where a quantity of marrow is taken from the pelvic bone of the donor and given, by means of a transfusion, to the recipient. The cells find their own way to the recipient's bone marrow and multiply there.

It increases the chances of survival for people with acute myeloid leukaemia five fold but it is being used at the Westminster Hospital for babies born with serious disorders of the metabolism and has proved almost 100 per cent successful.

Sunday Journal, Oxford



One baby who was lucky. "Six out of seven are left to die".

Professor John Hobbs, who is carrying out the programme at the Westminster, said yesterday that out of 26 transplants performed, 25 of the children had survived.

Most of the children have a disorder known as gargoylism in which a vital enzyme is missing from the body's cells. It metabolizes a mucoid substance. Without the enzyme, the mucoid substance builds up, leading to an enlarged liver and spleen, crippled joints, impaired vision and brain damage.

If a bone marrow transplant is carried out before the child is one year old, the new bone marrow produces the necessary enzyme and virtually all these symptoms are avoided.

Professor Hobbs said yesterday: "It has been a terrible thing to watch children die, inch by inch, of an incurable disease.

"It is even more terrible to watch the same children die knowing that with an extra little bit of finance you could probably save them. We have had 97 children die on our waiting list in the last five years, all of whom could have been saved.

"Each week we have to make the heart-breaking decision of which children we will transplant and which we will not. Yesterday I had to pick one out of seven children with gargoylism for transplanting in January. The rest are left to die because there is no treatment."

His department has an existing budget of £180,000 a year, £46,000 of which is raised from charity. It enables him to carry out about 25 transplants a year, each of which costs about £7,000.

Professor Hobbs is looking for another £114,000 to increase his programme to 40 transplants a year.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Police face riot death charges

Two policemen are to face manslaughter charges in connexion with the death of a disabled man during the riots in the Toxteth area of Liverpool, it was announced yesterday.

The Director of Public Prosecutions made the recommendation after studying a report on the death of Mr David Moore, aged 22.

A spokesman at Merseyside police headquarters said: "Two officers are to be charged with manslaughter in connexion with this incident."

Mr Moore, of Avondale Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, was involved in an accident with a police Land-Rover during the rioting early on July 29.

Butler and wife 'cannot get jobs'

A butler told an industrial tribunal yesterday that he had been rejected for 10 jobs since being unfairly dismissed by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

The tribunal, at Ashford, Kent, has already ruled that Mr David Chopping and his wife, a housekeeper, of Borough Green, Kent, were unfairly dismissed from the Dowager Marchioness's estate at The Owl House, Lamberhurst, in October last year. Yesterday's hearing, which continues today, was to assess compensation.

Court order to hold children

The High Court in Leeds yesterday issued an order to keep in England Jessica and Jason Riley, aged 16 months and two months respectively, after the children's grandparents, Mr and Mrs Terence McArdle, of Morley, near Leeds, said they feared that they may be bound for the Canadian commune of a religious sect that preaches prostitution and child sex.

The couple's daughter and son-in-law, Mr and Mrs Jay Riley, who were said to be members of the Family of Love, vanished from their home in Wakefield last Friday.

Child's damages cut

A £111,500 damages award to Sarah Wallace, aged nine, of Manor Farm, Heacham, Norfolk, who suffered leg deformities as a baby because of a medical blunder, was cut to £51,500 in the Court of Appeal yesterday. Her parents consented to the reduction.

Typists' strike goes on

Talks aimed at ending the six-months strike of 350 Liverpool Corporation typists, secretaries and machine operators broke down last night over the National and Local Government Association's right to discipline strike-breakers.

Prisoner found dead

Neville Menear, aged 24, serving three years for grievous bodily harm and theft imposed at Bodmin Crown Court in 1979, has been found hanged in his cell at Exeter Prison.

Jailhouse rock

A rock band made up of three prisoners and a senior officer from Ford Open Prison near Arundel, Sussex, has made a record in aid of children's charities.

DES critics put Schools Council future in doubt

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

An extremely critical account of the Schools Council and its activities, given in confidential oral evidence by Department of Education and Science (DES) officials to the Trenaman committee of inquiry, has greatly increased fears for the council's future, now under review by the Government.

One council member described the account a transcript of which has come into the possession of *The Times*, as dynamite.

Mrs Nancy Trenaman, Principal of St Anne's College, Oxford, who carried out the inquiry into the Schools Council for the Government, told the DES officials that the changes they were proposing amounted to closure of the council and the creation of a quite different body.

In her report, which ministers are considering, she criticized the council for being too political, overstretched and not as effective as it might be, but recommended that it continue with its present functions of dealing with curriculum development and examinations with only minor changes in its structure.

The DES team, led by Mr Walter Ulrich, Deputy Secretary in charge of the schools branch, were far more damning in their criticism. Mr Ulrich was particularly scathing about the council's staff and secretary. The council required a competent, loyal and submissive staff, he said, but now there seemed to be a serious danger of disorder through lack of control.

That had been averted largely because of the effectiveness of the council's chairman, Mr John Tomlinson, who leaves the post at the end of the year.

The management and organization of the council did not enable it to fulfil its functions properly, Mr Ulrich said. The most serious weakness was the absence of a single body which could be held accountable for the stewardship of public funds. The council's budget this year is £3m, half of which comes from the Government and half from local authorities.

A further serious weakness lay in the principle that members of the council's three main committees should represent specific interest groups, he said. Those deficiencies were most noticeable in the representation of teachers.

The council had had great difficulties in identifying and applying priorities to make the best use of resources. The professional committee, which was dominated by teachers, could, and did, frustrate proper consideration of priorities.

Convocation, the council's "parliament", representing a cross-section of educational interests, should be abolished, Mr Ulrich suggested. There was no need for such a body; its size and public nature afforded little opportunity for useful debate.

The DES did not consider that the reconstitution of the council three years ago had made much change. The new programmes did not seem to amount to much more than an aggregation of minor projects.

Officials doubted the value of some of those very small curriculum development projects, and also the adequacy of arrangements for evaluating their effectiveness.

There was a need for an independent central body, similar to the research councils, to identify gaps in curriculum development work, he suggested. Such a body had to be good at assessing what was going on, quick and effective in repairing deficiencies, and, above all, self-critical.

The DES would like to see a new, reformed, Schools Council with a hierarchical committee structure, headed by a council nominated by the Secretary of State in association with the local authorities, he said.

Ford strike threat after pay talks break down

By Our Labour Reporter

Union leaders representing 54,000 manual workers at Ford last night threatened an all-out strike in the new year after talks with the management broke down when the company refused to improve its final 7.4 per cent pay offer.

The unions are to hold meetings of joint works committees from Ford's 24 plants next Tuesday, and on Wednesday mass meetings will be held to decide whether to support their negotiators' rejection of the offer which is linked to the introduction of a 39-hour week from January, 1983.

Union negotiators emerged from five hours of talks with the company saying the decision to recommend a strike had been taken reluctantly but they believed there was no alternative because the company did not have the welfare of the workforce at heart.

"I believe our workforce will decide to support the rejection and, although people may be very unhappy and reluctant, they will see that we have no other course open to us", said Mr Ronald Todd, national officer of the TGWU and the chief union negotiator at Ford.

Mr Paul Roots, Ford's employee relations director, said: "I find it very difficult to believe that our employees will reject 7.4 per cent in this climate."

The main sticking point in the negotiations was the company's insistence on improved efficiency measures which Ford claims would have been "nullified" by counter proposals put by the unions.

Mr Roots was sceptical about the unions' offer of a national panel of full-time officials to which efficiency problems could be referred from joint works councils in the plants.

Under the offer, weekly basic pay, including attendance supplements, would rise for most Ford workers by £7.50 and £8.04. New average weekly earnings for 40,000 of the company's workforce would rise to £128.44 and £134.33.

☐ Peace talks to try to end the "tea-break" strike at BL's Longbridge car plant got under way last night when the management responded to a union request for a meeting to explore the company's latest offer (Clifford Webb writes from Birmingham).

Heath scorns the 'pretence' of monetarism

By George Clark

Calling again on the world's leaders to take united action to bring stability to the international monetary systems, Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, told an audience of MPs and journalists at a Parliamentary Press Gallery lunch yesterday that monetarism, as they had come to know it over the past two or three years, no longer had any intellectual justification, if it ever did.

"It has lost any pretence of having the principles with which it started", he said. "When one has principal economic advisers on both sides of the Atlantic publicly confessing within a week of each other that they are now proved to be wrong, it is difficult for me to deny them the pleasure of saying so. . . .

"Those who wish to maintain that monetarism has an intellectual basis will say 'We have been defeated by practical events' and I am prepared to grant them that. What they will not acknowledge is that any government, in this as in so many other things, has to deal with practical events, and with people, and not with pure dogmas and theories."

If things went wrong it was not because people were unthinking or objectionable.

"It is a fact which every politician has to take into account: that what the electorate will accept is bound to be determined by the electorate", Mr Heath said. "This is the whole point of politics. We have now reached the point where there is no consistent intellectual economic approach to any of our problems, on either side of the Atlantic."

The determination of the Government to concentrate only on the supply side of economics had failed. It was essential to have a balance between the demand side and the supply side.

After referring to the joint efforts made through the Bretton Woods agreement, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Marshall Plan to restore stability after the war, he contrasted the speed of events then with the "paralysis" which had struck the leaders of the Western world in recent times.

People who had followed in that tradition of cooperation and consultation had now left the scene and the continuity which had begun in 1941 had been broken.

Men with little experience of international affairs had taken over. "Indeed, on the other side of the Atlantic there are those who are proud of the fact that they have shattered the continuity", Mr Heath said.

"This, I believe, is the real danger which confronts us.

"We have to start again and recover the position," he said. "We have not got the pressure of the tremendous experience of the war to stimulate the kind of efforts made in 1945 to 46 so we have to start regionally."

The priority was to get monetary stability so that the economy could recover and businessmen could have some certainty about their future. The only way in Europe was through the European Monetary System (EMS).

"What worries me is that many of the lessons we learnt so painfully in the past are being overlooked today", he said. Britain missed the opportunity of going into the EMS when the pound was rising and, when it reached $2.40, the effect was enormously damaging; then it went back and it was now at $1.95 and still rising. The only way to ensure currency stability was by going into EMS at the time which suited our exporters and which did not put undue pressure on inflation, he said.

High interest rates were the curse of the Western world, and Britain was being dragged along behind the high American rates.

Mr Heath flatly contradicted Mr Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who has said Britain is past the trough of the recession. "I do not believe the end of the recession is in sight", he said. "I think it is being reinforced by the patterns being produced by the Americans and I do not think that Europe can escape the impact of that."

Tanker men reject strike call

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The threat of a tanker drivers' strike was lifted last night when almost 4,000 workers from three of the main oil companies rejected shop stewards' recommendations to take industrial action and instead accepted an 8.1 per cent pay offer.

The first workers to make known their disapproval of the strike call came from Texaco. They voted, according to union officials, by a narrow majority to accept the offer. Their stewards had recommended a series of random one-day strikes.

A later meeting of shop stewards from Esso reported that Transport and General Workers' Union members had voted by two to one to reject the strike recommendation and accept the offer. Shell staff voted by a three to two majority to accept the offer.

Union officials had been confident that the workers would respond to the strike call and Mr Jack Ashwell, the TGWU national secretary for commercial transport, said after the Esso stewards' meeting that he was a bit surprised.

He said the decision to accept the offer which had previously been rejected, had been taken for a variety of reasons. He mentioned the workers' embarrassment at the management's tactics of publishing their average earnings.

Those figures showed that average earnings would range, under the offer, from £170 a week to £217 and Mr Ashwell said many of the drivers' wives were not aware of their earnings because they did not hand over their pay packets.

Mr Ashwell said the average earnings they had produced did not tally with earnings figures of which the stewards were aware.

He said that normally stewards' recommendations would have been accepted by the workers and he thought that another reason for the rejection of the strike call was the fact that Christmas was approaching.

Miners' ballot

☐ The pithead ballot to choose a new president for the National Union of Mineworkers opened yesterday amid unprecedented security arrangements for a trade union election (Our Labour Editor writes).

Strict instructions were in force to prevent possible leaks as to how the men are voting.

The 240,000 miners have a single transferable vote to cast. The four candidates are Mr Trevor Bell, secretary of the union's whitecollar branch, Mr Bernard Donaghy, of Lancashire, Mr Raymond Chadburn, of Nottinghamshire and Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire president.

☐ The arbitration service, Acas, has been called into the dispute which has closed Coventry's schools and colleges for nearly a month with 60,000 pupils and students having to stay at home (the Press Association reports).

The dispute involves school cleaners, caretakers and kitchen staff who are facing pay cuts. They are supported on strike by the rest of the 3,700-strong branch of the National Union of Public Employees.

George Crane

From the sound of bombs to music

John Jamieson, aged 13 (above), was one of a group of Irish children who were flown from Belfast to London for a Christmas party at the home of Mr Naraichi Fujiyama, the Ambassador for Japan.

The 22 youngsters ate turkey and chips, pulled crackers and stood round a Christmas tree as Father Christmas handed out stockings bulging with presents from Japan.

Later they joined in when a girls' choir sang carols and they presented gifts of Irish linen handkerchiefs and a crystal glass to the ambassador and his wife.

The party was arranged by Dr Paul Cook, president of an Anglo-Japanese friendship society, and the Save the Children Fund. The 11 boys and 11 girls, all Protestants, were aged between 10 and 13. Some were physically disabled, others suffered family problems or came from broken homes, and all suffered from the stress of growing up in Belfast.

One youngster spoke of his fear whenever he heard a knock at the door, and another remembered the time a bomb exploded on his street corner. "Children in Ireland suffer so much", Dr Cook said. "I wanted to do something, and this seemed ideal."

As well as being guests of the ambassador, the children enjoyed a sight-seeing tour of London and were taken to see "The Sound of Music", at the Apollo Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue, where they were introduced to Petula Clark and other stars from the show.

Inquiry into battered baby case

Social services chiefs are to set up a special subcommittee to investigate the role played by health visitors, hospital specialists and family doctors in the case of Jason Caesar, the baby who was battered to death by his mother and her lover.

The decision was taken yesterday, during a seven-hour meeting in which Cambridgeshire's social services committee discussed its department's handling of the case.

Mr Stanley Crump, the Deputy Chief Constable, council legal experts and Mr Richard Davis, the social worker in charge of the case, all attended the talks.

Jason Caesar was 19 months old when he was battered to death by Mrs Christina Caesar, aged 25, and Mr Andrew Clark, aged 24, at their home in Darwin Drive, Cambridge.

They were each jailed for five years when a jury at Norwich Crown Court last month found them guilty of manslaughter.

After yesterday's meeting a statement was issued which said: "The committee held a full discussion on the history of the Jason Caesar case and reviewed events in detail. The committee decided to appoint a subcommittee with a view to meeting representatives of the Cambridgeshire Area Health Authority to discuss their involvement.

Tebbit urges unions to back youth programme

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, appealed to the trade unions yesterday to support the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) while a new industrial training policy was being established.

At the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council, he said the reallocation of Government resources would be made easier if companies took on more young people and if unions made it easier for them to do so.

He understood the unions' problems but he sought their help because, if the programme collapsed before there was a new national training plan, the country could be in real trouble.

The council meeting, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, considered a progress report from Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, on the MSC's consultative document, *A New Training Initiative*, published last May.

Sir Richard said: "Unless there is a major investment in new forms of training we shall face continuing high unemployment alongside skill shortages which inhibit economic recovery."

The 1,000 written responses to the document had shown overwhelming support for the MSC's three objectives: Development of skill training, ensuring of basic training for all young people, and a widening of opportunities for adult training or retraining.

The council's deliberations come after speculation in Whitehall that Mr Tebbit is soon to announce a new package of training measures which would add £500m to the Government's £1,500m employment and training measures target for the next financial year.

TUC representatives at yesterday's meeting said employers must make more funds available for training.

The YOP had provoked tremendous pressures on trade unions. Many young people felt that the YOP work content was too high, the training and pay too low.

The CBI group at the NEDC meeting was led by Sir Terence Beckett, the director general, who said the MSC proposals would have no real value until specific action was taken on a national training plan.

The meeting also agreed to set up a study group to examine the industrial policies of other European countries. Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office, has argued that Britain should establish a more formal policy towards industry.

Photograph, page 5

Science report

Plant that goes pink in the face of pollution

By Tony Samstag

Tradescantia, that prolific and perdurable houseplant familiar to most indoor gardeners as wandering Jew or spiderwort, may also function as an early warning system for detecting minute quantities of pollution.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has found that special laboratory strains of the plant show microscopic changes five to 17 days after exposure to polluted air. "When exposed to a mutagen before the plant blooms, mutated cells in the hairs on the *Tradescantia* turn from a normal blue to pink", according to Dr Shahbeg Sandhu, quoted in the EPA Journal.

"Although it's difficult to compare plant mutations to possible human effects", he continues, "we must assume that a substance capable of turning blue cells to pink in flowers might also cause harm to people."

Field tests established that the colour changes, known as "pink events", occurred far less frequently in relatively pristine environments such as the Grand Canyon than in industrial cities.

Researchers are also developing methods for testing chromosomal damage in *Tradescantia*, which would indicate a higher level of damage than gene mutations alone.

The Journal traces the use of bioassays, as these living pollution monitors are known, to the original miners' canary. "The suddenly silenced chirps of a caged canary signalled to miners . . . that the air around them would soon be too dangerous for them, too, to breathe." Other plant bioassays that have shown promise include strains of corn, barley and *Arabidopsis*, a member of the mustard family.

Dr Sandhu says: "Our goal is to develop a battery of mutagen-sensitive bioassays . . . for monitoring environmental quality. We need a battery of bioassays because no single test system can detect all of the chemicals that may be harmful to people."

Source: *EPA Journal, vol 6, no 9*, p 28. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington DC 20460.

EXPRESS DEAL EXPLAINED

Craft print union leaders are to meet Lord Matthews, chief executive of Trafalgar House, the parent company of Express Newspapers, today to hear at first hand proposals to restructure publishing of the *Daily Express, Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*.

General secretaries of the National Graphical Association and the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel asked for talks after speculation that the three titles are to be sold.

Lord Matthews confirmed yesterday that Express Newspapers is being "de-merged" from its parent company but denied a sale was in prospect.

He said: "Reports in today's newspapers that the *Daily Express* and its associated titles are up for sale are untrue. Express Group newspapers are currently making a profit, not a loss, as reported in today's *Times*."

The National Union of Journalists' chapel of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* last night called for a reassurance over conditions of contract.

CORRECTION

Tribune states it has been an independent socialist newspaper since 1937 and, contrary to a report on Tuesday, has never been involved in organizing a party within a party.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 38; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.60; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Ulster police back internment call

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The Police Federation in Northern Ireland yesterday backed calls for selective internment as evidence continued to mount that the RUC and the Garda are having an exceptional drive against the Provisional IRA.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation of England and Wales, said in Belfast: "I am persuaded that the clear majority of Ulster police believe there is a case for selective internment of IRA gunmen."

Nationalist politicians reacted bitterly to his remarks but there was strong support from Unionist leaders. Mr Michael Canavan, spokesman on law and order for the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said the aim should be to bring the communities together and not to return to jackboot repression.

Inspector Alan Wright, of the Police Federation of Northern Ireland, defended Mr Griffiths's call. "If it is not possible under the present laws to put these people away in the normal courts then the government must take some cognisance of what we say. It is an emotive issue and the idea may not be acceptable, but I am talking about saving the lives of civilians and police officers."

In the past fornight the police in Northern Ireland have made sweeps in which people said to have connexions with the Republican movement have been arrested and held under anti-terrorism laws for seven days.

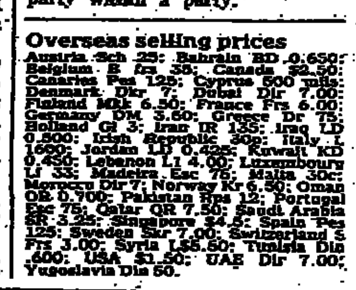
In the Republic, the police have had a run of successful operations against the IRA, the most notable of which was the discovery early this week of a training camp at Cruit Island in West Donegal.

The previous week, police in co Monaghan discovered a cache of arms in a disused quarry. Last week, police in co Louth arrested two men after a car chase and discovered an Armalite rifle and other weapons.

Security on the border is more intensive than for some time. The RUC and Garda patrols are able to monitor each other's radio messages and regular meetings are held in border areas to coordinate the campaign.

The Republic appears to be increasingly willing to try to overcome the constitutional ban on extradition of political offenders. The two governments are believed to be studying ways of legally defining a political offence, so that IRA members may be sent to Northern Ireland for trial. There are also indications of a more flexible attitude towards allowing RUC officers to be present during the interrogation of IRA suspects in the South.





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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Air traffic protest at 'misses'

Air traffic controllers called yesterday for changes to the system of investigating "near misses" after the incident involving the Duke of Edinburgh.

Under existing Civil Aviation Authority regulations, the findings of the investigation committee into the incident last Friday will remain secret.

"It is highly regrettable that there is not a more open system", said an executive controller at the West Drayton control centre. "As things stand now, blame is often directed towards us, certainly in the eyes of the public, which is entirely unwarranted. But we have no opportunity to make public our version of events."

A Civil Aviation Authority spokesman said the findings of the Air Miss Investigation panel were never published so as not to deter pilots from filing reports about such incidents.

Fare cuts put traffic up 7%

Merseyside Passenger Transport Committee was told yesterday that during the first four-week period since public transport fares were cut on October 4, passenger traffic had increased by 7 per cent on buses and suburban trains.

The fall in revenue was 2.6 per cent less than had been estimated. Members were warned that the figures might not be representative over a whole year. The reductions could still depend on the result of the legal action in which the Greater London Council is involved.

Pools winners share £1.2m



A Middlesbrough man and an Oxfordshire woman set a new football pools record yesterday wth a shared win of £1,211,020. Littlewoods, the pools company, said it was the first time two winners had won more than £600,000 each in one week.

Mr Ken Smith, a British Steel draughtsman who said yesterday he had been fearing redundancy, and the Oxfordshire woman, a shopkeeper who wishes to remain anonymous, each received £605,510.

Mr Smith's son, Stephen, aged 13, a West Ham supporter (with his father, above) persuaded him to alter his entry to the winning selection. "Stephen made me change my coupon from a draw for Manchester City and Ipswich to one between West Ham and Leeds and it really paid off", Mr Smith said.

Armed robbery twins jailed

Twin brothers aged 23 were jailed yesterday for armed robbery. John Patrick Conway and his brother, Francis, of Ennismore Avenue, Greenford, London, Both denied the charges at the Central Criminal Court.

Francis Conway was sentenced to six years jail, for robbing a brick works contractor of £3,500 in March last year, and a further 12 months for the breach of conditions of a suspended prison sentences.

John Conway was sentenced to six years jail for robbing a security guard of £5,629 two years ago. He was also sentenced to two years, to run concurrently, for possessing a shotgun and six months for breaking the conditions of a suspended prison sentence.

Man dies of wounds from 1914-18 War

A veteran, of the Battle of the Somme in the 1914-18 War died from his wounds on Sunday. An inquest verdict on Mr George Joseph Linthwaite, of Mansfield Road, South Croydon, recorded that he died "a victim of the King's enemy".

Dr Rufus Crompton, a pathologist, said that there was a defect in the skull caused by a shrapnel wound and long-standing lung desease caused by wartime gassing.

Witness dies at court

Mr Alan Arkey, an ironmonger, of Buckfastleigh, died at Teignmouth Magistrates' Court, Devon, yesterday while waiting to give evidence in a licensing case.

SDP: Recruitment

Membership drift in Ulster will break new ground

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The Social Democrats have decided to launch a recruitment drive in Northern Ireland early next year, making them the only British political party to organize actively in the province.

An eight-member committee has been set up in Belfast, and in the new year it will begin establishing a policy towards Northern Ireland to be recommended to the party nationally. There is little doubt that it will stand by the principle adopted by all the main political parties in Ireland and Britain: that there can be no change in the constitutional status of the province without majority agreement.

Mr Peter Brooks, a Belfast historian and secretary of the new committee, said approval to establish a recruitment organization in Northern Ireland was given by the steering committee. He added: "The SDP offers people in Northern Ireland the opportunity for the first time to vote for a party that has a chance of coming to power. The province has only 12 MPs and the SDP already has double that".

No British-based party has previously shown any serious interest in recruiting in Ulster. The Northern Ireland Labour Party is a small and insignificant force in Ulster Politics; the Ulster Liberal Party is almost defunct and the Conservatives have never organized in the province except through the Unionist connexion.

The SDP's main local attraction, at least initially, will be its national status. The party that stands to lose most from a successful drive by the Social Democrats is the non-sectarian Alliance Party, which has already lost a lot of support to more extreme elements mainly because of tensions created by the hunger strike and the Rev Ian Paisley's "Third Force".

With the province in turmoil and people back to "tribal politics" it is difficult to see how the Social Democrats could make any significant impact in the foreseeable future. Mr Brooks said a main aim would be to cross the sectarian divide.

He added: "in strong contrast to the Labour Party and the Tories the SDP wants to have an active contribution from Northern Ireland in devising policies towards the province. We have been prevented from participating in the debate and a lot of ignorant things are said about us.

"It will be an entirely new concept for Ulster people to vote for a party with a large membership at Westminster and the prospect of forming a government. At the moment we know that no local party can get more than a few MPs".

No decisions have been taken about when to fight local elections but party workers in Northern Ireland hope to be ready to put forward candidates at the general election.

Dr David Owen addressed a small gathering of potential SDP voters in a Belfast hotel a month ago, and at that time he was non-commital about whether the SDP would organize in Northern Ireland. Mr Brooks said approval to do so came only a few days ago.

SDP: The twenty-fifth MP

Why I quit, by Ronald Brown

With a parting shot at the "extremism, viciousness and spitefulness" in the Labour Party, Mr Ronald Brown, MP for Hackney, South, yesterday became the SDP's twenty-fifth MP.

At a Westminster press conference, and in a letter to Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, Mr Brown made clear that it was his experience as a member of the subcommittee of the party's London regional council, which has been hearing appeals from moderate councillors excluded from the local government lists of London Labour parties, that finally helped to drive him out.

"I have had to sit there night after night listening to the most appalling abuse of people who have served the Labour Party for many years, many of them my personal friends", he said. And in his letter, he criticized Mr Foot for failing to act against the far left.

"In all these matters you appear unable to take the necessary action one expects from a leader of the Labour Party", he said.

Mr Brown told Mr Foot: "The time has come for me to recognize that the Labour Party I joined and worked for over all the years has now gone. The name exists, but it is a pale shadow of the dynamic, passionate, caring party to which I devoted myself".

Mr Brown, an MP since 1964, was reluctant to comment on the difficulties that may lie ahead for him and the alliance after the statement on Monday by Mr Jeffery Roberts, who has already been adopted as the Liberal candidate in his constituency, that he will not stand down.

But Mr John Roper, the SDP's chief whip, who was at the press conference, pointed out the provision in the alliance's guidelines for allocating seats, that each party's sitting MPs on January 1 will be recognized as the candidates in their existing constituencies, provided they are readopted in the form laid down by their respective party rules.

Explaining his decision to join the SDP, Mr Brown remarked: "I am a team man, not a loner. I want to do the best I can for my constituency and my country and I now regard the SDP as the one team that can achieve the things I want to see happen."

In a letter to Mr Ronald Hayward, the Labour Party's general secretary, Mr Brown said: "I have found the vicious extremism, now endemic in the party as a result of the infiltration of people who subscribe to a philosophy that is wholly unacceptable to me, utterly repulsive."

Local councillors should face election every year under the proportional representation system of voting, Mr John Cartwright, the SDP's spokesman in Parliament on the environment, said yesterday (Hugh Clayton writes).

"Annual elections are a much better safeguard of accountability than referenda", he said in an account of his party's plans to reform local government. He regarded the Local Government and Finance Bill, now before Parliament, as a device by ministers to usurp power from local authorities.

Mr Cartwright, MP for Woolwich, East, said at a meeting of the Town and Country Association in London that the case for proportional representation was even stronger in local government than in parliamentary elections.

Low turnouts in local elections had often produced abrupt and sweeping changes in control of local authorities. "The sort of wild lurch that is not accounted for by a change in public opinion is not good for local government", he declared.

Bromley alone in GLC fares protest, QC says

By Francis Gibb

A QC yesterday rejected a claim put to the House of Lords that the London Borough of Bromley's challenge to the Greater London Council over its cheaper fares scheme was part of a widespread revolt by ratepayers.

Mr David Alexander, QC, told the five Law Lords that counsel for Bromley said they could infer that the borough was backed in its legal action by other London boroughs. "No such inference can be drawn", he said. "You have before you one challenge by one London Borough."

It was usual that where other boroughs did support legal action by one borough, they joined together as plaintiffs in the legal proceedings, such as in the recent case of "Camden and other boroughs v the Department of the Environment."

But no such action had been taken in these proceedings, Mr Alexander said. "It is quite inappropriate to infer that other boroughs support Bromley in this appeal." He said it was naive to suggest that te GLC would totally ignore the effect on the ratepayers of its proposal to levy an extra 6.1p rate to pay for a cut in bus and underground fares of one quarter, particularly "when the balance of power is close."

"Ratepayers constitute a significant proportion of the electorate; on the basis of one ratepayer per household, they amount to two-fifths. They can express their approval of policy both through the ballot box, as they did in May, 1981, and at a later date if they disapprove."

The cost to the ratepayers was cearly a factor which had been laid before the council, and it had been taken into account, Mr Alexander said.

Countering criticisms that the benefits of the scheme, launched on October 4, were slight, he said that the council was also mindful of its aim to halt the decline on London Transport.

He agreed that the cheaper fares scheme benefited visitors to London who did not pay rates. But they included visitors to both commercial and domestic tatepayers, whose employees also benefited from the cheaper fares. A good transport system was an amenity in a modern city for everyone, he said.

Mr Alexander was making his closing speech for the GLC on the sixth day of its appeal against a Court of Appeal ruling that it acted illegally in levying an extra tate to pay for a 25 per cent cut in fares.

Bromley is contesting the scheme before Lord Wilberforce, (presiding), Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Cost of lead in petrol

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Friends of the Earth claimed yesterday that the cost of adding lead to petrol cancelled out the financial benefit won through lower fuel consumption. Mr Brian Price, the organization's pollution consultant, said in London: "It is to be an important campaigning point for us to get lead out of petrol.

"There is the energy cost of worn-out exhaust systems which corrode more quickly when you put lead into petrol. Our evidence suggests that adding lead to petrol costs energy rather than saves energy."

The claim came amid new efforts to alert people to the dangers of damaging the environment. The Council of Environment Ministers of the EEC will today debate the possibility of harmonizing laws throughout the Community on poisonous gases in vehicle exhausts.

Mr Steve Billcliffe, the new campaign director of Friends of the Earth, said the organization wanted people to report cases of industrial pollution to it. "We want to expose the midnight cowboys, the dumpers at night out of the back door of industry."

Meanwhile quangos and voluntary organizations formed a new group to implement in Britain the World Conservation Strategy suggested last year by the International Council for Nature Conservation.

Rapist was 'addicted to sex'

Stephen Whitehouse, aged 27, was jailed for life yesterday after admitting a series of sex attacks on schoolgirls and women starting when he was 12 years old.

Whitehouse needed sex "like an alcoholic needs drink or a drug addict needs drugs. It was a craving he was unable to control", said Mr Patrick Hamlin. counsel for the defence.

Yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, Mr James Miskin, the Recorder of London, told him: "I believe you are now very sorry, but that remorse was never reflected in any way in the past until you were, happily caught.

"You raped and tried to rape a whole series of young women and some of them very young, 12 and 14. You did it at knifepoint for almost all the time and more often than not you accompanied rape or attempted rape with collateral filth".

Whitehouse, a British Rail guard, of High Street, Horsell, Woking, Surrey, had admitted five rapes and one attempted rape. He asked for one rape two attempted rapes, three indecent assaults, three assaults causing bodily harm and five other minor assaults to be taken in consideration.

The attacks began, he confessed to the police, when he was a schoolboy aged 12 and assaulted a woman in Ramsgate. He sat in the dock with his head bowed as Mr Michael Wright QC, for the prosecution, gave details of the charges.

In 1976, he attacked and raped at knifepoint a girl aged 12 in Bordon, Hampshire. After that attack, Whitehouse was interviewed

Between then and May of this year, Whitehouse attacked several girls and women. One victim, a girl aged 16, who in April of this year was cut on the face as she fought him off, was able to give the police a good description of him.

Because they remembered him from the 1976 rape, the police interviewed him.

He said he was making a cry for help and that he was "a nutter". He had reached the stage where he went out looking for women to attack. "I am making a clean breast of everything because I need treatment."

Standing on top of the world

Mr Derek Dowsett, a record company manager, taking an unusual trip on top of a hot air balloon (above) yesterday, to raise money for Stoke Manderville Hospital. Mr Dowsett, Safely back on the ground (right), was sponsored by The Police rock group and H. G. Twilley and Sons, for the flight at Newbury, Berkshire. He flew for about four miles, 1000 feet above the ground and believes he is the first person to stand on top of a balloon in flight.

The Reith Lecture

Third World key to nuclear balance

By a Staff Reporter

The prospect of nuclear proliferation was a feature of the strategic scene that would introduce a terrifying new element into the turbulence of the Third World, Professor Laurence Martin said last night on BBC Radio 4 in the fourth of this year's Reith lectures.

Continuing his examination of the role of armed force in the modern world under the series title *The Two-Edged Sword*, Professor Martin, Vice-Chancellor of Newcastle University, said it was generally assumed that the spread of nuclear weapons was a bad thing — and in principle he agreed, although the view was not universal.

By definition, he said, many disputes that had no chance of "going nuclear" could do so if one or more of the parties possessed nuclear weapons.

"The prospect of a country such as Libya possessing a bomb was a terrifying thought", he said. "New nuclear forces might also be technically unsound so far as safety and control are concerned. Moreover the very process of proliferation, in which nuclear forces might be imminent but not operational, could lead to acute 'pre-nuclear' conflicts — a theoretical possibility recently made reality by the Israel air attack on the Iraqi reactor".

Professor Martin said there was also the sobering thought that if small nuclear forces were actually used with results that proved not to be utterly catastrophic, the useful taboo on nuclear war that had been observed since Nagasaki might be broken, with unpredictable consequences for the climate of restraint elsewhere.

"Thus, beyond the obvious ecological dangers to the whole world from nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, there are implications of Third World proliferation for the balance between the longer established nuclear powers".

So there were general as well as particular dangers in nuclear proliferation: this did not mean there was a simple correlation between increased numbers of nuclear powers and increased danger. It mattered a great deal, he said, who got nuclear weapons, when and how. A nuclear force could be the stabilizing factor in a military balance.

Referring to a shift in the style of Soviet military action in the Third World from covert and oblique to direct and open, Professor Martin said it did not seem unduly alarmist to conclude that where practicable, Soviet forces might henceforth be used directly to prevent the reversal of the successes of Soviet-inspired regimes in the Third World as they had repeatedly been in Eastern Europe.

For, he said, if the Soviet Union had little to offer these days by way of economic and social example, it was undoubtedly expert in the widely demanded art of seizing and holding power.

As to mastering the problem today and in the future, both sides would have to yield a little. "The fact that much of the most effective action called for is political and economic — or if military, at a low level — all of this makes a case for continued independence of action.

"But when it comes to military action, the new-found reach of Soviet forces can only be convincingly offset by the United States".

Two found guilty of shoeshop murders

Two young men were convicted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of the "horrifying murders" of two elderly shopkeepers.

Mr Nathan Taylor, aged 75, and Mr Lenard Mintz, aged 55, were shot during a raid on their shoeshop in Shepherds Bush, West London, in September last year during a 13-day rampage of crime by the two men.

Michael Jamieson and James Anderson had denied murder, but admitted conspiring to rob. Jamieson admitted killing the shopkeepers but pleaded manslaughter due to diminished responsibility.

The prosecution refused to accept his plea saying: "There is a difference between badness and madness, and this was plain badness and evil, and nothing to do with diminished responsibility.

Anderson, aged 25, was cleared of attempting to murder Mr Champaklai Ghandi, a sub-postmaster, during another armed raid with Jamieson. Jamieson had admitted the attempted murder in which he shot Mr Ghandi in the chest at point-blank range.

Mr James Miskin, QC, Recorder of London will sentence both men today.

Jamieson, aged 23, will also be sentenced today for another double murder.

He was convicted last month of killing Mrs Catherine Herbert and her husband Mr Joseph Herbert, both pensioners, during a robbery at their home in Plaistow, East London on September 5 last year. The Judge described these murders as "one of the most revolting and loathsome killings ever".

Alderson was cleared of those murders but convicted of conspiring with Jamieson to rob the Herberts. He will be sentenced for that crime today.

The verdicts in the first trial were not publicized because it would have been prejudicial to the present trial if the jury knew of the pair's past crimes

Mrs Herbert, aged 74, and Mr Herbert, aged 68, were trussed up, beaten and tortured with a knife for four hours to make them reveal where their valuables were. Their budgerigar was deliberately killed in front of them. After the fatal stab wounds were inflicted the couple took a further hour to die.

From yesterday's later editions

Nott scores in nuclear war debate

In a Cambridge Union debate Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, battled point by point with the general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmanent. Expressing total horror at nuclear war, Mr Nott seemed to win by a few decibels in the shouting of ay and no.

Mgr Bruce Kent challenged him to say whether he could ever press the fatal button and asked how Britain, possessing nuclear weapons, could hope to persuade a country like Libya to forgo them.

NUM leadership

Candidates for leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers shared an eve-of-poll platform at Church Gresley, Derbyshire. Mr Trevor Bell, Mr Raymond Chadburn, Mr Enoch Donaghy and Mr Arthur Scargill all put their cases.

PARLIAMENT December 2 1981

Cut in personal living standards inevitable

ECONOMY

Public expenditure in 1982-83 will be about £5,000m more than planned as a result of measures announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his statement to the Commons. Loud Labour laughter greeted his forecast that the outlook was for gradual recovery.

He announced an increase in prescription charges to £1.30p; repeated the pledge that retirement pensioners would be fully protected against inflation; but said that the increase in short-term social security benefits would be equal to the increase in the retail price index over the next 12 months.

Employees' national insurance contributions would be increased by 1 per cent from the beginning of next April, in view of the national insurance burden on employers, and because it was right that those in work should shoulder the additional costs of social security, which were expected to be £1.5bn next year.

Labour protests greeted the announcement that grant support levels for local authorities next year would be 56 per cent. He said that nationalized industries would be allowed £1.3bn, about half their total bids for external finance, but said that by containing costs and increasing efficiency they should be able to maintain their aggregate capital investment programme.

It was inevitable, he said in reply to questions, that there would be some reduction in personal living standards.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, in his statement about the Government decisions on public expenditure in 1982-83 and on the future pattern of national insurance contributions for next year, said that in each case the proposals followed the annual reviews which took place at this time of year. They would take effect in the 1982-83 financial year.

He said he was also publishing today, as required by the 1975 Industry Act, the forecast of economic prospects for 1982.

Eighteen months ago (he went on) the annual increase in the RPI was 22 per cent and a year ago 15 per cent. It is now about 12 per cent. Over the next year we expect a further reduction to about 10 per cent.

Output is expected to rise by about 1 per cent, and manufacturing output rather more rapidly. The outlook in short, is for gradual recovery. (Laughter.)

As I told the House in my Budget statement, we are no longer planning public expenditure in volume terms but in cash. The plans for next year, which appeared in the last White Paper in volume terms, had therefore to be revalued in cash. On this basis the starting point for discussions about 1982-83 was a cash total of £110bn.

The net result of the decisions which I am announcing today will be to raise that figure by almost £5bn, to bring the planning total for next year to about £115bn. The exact total for next year will depend upon decisions which cannot be taken yet about the appropriate provision for certain demand-determined programmes and for the contingency reserve.

At the time of the Budget we expected cash expenditure in 1982-83 to grow more slowly than we now envisage. We now think it appropriate to increase the planned provision for certain programmes to reflect changed circumstances.

It is too early to judge with precision what these changes will mean for next year's PSBR. On the basis of the conventional assumptions set out in the Industry Act forecast, there is no present reason to depart from the projections published at the time of the last Budget. I shall, of course, have to take all the relevant factors into account when the time comes for framing next year's Budget.

I shall inform the House now about some of the main changes. Increases in programmes—whether on account of policy or of changed demands—amount to about £6bn. But we have made offsetting reductions in previous plans of over £10bn. These restrict the net increase to the figure of £5bn that I have already mentioned.

The administrative costs of central government are not far short of 10 per cent of total public expenditure. We are determined to reduce that proportion and maintain the drive for more efficient management throughout the public sector.

Our spending plans provide broadly for increases of 4 per cent in the total sums available for the pay of public servants from next settlement dates. The provision for administrative costs will be further reduced by the impact of a general reduction of at least 2 per cent in all cash-limited expenditure.

This will involve economies in the cost of maintenance and improvement of Government buildings as well as in manpower and ancillary services. And we shall continue to reduce Civil Service numbers so as to maintain progress towards our aim to have 102,000 fewer staff in post in April 1984 than when this Government came into office.

The Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Wales are about to undertake consultations with the local authority associations on the increase in local housing income including rents to be assumed for grant and subsidy purposes.

Subject to those consultations and to the contribution of our successful policy for increasing council house sales, we hope to be able to maintain activity on public housing construction and improvement at approximately the same level as this year.

There will be some reductions in the cash provision for some other capital programmes including those for water services, motorways and trunk roads, and certain local authority services. There has, however, been a substantial fall in tender prices. Because of this, there should be no significant impact on our published plans for water services, motorways and trunk roads.

Our cash provision will again allow continued growth in the National Health Service. More of the cost of the health services will be financed by contributions and charges. We will be increasing the health service contribution by 0.1 per cent.

The full present range of exemptions from charging remains unchanged. Two out of every three prescriptions will continue to be provided free of charge. Where a charge is payable, it will be raised to £1.30.

There will also be increases for charges for dental and ophthalmic services. Further details will be published today by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The increase in student grants for the next academic year will be 4 per cent, in line with the pay increases broadly envisaged for employees in the public services. The parental contribution scale will remain unchanged, but the minimum award will be kept at the present cash level.

I turn now to national insurance and other social security payments.

These benefits will be uprated in line with the forecast movement in prices from November, 1981, to November, 1982. As is customary, the announcement of the forecast of the movement of prices and the consequent changes in benefit rates will be made next spring.

The House will know that the increase in the RPI to November, 1981, will probably be some 2 per cent higher than the 10 per cent increase allowed for when calculating this year's uprating.

For retirement pensions and other long-term benefits, the shortfall will be made good in the November, 1982, uprating. We shall thus continue to fulfil our pledge to retirement pensioners that they will be fully protected against inflation.

In the case of the short-term benefits, however, next year's increase will be equal to the expected increase in the RPI over the next 12 months.

All in all, we are planning to spend very substantial extra sums of money next year on social security. The great bulk of this is on pensions, which alone will cost the fund nearly £1.5bn more next year than this. Expenditure on other benefits and outgoings is also expected to increase, in part due to a further small rise in unemployment — an assumption which is reflected in the Government actuary's report.

These increases, together with the slower rate of growth in contribution income, would mean that if we took no action on contributions, there would be substantial deficits in the national insurance and redundancy funds. Those deficits must be financed.

In addition, as I have said, we have decided to propose an increase of 0.1 per cent in the allocation to the NHS. The taxpayers' contribution to the fund—the so-called Treasury supplement—will at the same time be reduced by 1.5 per cent.

In view of the burdens of national insurance on employers the Government thinks it right that the greater part of the increase in contributions should come from employees. It is, moreover, right that those in work should shoulder these additional costs.

We, therefore, propose that the rate of contributions for employees should be raised by 1 per cent from the beginning of April next. It would then be 8.75 per cent of relevant earnings. There will be some increases for the self-employed. The percentage rate for employers will not be changed.

The lower earnings limit, which sets the starting point of the contributions, will be increased to £29.50 per week, in line with the single rate retirement pension. The upper earnings limit, which sets the ceiling on payments, which payments are made proportionate to income, will be increased to £220 per week, within the normal criteria.

The House will appreciate that, although the percentage rates charged to employers will not be changed, the cash amount which they pay in national insurance contributions and national insurance surcharge will rise in line with any increase in the wages and salaries which they pay, and also as a result of the increase in the upper earnings limit.

The amount which employees pay in contributions will be similarly affected, as well as by changes in their contribution rates.

The increase in contribution rates, as well as the decision to exempt employers from it, both in respect of the redundancy fund and in respect of national insurance, will require legislation.

The Secretary of State for Social Services, will give notice of the necessary Bill today. On presentation of the Bill tomorrow (Thursday), he will lay before the House the Government actuary's report. He will also make available today a statement of the assumptions used by the Government actuary, full details of the changes in rates and limits for all classes of contributors, including the self-employed, and a table showing a breakdown of total payments in 1982-83 compared with 1981-82.

I turn now to other areas where spending next year is to rise. The increases have been concentrated in four main areas—local government, nationalized industries, defence and employment measures.

Local authorities are likely to overspend substantially this year. We recognize that it would not be practicable to eliminate this overspend in a single year. We therefore propose to allow an increase in the programmes for local authority current expenditure in 1982-83 of some £1,350m. This will provide authorities with a reasonable target. They will still be required to make substantial economies.

The Secretary of State for the Environment (Mr Michael Heseltine) proposes to provide a level of grant support for local authorities in England of 56 per cent. (Labour protests). Ministers will be consulting local authorities about this and about commensurate provision in Scotland and Wales.

The nationalized industries' total bids for increased external finance amounted to about £2.5bn. This would have been in addition to the nearly £1.5bn already provided in the plans. We have decided to allow them about half their new bids, some £1.36bn in total.

Nevertheless, if, as the Government and the House very clearly expect, they continue their drive to contain current costs, both by increasing efficiency and by making moderate pay settlements, they should be able to maintain their aggregate capital investment programme at much the same level as was envisaged in the plans published last March, a level 15 per cent higher in real terms than in 1980-81.

In order to enable us to carry through the policies set out in the June defence White Paper we are increasing the provision for defence next year by a further £480m. This includes the cost of carrying forward the 1981 armed forces pay award.

Improvements to the various special employment programmes were announced by the Prime Minister on July 27.

These added some £650m to public expenditure next year. The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Norman Tebbit) will be making an announcement on further training measures in due course. In all, nearly £800m will be added to the employment programme next year, already planned at nearly £2,000m. A substantial proportion of this additional spending will go to help the young unemployed.

I am publishing a summary of the changes for 1982-83 in the cash allocation to departments and in the external financing limits for nationalized industries. Full details of our new plans for 1982-83, and the two following years, will be set out in the public expenditure White Paper to be published at the time of the Budget.

I am sure the House will want an early opportunity to discuss the public expenditure plans I have announced. I understand that the Leader of the House (Mr Francis Pym) hopes to arrange a debate on this next week.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and Economic Affairs, (Tower


Miller: Increased cost for industry

Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab) said, following the Chancellor's statement: After two and a half years of unique failure in his management of the British economy, we had only minimum expectations of his statement. But with the learn-nothing incompetence, continued unnecessary damage to the economy and sheer wanton damage inflicted upon most of the nation—(Loud Conservative protests)—he has reached a new low in this abysmal statement.

Is it the case that public expenditure will overrun this year and that the reasons for such an increase will be found in the damaging and worsening effects of unemployment including cash payments, lost revenue subsidies to publicly-owned industries, and what his own budgetary, monetary and exchange rate policies have inflicted upon us?

As for the likely size of public spending next year, the best judgment at this stage is that it is likely to be about the same next year as this; stated in cost terms.

Is it not disgraceful that having created an additional 1,600,000 unemployed, 700,000 since last November's mini-Budget, the Chancellor should yet again savage his victims?

Unemployment pay was cut 5 per cent last year, earnings-related benefits ceased by his decision this month. Like all social security income they will be underpaid. (Conservative protests). The unemployed will be underpaid 2 per cent for a whole year owing to a miscalculation of this year's inflation rate.

On top of this, he has decided to cut the benefits for unemployed and every short-term supplementary benefits receiver, by more than 2 per cent by failing to compensate for this year's inflation.

This will mean that the average family man receiving unemployment benefit will be something like £13 a week less well off than he would have been if the arrangements pertaining in May, 1979, were continuing today.

Will he confirm that the proposed increases in council rents is of the order of £2.50 a week and that if this is pursued, the Secretary of State for the Environment (Mr Heseltine) will have succeeded in doubling council house rents within three years?

Has it not occurred to the Government that this increase in rents, rates, prescription, dental and other charges including reduced payments for the unemployed seem almost designed to exacerbate social and other problems in those areas, particularly inner city areas, whose intense stresses and strains were reported on by Lord Scarman last week?

We accept that those at work have a responsibility to assist, through taxation, those who through age, disablement, sickness and unemployment are unable to provide themselves. But has not the Government a responsibility too to reduce the number of unemployed rather than actively increase it and to make its own proper contribution to the national insurance fund which was cut back substantially a year ago and which is again to be cut back today?

Will the Chancellor at long last accept that the ghastly experiment of monetary policies inflicted upon this country has been a disastrous failure? (Labour cheers).

He has played the part of the principal grave digger for the British economy and a major reversal of policy is now, in the national interest desperately needed. (Loud Labour cheers).

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is too early to be certain at this stage of the year what the out-turn for public expenditure for this year is likely to be, but the present estimate is that it may be about £107,000m which represents an effective increase of about 2 per cent over the plans published at the time of the Budget.

As for the changes in the benefit levels, at the same time as we are considering the proper level of these benefits, we have to take into account that many people still in work, in order wisely to protect their employment and increase the prospects for their employers, have continued to accept wage increases significantly below the rate of increase in inflation.

In these circumstances, it is right that the increases in the value of benefits provided for unemployment and other short-term benefits should be designed to match them against the expected increase in inflation.

Retirement pensions and other long-term benefits will continue to be fully protected against price inflation.

The Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Wales will be consulting with the local authorities on a proposal that local authority rents, including rents for housing subsidy purposes, should be assumed to increase by a flat rate of £2.50 per dwelling per week. The exact figure will depend upon the results of that consultation and will vary from authority to authority.

As almost half the council house tenants receive help with their rents through rebates and supplementary benefit, the average level of council house rents today represents no more than 7 per cent of average earnings.

On the rate support grant, it is important for the economy to ensure proper and effective control of the size of the rate of growth of expenditure by local authorities.

Some two-thirds of this year's increase over the Budget increase is likely to be attributable to overspending by local authorities. We are making a provision next year for some £1.35bn for additional expenditure by local authorities.

I reject the suggestion that this represents a departure from the Government's economic strategy. (Labour laughter.) The decisions I have announced are necessary to maintain the framework for development and growth.

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C): To bring some hope to our people at a time of world recession, will he put the great resources of the Treasury and of the Department of Industry behind the idea of facilitating a programme of public works, privately financed, such as the Severn Barrage and the Channel link?

To assist him in his objective of controlling expenditure, will he now allow the Comptroller and Auditor General access for audit purposes to the 50 per cent of the public expenditure to which he is now denied access?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: We shall be bringing forward further proposals to increase the effectiveness of supervision on behalf of the House of public expenditure throughout the public sector.

Mr Joel Barnett, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee (Heywood and Royton, Lab): Would it not be better if the Chancellor conceded that in the coming year and for some years ahead—there is going to be no improvement in living standards but that he is planning a cut, rather than talking about gradual recovery which is a nonsense? (Labour cheers).

Now that his medium-term strategy is in tatters, if he is going to use flexibility will he use it to reduce unemployment and increase the public sector borrowing requirement rather than positively increasing unemployment.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Mr Barnett has spoken more than once in this House, from his experience at the Treasury, of the importance of ensuring that resources are moved from personal living standards, from current expenditure, to capital expenditure.

It is inevitable (he added) that there must be some reduction in personal living standards if we are to accumulate resources for further investment and for a further reduction in unemployment. It is essential to the gradual recovery to which the forecasts point, and to reduce unemployment on sustainable and effective terms.

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C): As the overriding priority is the defeat of inflation, will the Chancellor say what effect he thinks the increases in rents, rates, contributions and charges he has announced will have on the retail price index?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The significant component likely to affect the retail price index is the proposed increase in local authority rents which is likely to have an effect of 0.6 per cent. The average level of council house rents represents 7 per cent of average earnings; in addition 50 per cent of local authority tenants are in receipt of rebates.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham, C): He has not done much to help private industry? In that context, what proportion of the programmes reduced and programmes increased represent capital expenditure and when does he expect interest rates to come down?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The changes I have announced in the outlook for public expenditure are those designed to maintain a proper balance between public and private expenditure which will increase rather than diminish the prospect for reductions in interest rates.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L): Increasing the rate of


Shore: Unnecessary damage


Gilmour: Effect on RPI

employees' contributions means this crude and regressive tax will have increased by 13 per cent over the rate of the previous year. How much of this perverse increase is due to the decision to reduce yet again the Treasury supplement to the national insurance fund?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Only a small proportion is attributable to that. The proposed 1 per cent increase is the same as proposed last year and, in all the circumstances, it is right for the funds to be financed by additional contributions from those still in work.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North, Lab): Now some of the Chancellor's pet economists are regaining their sanity, can he not do the same? (Loud Labour laughter)

Sir Geoffrey Howe: If I need advising about sanity, I should not look to Mr Jay.

Sir William Clark (Croydon South, C): It is the easiest thing in the world to spend other people's money. (Labour interruptions) It is the taxpayer that eventually has to foot the bill. Apart from the world recession, the trouble with our economy is the drain of the nationalized industries. We should be accelerating selling them off and reducing overmanning.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I agree about the importance of ensuring the size of the public sector does not continue to increase and burden the private trading sector of the economy. The change of public expenditure I have announced is designed to help us in that direction.

He is right to draw attention to the burden imposed upon the economy by the large demands made by the nationalized industries, and the extent to which they are not themselves subject to competition and other economic pressures likely to increase efficiency.

We shall maintain our plans to continue a reduction of those employed in the public service by 102,000 by 1984.

Mr John Morris (Aberavon, Lab): What calculation has he made of the effect of these measures on unemployment? Will the figure go up or down a year from now?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Those proposals are designed to improve the balance of the economy so we can sooner rather than later look forward to a reduction in the growth of unemployment. We hope to reach that turning point during the course of the coming year.

Mr John Horam (Gateshead West, SDP): What industry is crying out for is additional demand for its products, if it can meet that demand without stoking up the fires of inflation.

We need not the status quo expenditure plans, but reflation.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The prospect of improved demand for industry in other parts of the economy depends on the capacity to produce additional volumes of goods and services at prices increasingly competitive. The growth now foreseen as taking place is likely to happen because of that.

The implication of the word "reflation" is that it is likely to increase the risks of higher inflation. The balance of the budget for next year consists of two components—public expenditure and the tax provisions I shall lay before the House at that time. At that time I will make a judgment on the total plan.

Mr John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab): It is inappropriate to describe unemployment benefit as a short-term benefit. What justification has he got for paying an estimated 700,000 long-term unemployed a benefit less than that paid to those suffering from disability or those in retirement? How is he going to make up the loss of wage-related benefits next year?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is necessary to take account of two facts—the relations between payments to those out of work and those likely to be received by those in work, and the impact of this on public expenditure.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): Is the overall effect of the measures he has announced to increase or decrease the level of aggregate demand for 1982-83?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: That question in relation to next year cannot be answered. (Labour laughter and interruptions). The pattern of aggregate demand next year using the system employed by Mr Higgins depends on both halves of the Budget plans to come before the House next year, the plans for expenditure and plans for revenue we shall discuss at the time of the Budget.

These proposals amount to the maintenance of public spending programmes in cost terms at about the same level.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): Can he be a bit more positive? What he has so far announced is increased costs for industry and increased taxes for those working in industry. What is that for and what is it intended to achieve? (Labour cheers.)

Sir Geoffrey Howe: This is one of the reasons why we have to make a difficult series of choices about the pattern of public expenditure. This represents one half of the balance sheet. At the time of the next Budget we shall try to take decision which as far as possible will take us further in the right direction.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C): Will he refute the remarks made by Professor Alan Budd, reported in *The Times* today, that the exchange rate is not relevant to the battle against inflation? The experience of the last months has proved exactly the opposite.

Will he therefore resist demands for speedy reflation in view of the effect this could have on confidence by sterling holders?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I have rejected the prospect already offered to me by SDP MPs of a speedy reflation of the economy. The level of the exchange rate is relevant to inflation.

Two new prisons and hope of fewer prisoners

PRISONS

Plans to build two new prisons together with an "important enhancement" of the redevelopment programme were revealed by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, during a debate on prisons.

He said the total proposed number of new prisons starting over the next three years would be increased to eight with establishments at Bovingdon in Hertfordshire, and Lockwood in Oxfordshire.

A substantially larger sum of money would be provided for their development programme in 1982-83 and he indicated that the Government was also considering a new women's prison at Featherstone, near Wolverhampton, and a new London prison at Woolwich.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, opening the debate, moved: "That this House believing that conditions in prisons are now both an affront to a civilised society and a continued threat to the maintenance of law and order within the United Kingdom, calls upon the Home Secretary to meet the crisis of overcrowding by reducing both the number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment and the length of those custodial sentences which must be imposed and to introduce those reforms which would enable the prison service to treat offenders in a way consistent with the real objects of the penal system."

He said that adding to the drama and serious nature of the crisis was a statement by the prison officers at Strangeways that they would not accept any more prisoners on remand or prisoners committed by magistrates' courts, until they had received from the Home Secretary assurances concerning the date on which new building in the prison would begin.

In this country (he said) we send too many people to prison and we send many others, who have to be incarcerated, to prison for far too long.

The Victorians would certainly not have tolerated prisoners having one bath every seven days. While in some ways there had been a deterioration from Victorian standards, the worst Victorian facilities had been maintained.

The Home Secretary should consider a general amnesty for those who by any standards of reason and sense and humanity should not be there.

Scotland had an admirable system of requiring men and women to be brought to trial within 110 days of committal or requiring them to be allowed bail. A similar rule should be introduced in England and Wales.

If there were lower maximum sentences the evidence suggested that the courts would impose shorter sentences when they determined where the penalty ought to fall.

Mr Whitelaw moved as a Government amendment: "That this House, recognising that as a result of increasing crime and decades of neglect, conditions in many prisons are now both an affront to a civilised society and a continued threat to law and order, endorses the Government's strategy of providing new and improved prison accommodation through a sustained building programme, and of seeking the reduction in the prison population by encouraging the use by the courts of non-custodial sentences and shorter sentences of imprisonment, consistent with the need to protect the public".

He said the Government had a substantial prison building programme which should produce some 5,000 new places by the 1980s. The construction of six new prisons to start over the next three years had been approved.

He could announce today decisions to proceed with two more prisons at Bovingdon in Hertfordshire and Lockwood in Oxfordshire starting in 1984-85, bringing the total to eight.

In the longer term, the Government was considering among other possibilities a new women's prison at Featherstone, near Wolverhampton, and a much needed local prison in the London area at Woolwich.

In addition to the new prisons, there were 14 major capital projects at existing establishments attracting £23m in the current financial year, with dozens of smaller schemes elsewhere.

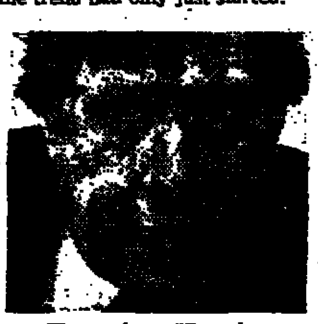
Following the Chancellor's statement today he was also able to announce an important enhancement of the redevelopment programme. In 1982-83, a substantially larger sum of money would be provided for this purpose than had previously been planned.

During the 1980s they were planning major reconstruction projects at more than 60 establishments which would amongst other things bring forward much improved access to sanitation.

In present economic circumstances, this was a substantial investment in the future of the prison service with the Government setting in hand the most ambitious programme of building and reconstruction this century.

They must also have fewer prisoners together with shorter sentences for lesser offences. Attaining public understanding on this was not easy while they had to retain public confidence in their order in society.

Most prisoners were there because they had committed serious offences, not just once but repeatedly. They could not provide the prison space needed to enable the courts to continue using imprisonment at its present rate. There were encouraging signs that shorter sentences were being imposed and he believed the trend had only just started.


Hattersley: Victorian conditions.

He had concluded, because its overall merits were seriously doubted and its effectiveness uncertain, that the scheme to release offenders sentenced from six months to three years, after one third of sentence, was not the right way to proceed.

He had decided that the benefits could be obtained by activating the powers in section 47 of the Criminal Law Act 1977 for a court to suspend part of a sentence. He would therefore bring that section into effect in the spring. (Cheers.)

The Criminal Justice Bill presented today (Wednesday) included provision to make the operation of the courts' power to suspend sentences even more flexible—by extending its availability to sentences of as little as three months and by enabling the courts to reduce the period served in custody initially to 28 days, if through the exercise of their discretion they thought it right to do so.

The climate of opinion (he continued) is right for successful introduction of partly suspended sentences. They can play a valuable part in reinforcing the trend to shorter periods in custody. It will be essential that they are used as a substitute for full immediate imprisonment and not instead of fully suspended sentence.

If the approach I have outlined—the courts' own move towards shorter sentences reinforced by improved powers—does not afford the prison system the relief it so desperately needs, Parliament will have to intervene (Labour shouts of "When?".)

Parliament cannot stand by if the system threatens to break down. For this reason, the Criminal Justice Bill includes permanent provisions with similar effect to those included in the temporary provisions legislation passed to meet last year's emergency.

Under these powers, the Home Secretary of the day would have to lay an order before Parliament, subject to affirmative resolution, which would have a direct effect on the level of the prison population.

The order would have to specify the categories of offender to be released up to six months before normal remission date. The powers were carefully drawn so that early release could be limited to suitable offenders—such as offenders nearing the end of sentences for non-violent offences.

Breakdown was all too close but the Government had produced a comprehensive strategy for improving prison conditions and had supported the lead given by the Lord Chief Justice for shorter sentences in appropriate cases.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab) said the Home Secretary had failed to take remedial action such as letting out six months early anyone in prison less than 18 months—this would reduce the prison population by between five and six thousand—or reducing the length of sentences. The increasing length of sentences imposed by the judiciary since the parole system was introduced had wiped out any benefits of that system.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Runcorn, C) said 10 years ago the amount of indictable crime known to the police had been 1.5 million, whereas today the figure was 2.g million, so they were sending a smaller proportion of those convicted for indictable offences to prison.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said the Home Secretary should introduce weekend imprisonment. This avoided the undesirable side effects of custody, such as the loss of a job, the total disruption of family life and the continuous exposure to the contaminating effects of closed prison life.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab) said not a single additional prison place should be provided through the prison building programme unless it replaced a place in a decaying prison.

Mr John Wheeler (City of Westminster, Paddington, C) said one way to reduce the numbers in prison was to introduce a better programme of crime prevention.

Mr Edward Lyons (Bradford, West, SDP) said the Government should consider weekend sentences for an experimental trial period, with people supporting their families during the week coming into the prisons at weekends to replace prisoners, near the end of a long sentence, who were being sent home at weekends as a rehabilitation process.

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C) said there was plenty of evidence to suggest that longer sentences had precious little effect on deterring criminals from re-offending.

Mr Peter Archer, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, (Warley, West, Lab) said the new prison building programme did not greatly impress Labour MPs.

The Opposition were not satisfied with what the Home Secretary had announced. It was too little and too late. The prison governors, prison officers and prisoners were all saying the same thing on this issue. The three groups had virtually reached the limits of their endurance. They were looking, in the name of humanity, for a sign that the House had grasped the situation.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said he could never accept the idea of an amnesty because there would always be injustices such as a prisoner who was excluded by one week and any deterrent effect of sentences would be reduced by the expectation of an amnesty. One amnesty would beget another.

It was not enough to deplore the situation that existed in so many prisons, or for the Home Secretary to ensure there were fewer prisoners or shorter sentences. It had to go deeper than that and he believed the strategy to provide the answers was to be found in the Government's policies.

The motion was rejected by 287 votes to 231—Government majority, 56, and the amendment was agreed to.

Rate reform proposals this month

QUESTIONS

The Government's Green Paper on domestic rate reform would be published later this month, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said. When the document was published, he added, the Government would look to the period for consultation ending in early spring.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C) said the minister's announcement of the early publication of the document would be gratefully welcomed by constituencies suffering an enormous burden as a result of the supplementary rate demands.

Mr Heseltine: I much sympathise with the aggravation felt by ratepayers with the burden of supplementary rates.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): Would the minister push forward with determination and confirm the prospect that there will be a great rate reforming Bill during the lifetime of this Parliament? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Heseltine: The Prime Minister has pointed to the possibility that such a Bill may be introduced in the time scale we have in mind. I support the view that that there is now an increasing pressure on ratepayers, largely in authorities who are prepared to disregard the burdens they place on the private sector in order to protect high level expenditure in the public sector. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C), during later questions asked: Has the referendum proposal been dropped or it is merely being kept in reserve in case any of the alternatives prove equally unacceptable? There is a need to give some reassurance to industry and business that some action is going to be taken to relieve the burden of rates.

Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services: I understand his concern and know his sentiments are echoed widely around the country, particularly in industry and commerce which have been particularly hard hit by the rates imposed by a number of new Labour authorities. We shall inform the House as soon as possible.

More cash for inner London

New urban programme projects have been approved in the London boroughs of Lambeth, Hackney and Tower Hamlets following Lord Scarman's report on the urban riots, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said.

It was too soon, he added, to say what the full impact of the report, which had made a major contribution to the Government's understanding of inner cities, would be.

But (he went on) I am reconsidering a number of policies in conjunction with the report.

First, I am examining the distribution of urban programme resources.

Second, I am considering how best to involve minority groups in the work of the Merseyside task force and elsewhere.

Third, I have been considering the representations made over the last year about my decision to hold back some urban programme funds from overspending authorities, one of which has recently threatened legal challenge.

I have decided that it would now be right to approve new urban programme projects in Lambeth, Hackney and Tower Hamlets.

Mr John Fraser (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab): That sudden change of mind is welcome. I hope he has noted Lord Scarman's description of the stressing problems in Lambeth and the other problems faced there. Will he restore the £2,500,000 he has taken away from Lambeth as well as cuts in the housing investment programme?

If he had continued cutting sick authorities, those hard pressed like Lambeth, people would think that he was engaged in a form of municipal euthanasia.

Mr Heseltine: Lambeth will be able to go ahead with its package of environmental action schemes with Brixton under the partnership programme.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Northern Ireland and Prime Minister. Shipbuilding Bill and Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill, remaining stages. **Lords** (3): Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill and Security Officers Control Bill, second readings. Debate on broadcasts by satellite.

New 17-plus qualification coming

HOUSE OF LORDS

Education at all levels had become more selective, Lady David, speaking for the Opposition, said when opening a debate on the effects of Government policies on education, training opportunities and industrial efficiency. She said that those who could afford to pay might get what they wanted.

We should be alarmed (she went on) by the disaffection caused by the escalating unemployment among the young when at the same time their educational opportunities are being reduced. A lot of sensible, reasonable people have said to me that they are frightened at what might happen. We have certainly had warnings this year.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said the Government would soon announce progress on a new qualification for young people at 17 plus. It would include an essential curricula core of subjects for learned skills most crucial to adult careers.

But this would be wedded to subjects much more directly to post-school experience.

It would be aimed at those midway between the natural academic traditions of secondary schools and the natural technical traditions of colleges of further education.

This development would have a profound influence on the work done in the later years at school by most pupils and bring them closer to the real world outside the classroom.

Lord Rochester (L) said the Government carried a heavy responsibility to ensure that standards of training were not allowed to deteriorate.

Lord Flowers (SDP) said that if the Government was intent upon reducing the size of universities it should at least understand that it could achieve its effect less wastefully by extending the period of the run-down.

Lord Vaizey (C) said individual Universities should be told now whether there was a future for how connection was to be managed most efficiently.

Lady Seear (L) said they did not know what the demands of the labour market would be in five years' time, let alone over a longer period. So people had to be trained to be flexible.

The debate concluded.

Sir Geoffrey Howe's mini-Budget: Reaction and analysis by 'Times' specialists

Succession to Crown and reform of rates

The 20 backbench MPs successful in the ballot for Private Members' Bills presented their Bills, which will be debated on

JANUARY 22

Supply of Goods and Services Bill to amend the law with respect to the terms to be implied in certain contracts for the transfer of the property in goods, in certain contracts for the hire of goods and in certain contracts for the supply of a service. (Mr Frederick Willey, Sunderland, North, Lab.)

Trade Descriptions (Amendment) Bill to amend the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 by extending that Act to apply in certain circumstances to real property and by redefining the offence of making a false or misleading statement as to services. (Mr Gwilym Roberts, Cannock, Lab.)

Relief from Forfeiture Bill to provide for relief from forfeiture of inheritance and other rights by convicted persons. (Mr William Homewood, Kettering, Lab.)

Sex Discrimination Act 1975 (Amendment) Bill to amend the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 to render it unlawful for private clubs and other associations which admit persons of both sexes to treat members of one sex less favourably than members of the other. (Mr Andrew Bennett, Stockport, North, Lab.)

Race Relations and Immigration Bill to amend the Public Order Act 1936 as amended by the Race Relations Act 1976 to provide further for the prevention of incitement to racial hatred; and to clarify the meaning of illegal entrant in section 33 of the Immigration Act 1971. (Mr Alex Lyon, York, Lab on behalf of Mr James Marshall, Leicester, South, Lab.)

JANUARY 29

Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill to amend the Food and Drugs Act 1955 by increasing the penalties under that Act, by enabling offences under that Act to be tried on indictment as well as summarily, by extending in certain circumstances the time limits for prosecution. (Mr Norman Atkinson, Haringey, Tottenham, Lab.)

Dangerous Household Products (Child Safety) Packaging Bill to extend the use of child resistant closures to certain dangerous products in common household use. (Mr John Forrester, Stoke-on-Trent, North, Lab.)

FEBRUARY 5

Planning Inquiries (Attendance of Public) Bill to require that evidence at planning inquiries held under the Town and Country Planning Acts be heard in public. (Mr Michael Hamilton, Salisbury, C.)

Death Grant (Increase) Bill to uprate and provide for periodic review in relation to the price index of the death grant, and to include elderly persons currently ineligible for the grant. (Mr Ernest Ross, Dundee, West, Lab.)

Children's Homes Bill to provide for the registration, inspection and conduct of certain homes and other institutions for the accommodation of children in the care of local authorities. (Mr Edward Leadbitter, Hartlepool, Lab.)

Maritime Pollution (Restriction) Penalties and Enforcement) Bill to restrict the pollution of coastal and estuarial waters, docks, harbours, canals, rivers, the seashore and riverbanks; to give further effect to certain provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974; to amend the law with regard to the discharge of waste and other discarded matter to the public nuisance and to make provision for the enforcement of relevant statutory duties and of penalties under regulations made in pursuance of such statutory duties. (Mr Peter Viggers, Gosport, C, on behalf of Mr James Spicer, West Dorset, C.)

FEBRUARY 12

Cinematograph Bill to extend and amend the Cinematograph Acts 1909 and 1952. (Mr Bowen Wells, Hertford and Stevenage, C, on behalf of Mr Peter Lloyd, Fareham, C.)

Garden Supplies (Sunday Trading) Bill to amend the Fifth Schedule to the Shops Act 1950 to make lawful the sale of garden supplies on Sundays. (Sir Angus Maude, Stratford-on-Avon, C.)

Gaming (Amendment) Bill to amend the law with respect to the times of year at which applications may be made relating to the licensing of premises or the registration of clubs or institutes under section 10 of the Gaming Act 1845 or Part II of the Gaming Act 1968 and otherwise with respect to the procedure to be followed in connexion with such applications; to empower the Secretary of State to make provision by order as to the fees payable in connexion with licences under the said section 10; and to repeal certain spent or obsolete enactments relating to the matters aforesaid. (Mr Michael Brown, Brigg and Scunthorpe, C.)

Parochial Charities (Neighbourhood Trusts) Bill to provide for the better use of parochial charities for the poor by their amalgamation into neighbourhood trusts. (Mr Douglas Hogg, Grantham, C, on behalf of Sir Marcus Kimball, Gainsborough, C.)

Industrial Deafness Bill to widen the definition of and grounds for compensation for industrial deafness; to fix a maximum level of and exposure to noise and to restrict certain frequencies within and around working environments; to provide for other preventative noise matters and make financial provision for existing deafness caused by industrial noise. (Mr Ronald Leighton, Newham, North-East, Lab.)

FEBRUARY 19

Dogs (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill to make new provision relating to responsibility for dogs in the community, including the establishment of a national dog warden scheme based on local authority areas. (Mr Jack Aspinwall, Kingswood, C.)

Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill to amend the procedure laid down in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976 so as to give the Secretary of State discretionary powers over references to the Restrictive Practices Court by the Director of Fair Trading of any restrictive practice which the director considers to be significant. (Mr Fergus Montgomery, Altrincham and Sale, C.)

FEBRUARY 26

Rating System (Abolition) Bill to abolish the power of local authorites and water authorities to levy rates on the present system of assessment. (Sir Hugh Fraser, Stafford and Stone, C.)

Succession to the Crown Bill to amend the law with respect to the succession to the Crown. (Mr Michael English, Nottingham, West, Lab.)

Rents: Average rise of £2.50 a week expected

By David Walker

An increase in council house rents by £2.50 a week, or 22 per cent, and a jump in average household rates of about 15 per cent are the likely consequences of the revised spending plans revealed yesterday.

In those plans, the Government says it will forgive and forget a large amount of the overspending by councils that has been a target of ministers, notably Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, for the past two years.

Sir Geoffrey said that local authority spending is to rise in 1982-83 by £1,350m. This figure just about covers the £1½bn by which councils are overspending in 1981-82.

Mr Heseltine told a news conference that the new allowance for councils was no defeat for the Government, just "adjusting for reality".

New targets are being set for council spending in 1982-83. To reach them, authorities will be expected between them to reduce their current spending by £600m, a figure the councils said was really nearer £800m. This is 3 to 4 per cent off their current spending. The councils say that the Government is not giving them enough to cover price inflation and likely pay rises. That means additional cuts of £200m, making a total of £1bn in cuts, or higher rates.

On the basis of these totals, Mr Heseltine will require individual councils to make specific reductions. But, he said, no authority will be expected to make a cut of more than 7 per cent in real terms.

"In the targets we are setting, the authorities that have cooperated have got very low targets to reach. At the other end of the spectrum, my view is that it would be unrealistic and impracticable to look for more than 7 per cent."

COUNCIL HOUSE RENTS

What rents should have been to keep pace with retail price index

Actual unrebated cash rents

£16, 12, 8, 4

1974 1976 1978 1980 1982

Mr Heseltine denied that he was abandoning his stated objective of getting local authority manpower below its two million-plus total. "I am merely recognizing what is attainable in the real world", he said.

In the next financial year, local authorities are being allowed to spend some £20.4bn, or £18bn if loan charges and subsidies from the rates to keep down rents are excluded. Of this, the Government is to pay 56 per cent, some three per cent less than in 1981-82. Local officials estimated that these figures must bring average rate rises of 17 per cent. Mr Heseltine refused to release his department's calculations, but sources confirm that the Government expects minimum rate rises above the rate of inflation at about 15 per cent.

Sir Geoffrey said that house building would continue in 1982 at the present level. This year, some £2.8bn was budgeted for the total of building by councils, housing associations and new towns. But Sir Geoffrey's prediction depends on a number of controversial assumptions. One is that rents will rise by the £2.50 recommended yesterday. Another is that local authorities will sell some £500m of their homes and recycle the money in new building projects.

☐ The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy predicted a 20 per cent rate increase following the cut in the rate support grant.

☐ The Association of District Councils said the rate support grant reduction would lead to an overall increase in the national ratepayers' bill of about 5 per cent, but the range of increases would be more variable than in the past.

Defence: £319m to sustain a military pledge

By Peter Hennessy

Details of the most savage of this autumn's spending battles, the tussle that took place between the Treasury and the Ministry of Defence, seeped out of Whitehall yesterday as it was announced that the defence budget would get an extra cash injection of £319m in the current financial year and £480m in 1982-83.

The Ministry of Defence took the line that the increases were justified if the Government was to sustain its pledge contained in a White Paper, published in June, to increase military spending 3 per cent a year in real terms. Indeed, it was suggested that if the defence budget was to survive unscathed it would need a further £100m this year on top of the £390m Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, wrung from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Treasury, in stark contrast, maintained that the Ministry of Defence had "bounced" them, but Mr Nott was the last minister to reach agreement with them, and he would not get away with it next year.

The Treasury disputed the Ministry's belief that defence costs rise 2 per cent faster than the general level of inflation, contending instead that the military's purchasing practices enabled defence suppliers to get away with excessive charging.

As a result of yesterday's announcement, this year's defence budget of £12,274m, expressed in cash terms, will be increased in the spring by a supplementary estimate of £319m. The original increase was to have been £383m, but the Treasury "fined" the Ministry for overspending in 1980-81, by docking £64m.

The 1982-83 defence budget, in cash terms, of £13,624m will now rise by £380m. The Ministry insisted last night that, had the additional sum not been forthcoming, substantial adjustments would have been necessary to the defence programme agreed by the Cabinet in June.

Prescriptions: 650pc rise in three years

By Annabel Ferriman

The increase in prescription charges from £1 to £1.30 from April 1 means that prescription charges will have increased 650 per cent in the three years since the Conservatives came into office. They stood at 20p in May 1979.

Increases in other charges were also announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, in line with the Government's intention of making charges pay for 5 per cent of the health service by 1983-84 compared with 3 per cent now.

The maximum charge for routine dental treatment will be increased from £9.00 to £13.00 and that for other kinds of dental treatment from £60 to £90.

The maximum charge for spectacle lenses will be increased from £8.30 to £15.00 per lens.

Mr Fowler said that the previous expansion of the hospital and community health services would be continued: The total planned revenue spending in 1982-83 is £8,160m compared with £7,620m this year.

He said: "Allowing for overall cost increases of 5.5 per cent, 4 per cent on pay and 9 per cent on prices (as in public programmes generally) plus a special additional allowance of £27m to cover the higher than average increase in health service purchasing costs, these services should expand at the previously planned rate of 1.7 per cent."

Health authorities would be expected to find a small part of this expansion, about 0.2 per cent, through further increases in efficiency worth £17m.

Any squeeze arising from the fact that an increase of only 9 per cent had been allowed for prices in the health service would have to be made up for by greater efficiency. That should be possible with the simplification of the service with reorganization next April, he said.

Spending on family practitioner services would be increased from £2,457m in 1981-82 to £2,717m next year. That included a special additional allowance for increases in purchasing costs over general inflation of £37m.

Exemptions from health service charges would continue as in the past and would include children, old people, expectant and nursing mothers, certain of the long-term sick and those on low incomes. Two thirds of prescriptions are consequently free.

The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee deplored the increase and predicted a fall in the number of prescriptions collected. Since the increase to £1 last December prescriptions had fallen by 1.35 per cent.

Increases in prescription charges did not always lead to a fall in the numbers dispensed (see graph); but sometimes a small fall in the overall numbers could disguise a larger fall in the numbers of those prescriptions which are paid for.

Mr Stephen Axon, secretary to the committee, said that the rise would lead to a greater take-up of the pre-payment season tickets for drugs but could mean that some sick people would not seek treatment.

A spokesman for the Pharmaceutical Society, the pharmacists' professional body, said: "This further addition to prescription charges will impose yet another deplorable increase on the tax on sickness.

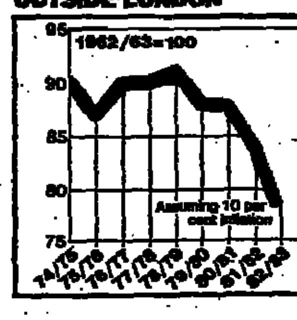
A spokesman for the British Medical Association said that its concern was that people in need of constant medical treatment should not be disadvantaged.

RISE AND FALL OF NUMBERS OF PRESCRIPTIONS

Numbers of prescriptions (millions)

400, 350, 300, 250, 200

1964 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80



Student grants: Hundreds may have to quit

By Diana Geddes

The National Union of Students predicted yesterday that hundreds of students would be forced by debts and overdrafts to leave their universities and colleges next year because of the serious inadequacy of the student grant.

The Chancellor announced yesterday that the student maintenance grant would go up by only 4 per cent next year, 6 per cent less than the Government's forecast for inflation over the next 12 months. The increase is expected to bring the total cost for student grants to about £500m in 1982-83.

No allowance for inflation is to be made in either the minimum grant, which will remain at £410, or in the scale of parental contributions. That will mean fewer students will be eligible for the maximum grant, more parents will be expected to pay something towards their child's grant, and those who already contribute will be expected to pay more.

The real value of the student grant is already at its lowest level for more than 20 years. Its value next year will fall even farther. The new maximum grant for a student living away from home outside London is £1,595; for those living in London, £1,900, and for those living at home, £1,125. The union had asked for a 17.4 per cent increase.

A proposal by the union's executive, calling for a series of strikes by students next term if the grant increase was less than the rise in prices, will be debated at the union's national conference, which opens in Blackpool tomorrow.

Benefits: Basic safety net for poor excluded

By Pat Healy

Ordinary supplementary benefit, the basic safety net for the poorest people, was excluded yesterday from government promises to make good next year the 2 per cent shortfall in benefit increases this November. But Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, left the door open in a statement issued last night.

He said the Government pledge to maintain the value of long-term benefits meant that the shortfall would be made good for pensioners, war pensioners, widows and people receiving the main disability benefits, including attendance allowance, invalidity benefit and non-contributory invalidity benefit.

"We are not able, in present circumstances, to undertake to make good the shortfall for other benefits," he said.

Since the actual benefit levels to be introduced in November, 1982, are not decided until spring, his statement indicates that the Government may think again about restoring at least the 2 per cent cut in value this year.

Next November, all benefits will be fully protected against the inflation forecast, pensions and other long-term benefits being increased by 2 per cent above that level. But short-term benefits had already suffered a deliberate decrease of 5 per cent in real terms in November, 1980, in anticipation of their becoming taxable next year.

The poverty lobby, the TUC and local authorities protested yesterday that the failure to make good the shortfall would hurt the poorest and break pledges.

Miss Ruth Lister, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said it was indefensible to refuse to make good the shortfall in the ordinary supplementary benefit rate and in unemployment and related benefits. This November's cut meant a £1 a week reduction for a two-child family and would push the long term unemployed and one million children deeper into poverty.

The TUC said it would press for the shortfall to be made good in April. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities protested that benefits were being cut in real terms at the same time as council rents were being raised and services for the poorest would be hit by local government spending cuts.

☐ A Bill will be introduced today to give the Government legislative power to increase employees' national insurance contribution rates above the present maximum legal limit of 7.75 per cent.

The increase, to be implemented next April, will raise the rate for employees by 1 per cent to 8.75 per cent, but the Bill may give powers to raise the rate again later.

Mr Christopher Pond, director of the Low Pay Unit, said the new contribution rates, together with the previous two increases, would wipe out the full effect of the 1979 tax cuts for everyone earning less than £300 a week.

☐ The Chancellor was last night accused of breaking a pledge to the weakest and the neediest section of the community by punching a hole in the supplementary benefit safety net (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Geoffrey Rooker, Labour spokesman on social security, said the decision not to make good a 2 per cent shortfall in short-term benefits would hit supplementary benefit. That would mean the overall loss of a week's payment for all on supplementary benefit

CHANGES IN DETAIL

The first two tables show how much employees and employers would have to pay per week under the proposed changes. The employers' contributions here include national insurance surcharge (3.5 per cent) and redundancy and maternity pay fund allocation (0.2 per cent).

The third table shows changes in the annual liability of the self-employed.

NOT CONTRACTED-OUT

Earnings £	1981/82 contribution £	1982/83 contribution £
Employed earner		
27.00	2.09	Nil
29.50	2.29	2.58
60.00	4.65	5.25
100.00	7.75	8.75
150.00	11.62	13.12
200.00	15.50	17.50
220.00	15.50	19.25
Employer		
27.00	3.70	Nil
29.50	4.04	4.04
60.00	8.22	8.22
100.00	13.70	13.70
150.00	20.55	20.55
200.00	27.40	27.40
220.00	27.40	30.14
Total Class 1		
27.00	5.79	Nil
29.50	6.33	6.62
60.00	12.87	13.47
100.00	21.45	22.45
150.00	32.17	33.67
200.00	42.90	44.90
220.00	42.90	49.39

CONTRACTED-OUT

Earnings £	1981/82 contribution £	1982/83 contribution £
Employed earner		
27.00	2.09	Nil
29.50	2.22	2.58
60.00	3.82	4.49
100.00	5.92	6.99
150.00	8.55	10.11
200.00	11.17	13.24
220.00	11.17	14.49
Employer		
27.00	3.70	Nil
29.50	3.93	4.04
60.00	6.74	6.85
100.00	10.42	10.53
150.00	15.02	15.13
200.00	19.62	19.73
220.00	19.62	21.57
Total Class 1		
27.00	5.79	Nil
29.50	6.15	6.62
60.00	10.56	11.34
100.00	16.34	17.52
150.00	23.57	25.24
200.00	30.79	32.97
220.00	30.79	35.06

SELF-EMPLOYED

Annual profits or gains £	1981/82 £	1982/83 £
1475	176.80	nil
1600	176.80	195
3150	176.80	195
3450	194.05	195
5000	286.17	288
7800	444.17	456
10,000	570.57	588
11,000	570.57	648

PERSONAL TAX BURDEN*

% : 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20

5 x Average earnings

2 x Average earnings

Average earnings

½ Average earnings

78/79 79/80 80/81 81/82 82/83 (1)

* Income tax and National Insurance contributions as percentage of gross earnings for a married man; (1) assumes a 10 per cent rise in earnings and indexation of tax allowances and bands. Source: Calculations by Low Pay Unit.

Roads: £30m cut will have little impact

By Michael Baily

Motorway and trunk road expenditure will be little affected by the £30m cut, to £700m, announced yesterday.

Keener tender prices now being received will provide the necessary savings, the Department of Transport believes. That also applies to local authority capital spending, on roads, car parks, etc, which are cut by £50m to £760m.

Total transport spending at £3,640m is up by £130m, not down, because of two profligate areas; ports, where London and Liverpool are absorbing £90m more and local authority current spending, up by £120m.

Malcolm Clarke



John Manning



Mr Michael Heseltine (left) addressing the press, and Sir Geoffrey Howe leaving the NEDC meeting yesterday.

Union reaction: Disgraceful, Murray says

By Paul Routledge

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said last night that "hitting the poorest hardest is the name of the Chancellor's game".

His comment echoed the sentiments of many trade union leaders who criticized the package of measures. A further propaganda campaign is expected next week when the TUC Economic Committee meets to review its tactics in the continuing campaign to force a change in Cabinet policy.

Mr Murray said last night: "National insurance up, rents up, rates up, health service charges up, up, up; unemployment going up again next year, and the hopes of the unemployed and of the rest of us down, down, down. Hitting the poorest hardest is the name of the Chancellor's game."

The "backdoor increase in income tax" would take £1.30 a week from those on average earnings, he said. "The desperation of the Government is underlined by its decision to cut real living standards of the unemployed.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said: "Chancellor Howe's mini-budget is an object lesson in blaming the victims. The poor, the sick, council-house tenants and, most of all, the unemployed will be hit hardest by the doctrinaire cuts.

"The Chancellor has chosen to pick on those least able to defend themselves. When the nation needed a message of hope, Howe has served more helpings from his diet of despair."

War on Want rebuked for fund-raising politics

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Chief Charity Commissioner, Mr Terence FitzGerald, has reprimanded War on Want for reckless and harmful activities that threatened the general image of all charities.

Mr FitzGerald's outspoken rebuke came in a letter yesterday to Mr John Lee, Conservative MP for Nelson and Colne, who complained about the charity's campaign on unemployment in the United Kingdom. The MP objected that the campaign carried party political overtones because of its emphasis on Labour Party support.

One campaign sheet quoted Mr Terry Lacey, the charity's general secretary, as saying that the unemployed did not want handouts but support in the fight for "new economic ideas which can really tackle poverty and unemployment. And that applies increasingly to Britain — which is fast becoming a poverty action area".

The Chief Charity Commissioner said in his letter: "We have left War on Want in no doubt that in our view they have, in some of their recent activities, gone seriously beyond what is permissible for a charity, both in substance and in the manner of presentation, that their behaviour has been reckless in a way that may be harmful both to their own fund-raising ability and, even more serious, to the image of charities generally; and that they must mend their ways.

"They have in the end, I think, accepted all this, although naturally not admitting it in quite these terms; and they have undertaken to abide by the law in future."

Mr Fitzgerald explained that War on Want had specifically set up a non-charitable campaign company last year, with Charity Commission encouragement, in order to avoid such criticism. "Why, with this separate body in being, they nevertheless embarked on the current campaign themselves is not easy to understand".

But he said that he did not feel that the charity's "transgression" should imperil its status, although he added: "Whether it will cost them tax exemption on any of their expenditure is a matter for the Board of Inland Revenue".

Mr Lacey said yesterday: "We accept that we should work within the limitations of the law".

War on Want had been told that it was not improper to campaign on unemployment, provided the objective was the relief of poverty, and Mr Lacey said that was mildly encouraging.

The charity was expecting a £1m turnover this year, compared with £500,000 two years ago, and Mr Lacey estimated that it had about 10,000 supporters. Over the last two years it had spent about £250,000 on United Kingdom projects.

Mr Lee, who has in the past made contributions to War on Want, commented yesterday: "I made my original complaint because I suspected that many people supporting War on Want were ignorant of the fact that a good proportion of their donations were being spent in this country, on aims and causes which were perhaps political.

COURT TOLD OF SEX PROBLEMS

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

A husband accused of killing his wife and dumping her near-naked body on Watership Down, said yesterday there were problems in his marriage over sex and money.

German businessman Ulf Hinsch said he and his wife Jeanette, aged 28, made love only about ten times in their ten year marriage

Mr Hinsch, aged 43, of Braintree, Essex, was giving evidence on the tenth day of his trial at Winchester Crown Court, after the judge ordered that the murder charge against him be reduced to manslaughter.

Mr Hinsch denies manslaughter, preventing a burial and concealing a corpse.

The body of Jeanette Hinsch was found in a derelict cottage on Watership Down, a Hampshire beauty spot, six years ago.

Mr Russell Vick, QC, for the defence, said that a girl resembling Mrs Hinsch was picked up by a taxi driver three days before the body was found.

Appeal by murderers of newsboy dismissed

A claim by the convicted killers of a Carl Bridgewater, a newsboy, that the shotgun murder could have been committed by an ambulance controller who once lived near the boy, was a "red herring", Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, said in the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

He said it was true that the controller, Hubert Spencer, aged 41, shot and killed his best friend a year later at a farmhouse less than a mile away from the scene of the murder of the boy, aged 13, at Yew Tree Farm, Wordsley, West Midlands. But Spencer had an alibi for the time of the boy's death and there were areas of great dissimilarity between the killings.

If the jury at Stafford, who convicted three Birmingham men of the boy's killing, had been made aware of Spencer's conviction, it would have been regarded by them as a red herring.

The three men were refused leave to appeal against their convictions, on November 12, 1979, of murder and aggravated burglary.

James Edward Robinson, aged 47, unemployed, of Wolston Croft, Weoley Castle, and Vincent James Hickey, aged 27, a roofer, of Lower Beeches Road, Northfields, were each recommended by the trial judge, Mr Justice Drake, to serve a minimum 25 years of their life sentence.

Hickey's cousin, Michael Hickey, now aged 19, a roofer, of Laburnum Trees, Hollywood, was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure, for his part in the killing of the newsboy on September 19, 1978.

A fourth man, Patrick Molloy, who was given a 12 year jail sentence for Carl's manslaughter, died in prison at the age of 52, in June this year.

Lord Lane, sitting with Mr Justice Goff and Mr Justice Taylor said Spencer had visited Yew Tree Farm, but had an alibi. He was at his post as an ambulance controller at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, West Midlands, on the day of the murder, Lord Lane said.

After the hearing, Mrs Ann Whelan, mother of Michael Hickey, said: "The fight to prove my son's innocence goes on".

Theatrical sale of the century

A dancer's costume from the 1977 production of Dryden's *All for Love*, one of more than 2,000 items in the theatrical sale of the century tonight, when the Old Vic Company's entire wardrobe will be offered at auction at the theatre in Waterloo, London (Tony Samstag writes). Christie's, the auctioneers, estimate that it will take just over two hours for 20 years of drama to strut their final hour upon the stage, where yesterday students pirouetted in rehearsal for their unaccustomed roles as models. A total of £8,000 to £12,000 is expected from the sale, held on the instructions of a liquidator after the dismantling of the Old Vic Company, formerly Prospect Productions Ltd, which took up residence in 1977 after the departure of the National Theatre. Items on offer include Peter O'Toole's 1980 Macbeth tunic and Yorick's skull.

Threatened railway wins support

From Our Correspondent, Carlisle

Leisure and tourist authorities are supporting those who are calling on British Rail to keep open the railway between Carlisle and Settle, North Yorkshire, which is, threatened with closure because of the deterioration of the Ribblehead viaduct, which British Rail say would cost £6m to repair.

At the request of Eden District Council's Works and Leisure Committee, Mr Denis Brown, the council's chief executive, was yesterday preparing to write to the district's two MPs, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and Mr Michael Jopling, the Government Chief Whip, urging them to give their support to moves to save the viaduct and thus keep the line open.

Mr Brown said: "The line goes through some of the most attractive landscape in the country. It is good for stepping off to climb the fells, and for all who like walking. It is underused by tourists, and has great potential. But if you can't get there, it can't be used."

He said tourism was essential to boost the economy in an area where they had lost a quarter of workers from north Pennines farms in the last 20 years.

Mr John Wardle, director of the Cumbria Tourist Board said: "It would be unfortunate if such an asset to tourism as the railway were removed before the Eden Valley was developed.".

Jobless gained more by riots than talks

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

This summer's street riots have produced more action for the poor and deprived than years of rational argument, Professor David Donnison asserts today in a book reviewing his five years as chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission.

He links the violence in Brixton, Toxteth and St Paul's, Bristol with growing unemployment and argues that attitudes towards people out of work whom he describes as the silent majority, must change if similar riots are to be avoided.

"If governments, Labour and Conservative, do nothing more constructive on behalf of people out of work it will be their fault, not that of the 'agitators' upon whom they will seek to lay the blame, when streets burn and civilized order disintigrates."

Unemployment was the priority and was the main failure of the commission in its last years until its closure in November, 1980, Professor Donnison writes. Arguments based on evidence of the low level of benefits for the unemployed, the poverty they experience and the rarity of them being better off on social security than in work, failed to produce either more realistic benefits or more jobs.

"True discrimination begins when its victims believe they deserve to be scapegoats. Things will not change until the unemployed themselves demand a hearing."

In a confused and brutal way, that was at last beginning to happen, both through the known disturbances and in many other places where large numbers of young people know both that they have no hope of work and that they have some support from angry communities which do not accept that they deserve to be scapegoats.

"It is tragic that so many policemen have been injured and so many shopkeepers have lost their livelihood in the process. Pointless too, for they are not the proper target of all this anger."

If the allegation that the riots were politically organized had been true, the rioters would have gone down Pall Mall to Smith Square; burning down the Reform Club, the Carlton Club, Transport House and Conservative Central Office, instead of smashing up some of the poorest working-class neighbourhoods. The result might also have been that Britain would now be mobilizing to respond more effectively to their demands.

The Politics of Poverty by David Donnison (Martin Robertson, £9.95 hardback; £3.50 paperback).

Bristol Senate reprieves Russian department

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

Academic staff at Bristol have voted by 12 to one to reject a proposal to close the university's Russian department. They have also voted to reject proposals to close the education faculty and the school of architecture.

The reprieve of the Russian department, one of only four in the country which the University Grants Committee recommended should be expanded, was approved in a ballot of members of Senate by 117 votes to 10.

Dr Anthony Briggs, head of the Russian department, said that Sir Alec Merrison, the vice-chancellor, had dealt the department a cruel blow in proposing its closure.

"People never think there's any smoke without fire. They will wonder why a reputedly excellent department should suddenly be faced with closure. There is no doubt that students who might have wanted to come to us next year have been put off from applying", he said.

Bristol's Senate was presented with a series of options for making savings required by a 16 per cent cut in the university's grant over the next three years. The cut means the university will have to shed 400 of its 2,300 staff, mostly academics.

The Senate rejected Sir Alec Merrison's package of selective cuts in favour of a less extreme alternative, proposed by Professor Robert Cham-bers, a former pro-vice-chancellor, involving cutting only half the education faculty and the school of architecture, saving Russian, closing either the Italian or the history of art department, and spreading the remaining required cuts over a wider area

There was a vote in favour of keeping history of art and a tied vote on whether to keep Italian.

Court of Appeal — Law Report December 3 1981 — Queen's Bench Division

Underpinning is within duty to repair

Smedley v Chumley and Hawkes Ltd

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Templeman and Dame Elizabeth Lane

[Judgment delivered December 2]

Landlords who built a new building which they let in 1972 under a 21-year lease for use as a restaurant were liable for breach of their covenant "to keep the main walls and roof in good structural repair and condition ..." when the building developed grave defects in the walls caused by subsidence as a result of defective foundations, since the intention of the covenant was to place upon the landlords an unqualified obligation to keep the walls and roof in good structural condition.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the defendant landlords, Chumley and Hawkes Ltd, builders, of Horning, Norfolk, supported by the third party, Mr Stanley George Warrell, an architect, of Grey Chimneys, Horning, Norfolk, from a decision of Judge Mervyn Davies, QC, sitting as a judge of the High Court at Norwich on June 17, 1980, upholding the claim of the plaintiff, Mr Barry Thomas Smedley, of Smedleys, Princes Street, Norwich, the tenant under a 21-year lease of premises known as the Vandyke Restaurant, to damages for breach of the landlords' covenant.

Mr Geoffrey Jaques appeared for the landlords; Mr Michael Baker for the tenant; Mr Ross Martyn for the third party.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that by a lease dated December 31, 1971 landlords let to a tenant land and buildings for use as a restaurant (the Vandyke Restaurant) for 21 years from January 1, 1972 at a rent of £1,300 a year, subject to review. The property formed part of a motel at Horning in Norfolk.

The landlords covenanted "3(b) To keep the main walls and roof in good structural repair and condition throughout the term and to promptly make good all defects due to faulty materials or workmanship in the construction of the premises". That covenant had to be read and contrasted with the tenant's covenant 2(e) whereby the tenant covenanted "For time to time and at all times during the term ... well and substantially to repair cleanse maintain and keep the interior and exterior of the premises and the lessors fixtures therein ... and keep all ... gas pipes and electric wires in the premises in good order and condition".

His Lordship said that the judge found that the restaurant was built, together with the other buildings comprising the motel, in about 1971. The landlords were responsible for its construction. It was built very near to the banks of the River Bure.

In April 1976, the tenant's surveyor observed that some of the floors of the restaurant sloped, some of the doors and windows were out of true and there was crinkling of paper on some of the walls caused by the differential movement of two walls at the join. Later he saw cracks in the floor.

He advised that immediate action was necessary to arrest the development of the defects as subsidence was taking place and superficial repairs had been inadequate. The tenant's insurers withdrew their public liability policy so that the tenant had to discontinue using the premises as a restaurant.

The landlords carried out the work necessary to put the building into a good structural condition. The trouble was that when the premises were built the foundations were defective. The building was of a timber frame. It was constructed standing on a concrete raft, which was supported at the river end on piles sunk into the river bank. But there were no other piles beneath the raft.

By 1976 the end of the raft farthest from the river was sinking so that the raft was tilting, with consequential damage to the walls and roof. The remedial work involved jacking up the building and the concrete raft, driving in additional piles to support the raft, placing joists upon the piles, and then lowering the raft and the building down on to the joists.

When the work was done the restaurant was the same in the sense that the superstructure was the same as it had been when it was first built, although the foundations were different.

In September 1976 the tenant brought an action against the landlords claiming breach of covenant 3(b) and damage caused thereby. The landlords denied breach of covenant and pleaded that any defects in the premises were in direct consequence of the design of the restaurant and outside the scope of covenant 3(b). The court was asked to decide only liability under covenant 3(b).

His Lordship said that the lease was entered into immediately after the landlord had constructed the premises.

In approaching the construction of the landlord's covenant 3(b) he adopted the general approach stated by Lord Justice Sachs in *Brew Bros Ltd v Snax (Ross) Ltd* ([1970] 1 QB612, 640) where in relation to a covenant "to keep in repair the demised premises" he said that the correct approach was to look at the particular building, to look at the state which it was in at the date of the lease, to look at the precise terms of the lease, and then come to a conclusion as to whether on a fair interpretation of those terms in relation to that state, the work could fairly be termed repair. However large the covenant, it had not to be looked at in vacuo.

On the meaning of the words "to keep the main walls and roof in good structural repair and condition throughout the term" his Lordship derived assistance from the judgment of Lord Justice Fletcher-Moulton in *Lurcott v Wakely* ([1911] 1 KB908, 915). The covenant to repair, by contrast to a covenant to keep in repair and good condition, imposed a duty to perform the operation of repair.

What then were the obligations accepted by the landlord and tenant respectively in relation to the Vandyke Restaurant? The landlords built it and let it to the tenant for a term of 21 years for use as a restaurant. The tenant covenanted under covenant 2 to make the premises available to the public as a restaurant not later than March 31, 1972, and in the event of the premises not being so available to pay the landlords £10 a day as liquidated damages for the loss sustained in their business of letting the surrounding chalets; and well and substantially to repair maintain and keep the interior and exterior of the premises in good order and condition.

But those obligations were modified and supplemented by the landlords' obligations in covenant 3(b) in two different respects. They undertook responsibility for the good structural condition of the walls and roof and accepted responsibility for any defects due to faulty materials or workmanship in the construction of the premises.

His Lordship could not agree that if the walls and roof became unsafe by reason of defects in design of their footings or foundation the landlords were relieved of their obligation.

On the facts the walls and roof appeared to be in good structural repair and condition when the landlords built the premises and when the tenant entered into possession. But the landlords had built the walls upon a foundation which was liable to tilt. After four years the foundation had so tilted that the walls and roof were unsafe.

The judge, who had applied the test propounded in the Court of Appeal in *Lurcott v Wakely*, had concluded that the evidence showed that on September 14, 1976 the walls of the restaurant were unstable due to subsidence. That meant that the walls were not "in good substantial repair and condition". Accordingly the landlords were in breach of covenant 3(b).

His Lordship said that the landlords had contended that the judge was wrong because the effect of his conclusion was to impose on the landlords an obligation to carry out an improvement and give to the tenant different and better premises than the premises constituting the parcels of the lease, and they had relied on *Lister v Lane and Nesham* ([1893] 2 QB 212), *Pembery v Lamdin* ([1940] 2 All ER 434), *Sotheby v Grundy* ([1947] 2 All ER 761) and *Brew Bros v Snax (Ross) Ltd.*

It was important to distinguish the extent of the obligations where the lessor had let an old house which had gradually deteriorated through the inevitable effect of the passage of time from the extent of the obligations imposed in connexion with the lease of premises recently constructed. Many of the old cases were concerned with the former situation and did not assist in the analysis of the latter situation.

Second, in order to discover whether there was an obligation to do work made necessary in order to correct the effect of defects in design, it was necessary to examine carefully the whole lease and to decide the intention to be collected therefrom; and in this lease the intention was to place upon the landlords unqualified obligation to keep the walls and roof in good structural condition.

His Lordship would distinguish the facts in the instant case from the facts in *Brew Bros*. The emphasis upon structure in covenant 3 (b) was significant, because the structural condition of walls and roof was likely to depend on their foundations. So here he would hold that after the works were done the difference to the premises was that the walls and roof were in the condition that both parties contemplated as their necessary condition at the date of the lease.

Lord Justice Templeman and Dame Elizabeth Lane agreed.

Solicitors: Hill & Perks, Norwich; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mills & Reeves, Norwich; Allan Rutherford, Norwich.

Sale price rule applies to other branches

Westminster City v Ray Alan (Manshops) Ltd

Before Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered December 2]

A closing down sale was not capable of being described as a "facility" within section 14 (1) (b) (ii) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 as the word had to be interpreted with "services" and "accommodation", the two preceding words in the section. The Divisional Court also held that it was not necessary for the purposes of section 11 of the Act that goods had been on offer at a higher price for the requisite statutory period at those particular premises where there was a sale; it was sufficient that they had been available at the higher price at any of the other branches of a company

The Lord Mayor and Citizens of the City of Westminster appealed by way of case stated from the adjudication of Mr E. J. Branson, a metropolitan stipendiary magistrate sitting at Wells Street on May 5, 1981 that the respondent, Ray Alan (Manshops) Ltd of 100 Oxford Street, London, was not guilty of displaying a sign which was false as to the nature of the facility provided, contrary to section 14 (1) (b) (ii) of the 1968 Act, and of falsely indicating that goods had previously been offered at a higher price, contrary to section 11 of the Act.

Mr Peter King for Westminster; Miss Hilary Heilbron for the respondents.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the appeal raised two interesting points. The first information had been laid under section 14(1)(b)(ii) whereby it was an offence in the course of business recklessly to make a false statement in respect of any service, accommodation or facility. The question arose as to whether the closing down sale was a facility.

The allegation as to fact was that on November 20, 1979 the respondents displayed a sign outside their premises bearing the words "closing down sale". The appellants contended that the shop continued to trade and by their advertisement they had recklessly made a false statement in relation to a facility

The respondents had contended that a sale was not properly described as a facility. A facility had to be something ancillary to the sale. The other sections of the Act dealt with the sale of goods whereas section 14 was concerned with the provision of accommodation or facilities. Goods were not mentioned.

That submission was correct. The word "facility" had to be construed *ejusdem generis* with the preceding two words "services" and "accommodation" in the section. Obviously the word could have very wide meaning but as the statute was a penal one it should be construed strictly.

There were seven informations issued under section 11 of the Act in that from July 19, 1979 to January 10, 1980 advertisements appeared in the national newspapers containing the words "Thousands of fantastic reductions. Now!" followed by a list of items and prices. The goods had not been offered at a higher price for 28 days during the preceding period at the Oxford Street premises. The respondents agreed with that but said that they were on sale at other shops in the North of England at higher prices therefore they had not committed an offence.

The magistrate had agreed with that proposition but the prosecution contended that if goods were to be offered at reduced prices they had to have been on sale at the higher price at the same place.

In his Lordship's opinion it was quite impossible to conclude that the words "in the same place" should be inserted into the section. Provided that the goods had previously been offered at other shops owned by the respondent then they had not committed the offence under section 11.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF, agreeing, said that had the word "facilities" been by itself in the section he would have regarded it as encompassing shopping facilities. However, section 14 was not concerned with goods or there would have been a reference to them.

The conclusion was drawn with some reluctance as there should be some protection for the public if a closing down sale was held but then the shop failed to close; but the statute was penal and had to be construed in the respondent's favour.

Solicitors: Westminster City Solicitor; Victor D. Zermansky & Co, Leeds.

Order against foreign suit

Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd and Another v Bloch

Before Sir Douglas Frank, QC

[Judgment delivered November 30]

As a matter of public policy, in a contract by British subjects to be performed in this country, it was undesirable that litigation that turned on it should be determined in a foreign country without express provision to that effect.

Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, gave judgment in open court granting a chambers application for an injunction to restrain the defendant from prosecuting a claim in the United States arising out of a licensing agreement he had made with the first plaintiffs, an English wholly-owned subsidiary of Smithkline Corporation, the second plaintiffs, who has carried on a similar business in the United States.

Mr Anthony Walton, QC and Mr David Eady for the plaintiff companies; Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Mr Robert Englehart for the defendant.

SIR DOUGLAS FRANK, QC, said that it had been alleged in the American proceedings that the English company has acted as agents for the parent company. The main advantage to the defendant of a trial in the United States was that the prospect of having to meet a very heavy unrecoverable bill of costs might have coerced the companies into negotiating payment of a large sum in settlement.

There were no reported cases where the court had been asked to restrain proceedings against a foreigner in the foreigner's country. However if the defendant were to have the privilege of litigating in the USA because of the American shareholding, then it could be argued that any one of the two thousand other employees of the English company who, for example, considered they had a cause of action for wrongful dismissal could do the same.

Although it could be said that foreign companies should look to their own courts for protection from harassing litigation in those courts the matter was not that simple. There would be cases where a minority holding was held by British subjects and it was at least arguable that they were entitled to seek protection in their own courts.

Further there would be serious commercial implications if, for example, employee workmen could seek to pursue claims for personal injuries in the courts of the parent company. It would be a matter of considerable concern to insurance underwriters if they were not able to compel such claims to be determined in English courts.

Although it was desirable to avoid any prejudice to the comity of nations by seemingly interfering in foreign litigation, his Lordship was satisfied that the parent company had been brought in to bestow an advantage which could not truly be regarded as legitimate. In those circumstances it would not be improper for an English court to prohibit a British subject from involving a foreign court in a matter which should more properly be tried by an English court.

Solicitors: Woodham Smith; Manches & Co.

PRIORITY FOR CHILDREN

In re B (a minor)

Mr Justice Wood, sitting with Mr Justice Ewbank in the Divisional Court of the Family Division, on dismissing an appeal by parents from a decision of justices made under the Children Act 1948, said on November 30 that the decision had been made a year previously on November 25, 1980. It was vitally important that practitioners who had the conduct of cases involving children to give those cases priority. Any delay was prejudicial to the parents and possibly to the child. The Divisional Court would always give an early hearing to appeals concerning the custody of children.

Spain's reshuffle fails to calm opposition fears

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Dec 2

Before Spain's six new ministers in Seõr Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's reshuffled Cabinet were sworn in here this evening the Socialist Opposition issued a challenge to the ruling party to form a new broader-based Government.

Seõr Felipe Gonzalez, the opposition leader, called on the Prime Minister to "find a broader majority" in Parliament to ensure the country got through next year firmly defending Spain's liberties.

This was a reference to the coming trial of those responsible for last February's military coup attempt and the efforts of extreme right-wing elements to create a climate favourable to another attempted coup.

Señor Gonzalez claimed, that such a Government could tackle the worsening economic crisis manifested by the high unemployment figures.

Señor Gonzalez, who offered Senor Calvo Sotelo a coalition immediately after the coup attempt in February, insisted that nothing could be done without the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) and it as for them to make the first move.

The Opposition leader said: "They will not let themselves be strengthened, we would have liked to strengthen them, but now the only remedy is to find a new formula with the help of the immense majority of Spaniards who want to live in peace and democracy into the next generation."

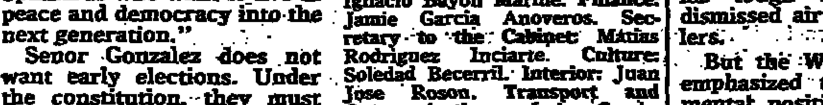
Senor Gonzalez does not want early elections. Under the constitution, they must be held by early 1983 at the latest.

Senor Calvo Sotelo decided in the Cabinet changes to drop Señor Jesus Sancho Rof, Minister of Health, as the death toll in the seven-month poisonous cooking oil tragedy climbed to more than 200. Senor Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, the Economics Minister, has been made one of the two deputy Prime Ministers.

The demand for better consumer protection has been recognized by adding food to the responsibility of the Agriculture Minister, although the consumer affairs groups do not like the move.

The second deputy Prime Minister is Señor Rodolfo Martin Villa, who had been in charge of regional automony. He has been given responsibility for political affairs, which means handling the party preparations for the general elections. The Basques and Catalans will be pleased he has surrendered control of the devolution process and this may help their coming closer to Señor Calvo Sotelo.

☐ The full cabinet is as follows: Prime Minister: Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. Deputy Premiers: Rodolfo Martin Villa, Juan Antonio Garcia Diez. Foreign Affairs: Jose Pedro Perez Llorca. Defence: Alberto Oliart. Justice: Pio Cabanillas. Education and Science: Federico Mayor Zaragoza. Labour and Social Security: Santiago Rodiguez Miranda. Health and Consumer Affairs: Manuel Nunez. Public Works and Urbanism: Luis Ortiz. Agriculture and Fisheries: Jose Luis Alvarez. Industry and Energy: Ignacio Bayon Marine. Finance: Jamie Garcia Anoveros. Secretary to the Cabinet: Matias Rodriguez Inciarte. Culture: Soledad Becerril. Interior: Juan Jose Roson. Transport and Communications: Luis Gamir. Regional Autonomy: Rafael Arias Salgado. Assistant to the Premier: Jamie Lamo de Espinosa.



Gibraltar border mayopen

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Dec 2

The border between Gibraltar and Spain may reopen within two to six weeks because of positive results in negotiations.

A spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry said here today that work has been authorized for police and customs buildings and for a car park on the Spanish side just south of La Linea.

He also said that Senhor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, will visit London on January 8 for talks.

The favourable climate has been created in part by Britain's "very, very positive attitude" towards Spain's efforts to enter the EEC and Nato, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said it was likely that the Lisbon agreement, which called for opening the border and for reciprocal treatment fo residents on both sides, will be fully applied very shortly.



Polish militiamen keeping spectators at bay outside the fire brigade training college in Warsaw. Paramilitary police and army units stormed the building and ended a sit-in by 340 cadets.

Reagan meets union leaders

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Dec 2

In an attempt to repair strained relations with the trade union movement President Reagan has suggested he may be prepared to relax his tough stance on the dismissed air traffic controllers.

But the White House has emphasized that his fundamental position — that the 11,600 controllers who walked out on illegal strike four months ago should not be allowed to have their jobs back — remains unchanged.

The president, however, repeated today to Mr Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, the American equivalent of the TUC, a suggestion made yesterday that he was reconsidering whether the controllers should, as he originally ordered, be banned from all federal employment for three years. He had no intention of reemploying them in their old jobs despite continuing delays and cutbacks in scheduled flights.

Today, the President was meeting the 35-member executive council of the AFL-CIO, headed by Mr Kirkland.

Purge on corruption

Romanian swindler sentenced to die

From Dessa Trevisan, Bucharest, Dec 2

A Romanian wine merchant has been sentenced to death for a fraud which cost the Government £500,000. He is said to have made a personal fortune of £350,000 out of the swindle.

The harsh sentence and, its publicity are both rare and are clearly intended to act as a deterrent. Mr Gheorghe Stefansescu is being made a public example after his appeal was turned down by the Supreme Court.

The scandal first broke three years ago when more than 100 people were arrested. Several were jailed after it was discovered that wine had been doctored. Mr Stefansescu, the manager of a cooperative wine shop in Bucharest, was a popular figure among wine connoisseurs.

He was accused of rigging alcohol prices over many years and of trafficking in favours. That suggests that people in high places may also have profited from the fraud.

This, however, was not reported at the time, when presumably also he was sentenced to death. The case was believed to have been dropped, and that the authorities were anxious to hush up the affair.

The Romanian penal code is harsh in punishing embezzlement and corruption and and recommends capital punishment if the damages to the state exceed a certain amount.

Confirmation of the death sentence was published prominently in the newspapers, in what is clearly a renewed drive against corruption conducted by President Ceausescu.

The announcement follows last week's Central Committee meeting which purged a number of officials including the Party Secretary and the manager of the coal-mining area who falsified production figures and incurred heavy losses through negligence.

In Romania's extreme hardships, especially over food shortages, bribery seems to be the only way for ordinary people to acquire the basic essentials.

Food shortages are endemic, and particularly grave in the provinces

Canadian MPs vote on constitution

From John Best, Ottawa, Dec 2

The Canadian House of Commons was voting today to bring home the Canadian constitution from Britain.

A government sponsored "patriation" resolution, supported by nine of Canada's 10 provinces, was expected to pass easily. After that, tthe resolution will go to the Seante, where passage is also assured, and them on to Westminster. The constitution, embodded in the 1867 British North America Act is expected to be finally domiciled in Canada in early 1982.

About a dozen MPs from all three parties — the governing Liberlas, the Conservatives and the New Democrats — were expected to vote against the measure in the Commons.

French-speaking Quebec, with about a quarter of Canada's population of 24 million, is the only province opposing the resolution.

Quebec was one of the eight provinces that successfully opposed the original reselution introduced last year by M Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, which called for unilateral federal patriation of the constitution.

The other seven struck a deal with Mr Trudeau and the two provinces which already sypported him, Ontario and New Brunswick, at a conference in Ottawa on November 5. This resulted in the introduction of a new resolu tion. In return for accepting the constitutional formula favoured by the provincial premiers, Mr Trudeau was able to salvage the main parts of an entrenched charter of rights which the eight premiers had opposed.

Mr. René Lévesque, the Quebec premier, regards the agreement as a sell-out by the English-speaking premiers. He objects primarily to provisions concerning minority language

Mr Trudeau yesterday sent a message to Mr Lévesque, rejecting his contention that Quebec has a right to veto any new constitution.

In Quebec City, Mr Lévesque yesterday continued his battle against the constitutional resolution. His Government gave notice in the province's National Assembly of an act enabling it to challenge the measure in the courts. The challenge would be made initially in the Quebec Court of Appeal

Five killed in attack by Afghan gunships

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Dec 2

Five Pakistanis were reported killed and three others injured today in what is described as the most serious intrusion by Afghan helicopter gunships into Pakistan since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan two years ago.

An official statement said that two Afghan gunships entered Pakistani airspace over Baluchistan at 9.15 this morning and opened fire on two buses at Inam Bostan, a village 10 miles from Nushki, a town about 50 miles from Quetta along the road into Iran. Five passengers, including a frontier force man, died in the attack and three others were injured.

The statement said that the gunships had also fired rockets at the border post at Inam Bostan about four miles inside Pakistan, but ground fire drove them away.

This latest air violation brings the number of intrusions of Pakistan's airspace to 24 in the past two months. It caused the heaviest loss to life so far.

The Pakistani authorities are lodging a formal protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad. Officials here continue to exercise utmost restraint in the face of the Afghan provocations,

During an attack last month on border villages, Afghan gunships dropped anti-personnel mines in the North West Frontier area which had exploded and crippled over a dozen Pakistani tribesmen.

The recent increase in air attacks is believed to be designed to discourage the Afghan Mujahideen from launching guerrilla attacks from sanctuaries in Pakistan.

Pakistan has over a 1,000 mile-long border with Afghanistan and it is considered well nigh impossible to maintain a round-the-clock watch against land or air violations.

☐ Mr Sultan Ali Kishtmand, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, has been in Moscow for the past two months undergoing medical treatment, (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

His absence from Kabul prompted speculation in the past week thet he had been ousted in renewed factional-in-fighting in the ruling Marxist party.

An Afghan embassy spokesman refused to give further details of Mr Kishtmand's illness.

Secret American report attacks Cuba for spying

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Dec 2

The United States has circulated a confidential report among 50 of its allies and other friendly nations detailing what it claims are examples of Cuban "covert activities" in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Among specific allegations contained in the document, the existence of which was first reported in the *Washington Post* today, were a big increase in Cuban influence in Grenada, Cuban plans to control Nicaragua and the provision of military assistance to left-wing insurgents in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The report, which was circulated last month and also presented to a meeting in Brussels of Nato experts on Latin America, is part of a concerted American campaign aimed at alerting the world to what the Reagan Administration regards as Cuban attempts to subvert key countries in the western hemisphere.

In recent weeks top members of the administration have given warnings that the United States might be forced to take action to prevent Cuba from successfully exporting its revolution to other American and Caribbean nations. Exactly what action the United States might take has not been made clear, but American military intervention has not been ruled out.

Cuban activities in the region are being discussed by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, during three days of bilateral meetings with foreign ministers of the Organization of American States in St Lucia this week.

Asked to comment on the United States report, a State Department spokesman said the United States was carrying out a wide-ranging review of Cuban activities in the hemisphere and that it was sharing its "assessments and concerns" with America's allies.

The American report affirms that since 1978 Cuba has significantly intensified its efforts to stimulate armed violence and damage the stability of its neighbours, abandoning its earlier policy of state-to-state relations.

Cuba's immediate targets, according to the report, were to exploit and control the revolution in Nicaragua where the Sandinist regime, supported by about 6,000 Cuban advisers, is following an increasingly Marxist-Leninist line.

Cuba was also trying to induce the violent overthrow of the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala, both of which are faced with a growing insurgency campaign by left-wing guerrillas.

The report adds that Colombia, Jamaica, Costa Rica and the Dominican Reoublic have also recently suffered from Cuban interference.

According to the report, most of Cuba's covert operations were planned by the Americas department of the Cuban Communist Party. This department had "agents" attached to every Cuban diplomatic mission in Latin America and the Caribbean. At least 22 Cubans attached to the embassy in Mexico were intelligence agents.

Leading article, page 13

Seychelles names Briton held in coup plot

By Our Foreign Staff

The Seychelles Government yesterday paraded two of the five white mercenaries it says it captured during last week's failed coup. A Briton held for being part of the invading force was named as Mr Bernard Carey.

President Albert René said the mercenaries would be brought to trial as soon as inquiries were completed. He said a Seychellois soldier was killed in the attack so the charges would be murder or conspiracy to murder.

In London the Foreign Office announced that the British High Commission in Victoria had applied for consular access to Mr Carey.

The first planeload of tourists stranded on Mahé, among them about 300 Britons, will leave on Friday.

President Albert René said he was convinced of South African involvement in the coup attempt which ended when 44 mercenaries hijacked an Air India jet to South Africa.

The two men, both with bruised and swollen faces, were led out from cells in Victoria's small prison. They were both whites from Zimbabwe and the authorities said two South Africans and a Briton were also held.

Standing in front of his cell, Mr Aubrey Brooks, a stocky, bearded man of 38, said he believed the mercenary force's mission was to bring back to power the Seychelles' first president, Mr James Mancham, who was overthrown four years ago.

Mr Brooks, who had a bandage around his thigh and limped when led out of his cell, said: "I received a $1,000 down payment and never met the person who paid us.

"But I believe it was done on behalf of the former President Mongon, Montson? I am not sure of his name", he said. Mr Mancham, who was ousted by President René in a coup four years ago, has denied he was behind the attempted coup.

The other captive mercenary who spoke to the press identified himself as Mr Roger England, aged 26. Officials said the other men captured were two South Africans, Mr Robert Sims and Mr Anton Aubic.

A further three mercenaries were believed to be still at large on Mahé, the principal island of the Seychelles archipelago, and officials gave their names as Mr Charles Duke of the United States, Mr D. Botes of South Africa, and Mr Kenneth Dalgliesh of Britain.

President René, in his first international press conference since the coup attempt, said it had been planned well in advance. "We know that Mike Hoare came here about a year ago and made contact with some people here. Some Seychellois were then sent to South Africa."

The Seychelles President, referring to the release of 39 members of the mercenary force from custody in Pretoria, said: "We are now firmly convinced that the South African Government was involved in this affair".

Reporters crowded on the tiny lawn of the prison were barred from asking further questions. Officials said remnants of the tape, left badly burned in an airport toilet, had been pieced together over the past few days and one of the voices was that of Mr Mancham.

South Africa lets 39 mercenaries go free

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Dec 2

Thirty nine of the band of mercenaries who hijacked an air India Boeing after attempting a coup in the Seychelles last week and forced it to fly to Durban have been freed by the South African authorities.

Today the other five, including Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, the almost legendary leader of a mercenary column in the Congo in the mid-1960s, appeared in court in Pretoria on a provisional charge of kidnapping and were freed on bail.

Tonight there was bitter and concerned reaction from the parliamentary opposition at the turn of events. They expressed their astonishment and warned of international repercussions.

Mr Brian Bamford, the Progressive Federal Party's Chief whip, described the decision to charge only five of the men as "scandalous".

He said: "This will add fuel to the suspicions that people have voiced overseas about South Africa's alleged involvement. We are playing right into the hands of these people."

Hijacking was akin to piracy, Mr Bamford said. "In my 25 years of law I have never heard of a case where you have a group of conspirators and the state charges some of them and releases others", he declared.

But Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Police, said that the police were satisfied that only five of the 44 could be charged "at this stage". Some of the others might be called as witnesses and the Attorney-General would decide, after further investigation, whether more people should be charged.

The names of those released would not be announced, Mr Le Grange said. Asked about the demand of the Seychelles Government that they should be extradited, Mr Le Grange said this did not fall under his department.

The 44 mercenaries had been held at Zonderwater Prison, near Pretoria, since Thursday after an Air India Boeing, with 65 passengers on a flight from Salisbury, Zimbabwe, to Bombay was seized at the Seychelles international airport at Mahé.

Today in less than 10 minutes the five who have been charged went through the formality of appearing in the Pretoria magistrate's court and being remanded on bail until January 7. They were not asked to plead to the charge, and one by one were asked if they could produce the bail money. They each answered: "immediately".

In the bail office they appeared to be calm and relaxed as wads of 20-rand notes were produced from a briefcase and counted.

Colonel Hoare's bail was fixed at 10,000 rands (£5,400) and, like the other four, he was ordered to surrender his passport and report to the police once a week.

Colonel Hoare, 62, who lives at Hilton, Natal, was described on the charge sheet as an Irish citizen. Two are British passport holders—Mr Peter Duffy, 40, who works as a freelance photographer in Durban, and Mr Kenneth Dalgliesh, 32, also of Durban. The fourth accused, Mr Charles Goatley, 27, is Zimbabwean and Italian-born Mr Tullio Montea, 42, is a naturalized South African.

Mr Montea is a bit-part film actor. His last role was in a film called *Three Bullets for a Long Gun*.

The hijacked Boeing arrived in South Africa carrying the body of one of the mercenaries, who was identified today as Mr Johan Fritz, a 24-year-old former South African army paratrooper.

He was the scion of a wealthy Johannesburg mining family—his father, Mr Johan Fritz, is chief of the General Mining Corporation's gold and uranium division—who, friends said today, became bored with a life of suburban tea and tennis in Johannesburg's élite Westcliff suburb after his national service in the Parachute Battalion.



Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare arriving at the Pretoria Magistrates Court yesterday with Mr Peter Duffy and Mr Kenneth Dalgliesh.

Hoare: gentlemanly soldier of fortune

By Anthony Mockler

"Mad Mike" Hoare became something of a household name in the English speaking countries during the summer and autumn of 1964, when his small group of English and Afrikaans-speaking mercenaries, swept across the eastern Congo routing hordes of Simbas and rescuing nuns and missionaries in the weirdly anachronistic style of a *Boy's Own Paper* adventure story.

Public opinion had condemned mercenaries as paid killers, the dregs drawn from the gutters, when they suddenly reappeared on the world scene, to general consternation, in Katanga in 1960. Thanks to Mr Hoare's exploits, mercenaries gained an almost professional status and acceptance—at least as a force to be reckoned with.

Born in Dublin, Mr Hoare served in the Chindits during the war (at least, so it was generally understood). After the war he emigrated to South Africa

He first appeared in Katanga in a very minor role in 1961. From then on he was Moshe Tshombe's man.

When Tshombe reappeared on the scene in the summer of 1964 he reappeared. When Tshombe disappeared from the scene 18 months later, the Simba rebellion having been almost miraculously crushed, "the major" or "the colonel", as he was known to his men, also disappeared into what then seemed to be wise and deliberate retirement.

All the more extraordinary then, that at the advanced age of 60-plus he should seem at last to have justified his sobriquet.

For no one could have been less like the expected rip-roaring, bloodthirsty, armed-to-the-teeth adventurer than the Mr Hoare whom I met in the Congo in that autumn of 1964. He took me to a Leopoldville night club, talked perhaps over-earnestly of his crusade against communism and for Western values—the Congo was then considered to be South Africa's "front line"—and drank only soft drinks. Small, rather dapper, more precise than daring, he gave the impression of a traditional officer and gentleman of the public school type.

He was then both discreet and efficient in his dealings with the South African Government. It is hard to imagine his having acted even now, and even in so comparatively remote a sphere as the Seychelles without at least its tacit approval. It is even harder to visualize inefficient planning or the complete botching of a military operation by such a basically cautious and careful man.

Schmidt to visit Honecker

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Dec 2

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will visit East Germany from Friday week to Sunday for talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, in a secluded lakeside hunting lodge near Berlin.

The visit, discussed in Bonn for years and twice arranged but postponed, will be the first meeting of East and West German leaders on German soil for 11 years.

It comes close after last week's visit to Bonn by President Brezhnev who effectively gave the green light by telling Herr Schmidt that he "would welcome" the meeting.

It seems, in fact, to have been arranged with some haste. As far as can be established, given the discretion that surrounds inner-German affairs, the West Germans were happy for it to take place early next year. But in view of the extreme sensitivity of inner-German affairs in the context of East-West relations, the East Germans may have wanted to strike while the iron was still hot.

The meeting was postponed early last year because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and again that summer because of the critical situation in Poland and Herr Schmidt's fears that it would influence the East Germans' attitude.

The East Germans may also have wanted to avoid another build-up of expectations and speculations about the visit which marked the previous attempts.

Herr Schmidt himself has warned West Germans not to expect too much from the meeting.

The West Germans do not, in fact, expect tangible results, not even on the burning question of last year's harsh currency regulations that have drastically reduced the numbers of West German visitors to the East.

East-West relations and the Geneva negotiations on missiles are expected to be the main themes as Herr Honecker, like the Chancellor, attaches great importance to détente and arms control in Europe.

Pact backs Brezhnev initiative

From Dessa Trevisan
Bucharest, Dec 2

The foreign ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact countries ended their annual meeting on a note of strong support for President Brezhnev's current disarmament initiative and expressed the hope that the talks that have just begun in Geneva between Russia and the United States would achieve this.

The meeting, which lasted two days, ended after this morning's session during which Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, informed his colleagues about the Soviet position on the problems connected with European disarmament. He also briefed them about President Brezhnev's visits to Bonn and the Soviet attitude in Madrid, where the review conference on European security and cooperation is stalemated.

The communiqué makes no mention of Poland despite the fact that the Polish situation had been discussed by the pact ministers.

The Romanians, whose ideas on disarmament differ somewhat from the approach of the rest of the Soviet block to European disarmament, obtained support from their allies to host the next European security review conference.

Romania is keenly interested in seeing the Helsinki process continue, and it is expected in Bucharest that the remaining stumbling blocks over military confidence-building measures will be removed if there is a break-through in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The pact foreign ministers gave full support to President Brezhnev's proposal to reduce the numbers of Soviet missiles in Europe as a gesture of good will.

They also called for continuing efforts to arrange a conference on European disarmament which is a very controversial issue in Madrid and is, in fact, the main obstacle to the successful conclusion of the follow-up conference.

The communiqué reflects the present desire of Moscow to resume the dialogue with the West.

Fierce Knesset criticism of Washington accord on strategic cooperation

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Dec 2

The new memorandum on strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States was subjected to fierce criticism in the Knesset tonight as opposition parties from both left and right launched four motions of no confidence against the ruling coalition. They were all defeated.

Many of the speakers were angry that the memorandum appeared to place Israel firmly in the anti-Soviet camp without securing guarantees that America would intervene in the event of future Israeli conflicts with its Arab enemies. There was also concern that it would result in a worsening of the position of Jews trying to leave Russia.

The section of the memorandum which was the main focus of criticism, states: "United States-Israeli strategic cooperation, as set forth in this memorandum, is designed against the threat to peace and security of the region caused by the Soviet Union or Soviet-controlled forces from outside the region introduced into the region."

A sub-clause of the key section explains: "The strategic cooperation between the parties is not directed at any state or group of states within the region. It is intended solely for defensive purposes against the above-mentioned threat."

The memorandum provides for joint naval and air exercises in the eastern Mediterranean, but does not cover two points which had been specifically requested by Israel during the three months of negotiation: the prepositioning of heavy American weapons on Israeli soil or joint ground manoeuvres in Israel.

In a scathing attack, Mr Abba Eban, a former Labour Foreign Minister, claimed that the terms would not apply even in the case of Arab states operating against Israel on behalf of the Soviet Union. The Americans would only have to intervene in the event of imported Soviet-controlled forces such as Cubans or North Koreans operating in the region.

He pointed out that no agreement had been reached with America on the real issues such as the role of Saudi Arabia, the future of Camp David, and Palestinian autonomy.

Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister—newly arrived from Washington after cutting short his stay—said the agreement would help strengthen ties between Israel and countries in Africa and Asia concerned about the Soviet threat. Members of the Opposition, he said, were naive to pretend that Russia was not deeply involved in all the military moves against Israel.

He emphasized the deterrent nature of the agreement and denied that Israeli forces would have to be mobilized for actions which were not directly related to Israel's defence needs.

The memorandum provided answers for "a circle of confrontation" composed of Arab nations supported by the Soviet Union.

MAN IN THE NEWS

Casey clearance 'damns with faint praise'

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Dec 2

The Senate intelligence committee today released a six-page report concluding that Mr William Casey is "not unfit" to hold office as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

But the report on his business and legal affairs, which took four months to complete, is far from flattering and says Mr Casey was "at minimum inattentive to detail" particularly in making his financial disclosure on taking public office.

Only one of the 15 members of the intelligence committee, Senator Joseph Biden, Democrat from Delaware, voted against adopting the report, but other Democrats, including Senator Walter Huddleston of Kentucky and Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, were sharply critical of the CIA director.

Senator Huddleston said there was enough evidence for President Reagan to ask Mr Casey, the President's election campaign manager, to resign, and Senator Leahy said the report was "damning him with faint praise".

Even Senator Harrison Schmitt, Republican for New Mexico, said: "It is safe to say the whole situation is not flattering."

The intelligence committee was concerned that Mr Casey has an insufficient appreciation of the need to provide information on his financial assets to congress but concludes:

"Having reviewed the facts obtained in the course of its four-month investigation, the committee reaffirms its July 29, 1981 statement that no basis has been found for concluding that Mr Casey is unfit to hold office as Director of Central Intelligence."

Mr Casey: 'Inattentive'

The new criticisms of Mr Casey come at a time when the White House has been put in an embarrassing position as a result of inquiries into gifts received and financial disclosures made by Richard Allen, the National Security Adviser.

Mr Allen is on voluntary leave of absence. He was cleared yesterday of any wrongdoing in receiving $1,000 from Japanese journalists, but the Justice Department is continuing to look into gifts of watches and a mistake he revealed he made in making his financial disclosure on taking office.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Decoy traps Russians in Berlin

Berlin.—American and West German officials detained three Soviet officers, a Soviet diplomat and an East German allegedly trying to obtain classified information from an American soldier based in West Berlin, the United States authorities said.

West Berlin state security officials and American military police jointly apprehended them in the Grunewald Forest in West Berlin after the American soldier, with the consent of his superiors, acted as a decoy, a spokesman for the West Berlin United States mission said.

In accordance with the four-power Berlin agreement and after questioning, the spokesman said, the Soviet suspects were handed over to a Soviet diplomat in East Berlin. West Berlin officials held the East German pending further investigation by a local judge. At the same time the United States mission in West Berlin handed the Soviet authorities a formal protest.

Latin Americans criticize US

Panama City, Dec 2.—Fourteen Latin American foreign ministers today declared firm opposition to American economic polcies and demanded a better deal from Washington.

At a two-day meeting, the ministers and representatives of 12 other countries of Latin America approved a declaration aimed at increasing their bargaining power with the United States.

The ministers left here soon after for Castries, capital of St Lucia, to attend the general assembly of the Organization of American States.

The United States is the main market for Latin American products and raw materials but the region suffers a $15,000m (£8,200m) trade deficit with America.

In Castries, Mr Peter Josie, the St Lucia Foreign Minister, criticized American human rights policy as one of the most negative aspects of its diplomacy.

Mr Josie, who will preside over the OAS meeting, told a news conference last night that President Reagan's administration was trying to be the big bully of the Caribbean and Central America.—Reuter

Mugabe brother found dead

Salisbury. — Mr Albert Mugabe, President of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and brother of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, was found dead, fully clothed, in a swimming pool at his Salisbury home.

Police would say only that an investigation had been opened but it is understood from reliable sources that there are no suspicious circumstances.

The Prime Minister's younger brother was elected to the leadership of the union organization earlier this year in a closely fought election. He had an extensive background in the union movement here and was formerly General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union.

Jesuits arrested in Shanghai

Hongkong.—Chinese police have arrested all Jesuits in Shanghai, whose number is estimated at 11, and 10 other Roman Catholics, including priests, reports here said.

All the Jesuits were aged over 60, had spent at least 20 years in prisons or labour camps, and were paroled from indefinite sentences in the period of liberalization about three years ago, the reports said.

Chinese Roman Catholics have been reported under increasing pressure since the Pope last June appointed the Jesuit Deng Yiming, aged 73, who had spent 22 years in prison before coming here last year, as Archbishop of Canton.

Murder charge

Karlsruhe. — Jürgen-Peter Boock was charged with murder in the Baarder-Meinhof gang killings of two prominent West Germans in 1977. He was alleged to have helped the gang in the abduction and murder of Hanns Martin Schleyer, an industrialist, and the killing of Jürgen Ponto, a banker, in a kidnap attempt.

38 sailors missing

Tokyo.—Thirty-eight Japanese and South Korean seamen were reported missing after bad weather caused heavy seas around Japan.

Ciskei: Another black speck in the white wonderland

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Dec 2

At midnight tomorrow amid much official celebration, Ciskei, a coastal enclave of about 3,200 square miles in the Eastern Cape, will become "independent", bringing to four the number of black tribal homelands or Bantustans to have accepted this status from the South African Government.

As in the cases of Transkei, which was granted self-rule in 1976, and of Bophuthatswana (1977) and Venda (1979), Ciskei's "independence" will be spurned by the entire outside world, where the homelands system is seen as a transparent device for furthering apartheid and thwarting African political aspirations.

The independent ceremonies are even being boycotted by Transkei. It accuses Ciskei and South Africa of "dividing the Xhosa nation".

This week's festivities are a reminder that, whatever the talk of reform, "separate development", with its ultimate goal of carving 10 independent African "nations" out of South Africa's territory, remains the political orthodoxy of the National Party Government.

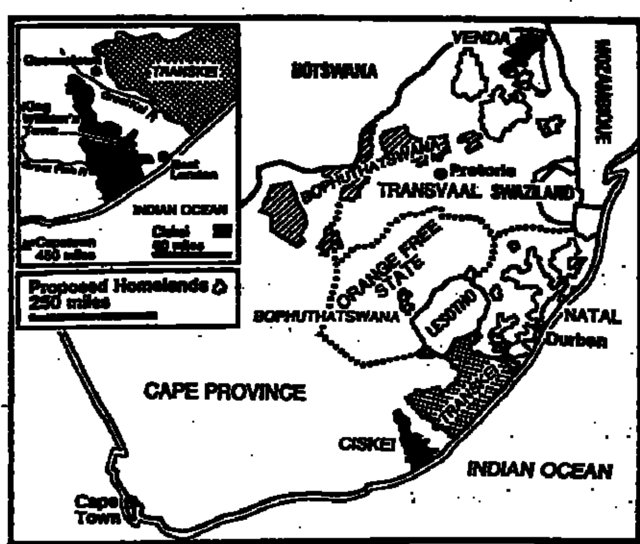
In its most cynical formulation, and to a large degree in practice, the aim of this policy is to fragment black opposition to white rule, to keep the number of Africans in the "white" heartland of South Africa to a minimum, and to use the homelands as dumping-grounds for surplus black labour.

That was not, of course, how "grand apartheid" was presented by its founding fathers. The late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd apparently envisaged a total territorial separation of the races, and even predicted 1978 as the year when blacks would start flowing back to the rural homelands from the "white" cities.

Only a handful of Afrikaner die-hards still cling to that vision which could only have been realized by reversing the historic drift of South Africa's population from the rural areas to the great coastal cities and the mineral-rich Witwatersrand region where industry has always been concentrated.

Today, after 20 years during which millions of people have been uprooted and resettled, at least 9.5 million of South Africa's 19.8 million blacks still live outside the homelands. Some have quasi-permanent status, others are migrant workers on short-term contracts whose families must remain behind in the homelands, and still others are illegal squatters.

Even allowing for much higher expenditure in future on rural development, most estimates indicate that by the end of the century the population of the black townships on the fringes of "white" cites will have more than doubled to about 20 million, while the number of urban whites will have risen only from 4 million to 4.8 million.



This suggests that the apparently more rational policy of the present Government of accepting that those Africans already employed outside the homelands are permanent fixtures, while seeking to contain their further growth, is scarcely more realistic than the original Verwoerdian blueprint.

The homelands have proved quite unable to provide jobs for more than a small fraction of their resident populations, let alone to draw in Africans from outside. Over-populated, of limited agricultural potential and (Bophuthatswana apart) without mineral wealth, they are for the most part inherently unviable. None can survive without heavy South African subsidies.

In recent years, the Government has put more emphasis on turning the homelands into dormitory suburbs from which blacks commute daily to work in new industrial "growth points" located just outside the borders of the tribal reserves. This has done little, however, to check the flow of migrant workers to the "white" cities.

Even if more ready than its predecessors to accommodate economic reality, the present Government still adheres formally to the political goal of eliminating all black South Africans by the legal device of proclaiming all blacks, no matter where they actually live, to be citizens of the tribal homelands as they become independent.

In practice, this objective seems unlikely to be attained. For one thing, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the leader of the KwaZulu Bantustan and the most effective black politician outside prison, has made it clear that he will never accept "independence". He regards the homelands system as only a transitional phase leading to a unitary, multi-racial democracy in South Africa.

Public criticism of Mao guidelines

From David Bonavia, Peking, Dec 2

The intellectual group around Mr Deng Xiaoping, leading Deputy Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party has launched an important ideological counterattack against leftist trends in the party and the armed forces.

Mr Hu Qiaomu, head of the Academy of Social Sciences and a leading supporter of Mr Deng, has taken the unprecedented step of publicly criticizing guidelines for creative intellectuals laid down by the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the early 1940s.

Mr Hu, a leading authority on Mao's works, is one of the most respected scholars in China today. Publication of his speech made in August but not disclosed then, is timed to coincide with the current session of the National People's Congress, China's equivalent of a parliament.

In his speech delivered to the propaganda department of the party Central Committee and published today in the theoretical journal Red Flag, Mr Hu said "long-standing practice proves" that certain ideas expounded by Mao in his *Yanan talks on literature and art* were incorrect.

Mao's talks at the Yanan headquarers of the Communist Party during the Second World War have been taken as the basis of orthodox literary and art criticism by the Chinese party since then. To see them openly decried is astonishing.

Mr Hu condemned "the theory of subordinating literature and art to politics, absolute separation of political from artistic criteria, and classifying human nature as 'class nature'"

This is a clear repudiation of the Marxist-Leninist theory of art as portraying, above all, class conflict in society. It is particularly inimical to the Maoist emphasis on class and class struggle as the chief factors in modern life, already written off by his political successors.

The statement by Mr Hu is likely to touch off bitter controversy within the party and in the armed forces, who have over the past year objected to the recent liberalization of the country's intellectual life.

'Lepers' jibe by Samora Machel mars Eanes visit

From Jill Jolliffe, Maputo, Dec 2

President Eanes of Portugal expects to face criticism on his return to Lisbon from Mozambique after an incident which marred an otherwise successful reconciliation with President Samora Machel.

During President Eanes's five-day state visit he awarded President Machel one of Portugal's highest honours, the Grand Sash of the Order of the Infant Henrique. On the eve of his departure for Lusaka the atmosphere was soured by remarks directed at Senhor Andre Goncalves Pereira, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, by the Mozambican leader.

President Machel spoke in flamboyant style for half an hour in response to a toast proposed by President Eanes. He attempted to describe the new relationship in terms of the distinction between the former Portuguese colonial regime and the new order, describing all Portuguese who had served in Mozambique before the revolution as "lepers". He then made some belittling remarks towards Senhor Goncalves Pereira, who had served as an official under the Salazar Government.

The Foreign Minister later protested to President Machel and asked for an apology. He told him he would have left the banquet had the remarks continued. "You would not have left", the President replied, "because I would have arrested you first."

It briefly appeared as though Portuguese Government officials might withdraw from the negotiation of accords then in progress. But the situation was saved by President Eanes, who privately asked President Machel to apologize to the Foreign Minister, which he did.

There has long been a dispute in Lisbon over who should conduct Portuguese diplomacy in Africa, with President Eanes being criticized for exceeding his powers in this area.



President Machel: private apology

Ne Win demands new law for three citizen classes

From Trevor Fishlock, Rangoon, Dec 2

An instruction by General Ne Win, Burma's ruler, that a new citizenship law should be introduced next year is creating concern that many people could be deprived of their rights.

The measure would affect people with Indian and Chinese blood. To some observers there seems to be no clear reason for its introduction.

General Ne Win's comment at a recent central committee meeting that he did not know why there had been delay over the measure sounded like an instruction to his subordinates to get on with framing it.

In keeping with the opaque nature of Burmese politics and decision-making no one at the moment can see any reason why General Ne Win should want such a law. On the face of it it seems to be based on prejudice.

He has offered no public explanation. The measure, as it is understood, would seem to create an unnecessary human rights problem that could draw rare criticism for Burma from abroad.

The law would create three classes of citizenship. One would include indigenous people, another, people of mixed (Indian or Chinese) blood, and the third, naturalized citizens.

Some people are already disqualified from standing for elected office. There are about 188,000 elected offices in Burma, from village to state level. It is assumed that the new measure would restrict access to these jobs more severely.



"I wish they'd given us more discreet uniforms"

How to beat the system in best Polish fashion

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Dec 2

The first heavy snow of the Polish winter has fallen thick and fast and with it came a number of remarkably candid tips from the official press about how to avoid the gruelling hours of queueing in sub-zero temperatures.

According to the youth weekly *Walka Mlodych*, there is no need to stand in a mile-long line for petrol. Simply buy a jerrycan from a farmer, say you want the petrol for unspecified "agricultural purposes" and go round to the back of the petrol station to collect the fuel.

The harassed attendant has no time to check you credentials; the main point is to look like a convincing peasant.

If your soap ration — one bar every two months — runs out, approach somebody who works on passenger trains travelling abroad. Guards, drivers and sleeping car attendants have access to plentiful supplies of cheap soap, if of poor quality, and are happy to sell the surplus.

The Polish drinking problem — widely understood as being the difficulty in getting hold of sufficient alcohol — also presents little trouble for a man of ingenuity or indeed, for a reader of *Walka Mlodych*.

Sales staff at liquor stores are allowed a certain number of, breakages and will, if pressed to accept a generous wad of zlotys, declare vodka bottles officially broken. The unofficially unbroken bottles can then be taken away and emptied at leisure.

Ration-coupon swopping, according to the newspaper, also usefully fills some gaps in the consumer supply chain. One vodka coupon, for example, buys three coffee coupons. Despite the liquor store trick, the odds are stacked in favour of teetotallers.

The key, according to the newspaper, is to befriend rather than curse at your local shopkeeper. Cigarette kiosk vendors have little time to check the ration coupons; queues are often 50 to 100 long and snake around whole blocks. So it is a simple matter to smile sweetly, mumble "four packets please" and disappear before the coupons are counted.

Malta row over barred journalist

From George Sammut Valletta, Dec 2

As the Maltese general election campaign enters its final stages, the Government's expulsion of a West German journalist for allegedly unfair criticism of the way in which the country is run has become a bone of contention.

At the same time an English newsman who arrived in Malta last Sunday was asked by police at the airport whether he represented *The Times* or the BBC. The police explained that they had been asked to report on any representative of the two organizations, presumably because both *The Times* and the BBC have angered Mr Mintoff in recent months with their coverage of Maltese affairs.

At an election rally, Dr Eddie Fenech Adani, the leader of the opposition National Party, has condemned Mr Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister, for expelling the Rome correspondent of the German television channel ARD last weekend.

Soviet trial of historian to reopen

By Peter Reddaway

The week-long trial in Leningrad of Mr Arseny Roginsky, the historian has twice been adjourned, and eminent witnesses have endorsed his plea of not guilty. Today, the court is due to reconvene.

Mr Roginsky is accused of gaining access to the secret sections of Soviet libraries by unauthorized means. This charge, which carries a penalty of up to five years in prison, has not apparently been brought in a Soviet court before.

Mr Roginsky belongs to an unofficial group among Soviet historians who work on themes distorted by official scholars or taboo to them. For the past five years anonymous members of this group have been producing the typescript journal *Memory*, which has later been published in book form in the West. Most of the articles in the journal are signed.

Mr Roginsky, was arrested in August. When the trial opened on Wednesday last week, he refused to take part in the proceedings.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Geneva missile talks doomed in isolation

The negotiations which started in Geneva this week on "Euromissiles" (or, more correctly, on all the "intermediate range weapons systems") could turn out to be the starting point of a renewed attempt to transform arms control agreements (which never really stopped the arms race) into disarmament agreements.

The reduction in the number of strategic weapons has been for a long time one key aim of President Reagan's military advisers: their main criticism of the Salt 2 agreements was based on the fact that they allowed the Russians too many weapons of this kind. But the interdependence between the various levels of nuclear weapons systems (strategic, intermediate and tactical) is such that you cannot really obtain a genuine reduction at any one of these levels without achieving similar agreements at the other levels.

Since President Reagan definitely wants a reduction in the number of strategic missiles, to be obtained in the coming round of Salt (or Start — Strategic Arms Reductions negotiations) we can take seriously his proclaimed aim of a "zero option", or at least of a substantially lower level of intermediate range weapons, for the Geneva talks which have just started.

However, because of the interdependence between the various levels of nuclear armaments, the Geneva talks will never achieve success as an independent exercise. This was correctly pointed out in Mr Eugene Rostow's interview with *The Times* on Tuesday.

Indeed, things are even more complicated than he said: being "intermediate", these weapons are largely interchangeable with shorter range weapons (the so-called "tactical" missiles) as well as with strategic weapons.

This could mean that neither the Geneva talks on the intermediate range weapons systems, nor the coming negotiations on strategic arms reductions can succeed separately, and that they will need a third simultaneous negotiation on tactical weapons, and, of course, on conventional armaments.

This implies that either we are about to witness an unprecedented, stupendous exercise in multilevel negotiations, or we shall just see a series of separate failures.

In considering the chances of success of the Geneva talks and the main obstacles, everybody starts, quite correctly, by pointing out how difficult it will be to define which weapons must be included in the negotiation.

Which systems are to be considered an essential part of the "theatre" balance of nuclear power? Obviously, the intermediate range missiles. But there are many other systems, mostly aircraft, which have a nuclear "theatre" capability, but which are, at the same time, key factors in the conventional balance of forces.

Beyond this initial difficulty, there are, as we have seen, the many problems arising out of the inevitable interdependence between the various levels of armaments and the various levels of negotiations to be initiated. Finally, there are political problems, which may turn out to be the main obstacle for a successful negotiation.

The fact is that there is an annoying inequality in the negotiating positions of the two sides: Mr Paul Nitze will be trying to strike a bargain with Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, which implies bartering facts with intentions. The Soviet "Euromissiles" are already there, while Nato can only proclaim its determination to acquire similar weapons.

Mr Kvitsinsky can hope that the pacifist movement in Europe will do his job for him. The acquisition by Nato of such weapons could still be stopped without any need for the Russians to give up any weapons in exchange.

Europe, the absent negotiator, may turn out to be the most important. Any success of the pacifist movement would make Mr Nitze's job more difficult, by destroying his credibility.

But if this negotiation fails, the result will not only be that of keeping in existence the frightening array of Soviet "Euromissiles". All the other negotiations, indeed the whole design of achieving some measure of real disarmament, will fail, because America will have to try to reestablish the overall balance of power by attempting to become stronger at all the other levels, where it can act independently of Europe.

Television

People in action

A resolution by an English parish council urging that cruise missiles be banned may not reverberate at the disarmament talks in Geneva but it does allow those who passed it to go home thinking they have done a good night's work. The message of BBC2's *Grapevine* is that it is better to do something than nothing.

The Community Programme Unit puts much vitality and ingenuity into this series, being very much aware that it has to extend its audience beyond the converted, those directly interested in community work, to those who have problems of one sort or another, which means it has a very large potential audience indeed.

Last night, besides instancing the parish council with an inclination to take on disarmament, it focused on Burrator Parish Council, Devon, whose fortunate constituency is relieved from paying rates because the local pub is owned by the council and its profits meet the costs. Such a piece of entrepreneurial activity might cause Ken Livingstone to cast a calculating eye over the hostelries in the metropolitan area, but on the whole I think it unlikely that this ingenious way of relieving ratepayers will spread.

Grapevine also looked at some Cannock diesel enginemakers who, faced with unemployment, took over their works and their managing director. He testified that his new state was happier than his old — everybody was so co-operative — but lamented the ignorance of banks when approached by would-be co-operatives. His, or rather theirs, was doing fairly well, having overcome both the sluggishness of banks and the initial hesitation of suppliers.

We moved on — and *Grapevine* has a cheery, enviable pace — to some housewives in Sunderland who formed a Change of Life Support Group because they found medical sympathy to be lacking. To spread their message that help was on hand to women of a similar age, they persuaded a local radio station to give them air time and were shown mastering the techniques of editing tape and preparing their programme.

All these examples of self-help were sandwiched between dynamic performances by the Ekome Dance Group from St Paul's, Bristol, who see their work as educational as well as entertainment. Altogether not a bad span inside half an hour, and Samuel Smiles would undoubtedly approve.

Jeni Barnett is *Grapevine's* admirable presenter, humorous as well as informative and helping herself with a little pianoforte and a song.

Dennis Hackett

● *Wagner*, starring Richard Burton as the composer, will start filming next January, with Gemma Craven as Wagner's first wife Minna. Filming will be on location in east and western Europe with the full co-operation of the Wagner family in Bayreuth, the first time they have sanctioned any dramatic interpretation of this controversial artist's life.

This independent British production will be directed by Tony Palmer, with script by Charles Wood and music conducted by Sir Georg Solti.

London Trust Cultural Productions Ltd have just completed filming the Benjamin Britten opera *Death In Venice*, also directed by Palmer.

Gardens of the memory

Gertrude Jekyll, working with Lutyens, transformed the idea of the English garden; but examples of her work, here described by **Stacy Marking**, take a lot of finding.

By courtesy of Jonathan Cape



Gertrude Jekyll at 90 and (right) being useful in the Aegean in 1863, drawn by her friend Mary Newton

Gertrude Jekyll was still at work when she died, aged ninety, on December 8, 1932. For the first forty years of her life she was a painter, embroiderer, gilder, silver-worker, photographer, friend of Ruskin, Watts and William Morris; and for the next forty years she was a gardener, working for the most part with Edwin Lutyens. She transformed the idea of the English garden, and her vision still has a profound influence on gardens today. But, less than fifty years after her death, little of her own work remains.

As the Hayward celebrates the comfortably solid houses of Lutyens (discussed by John Russell Taylor on November 24), ripe for reassessment in the aftermath of Modernism, the gardens that contributed so much to his architecture have proved far more evanescent. Lutyens and Jekyll collaborated over more than a hundred gardens, most of which have disappeared or been replanted. Even her drawings were thrown out as waste paper after her death. But they were rescued and bequeathed to the University of California, and are on loan to the Architectural Association until December 12.

Germaine Greer in *The Obstacle Race* records several "rediscoveries" of women as artists, which follow the same pattern: surprise, acclaim, the subsequent evanescence of the artist's reputation, the disappearance of her work. Gertrude Jekyll was a pioneer of a new generation of women artists, showing in 1867 in a *Female Artists' Exhibition*. Although her work was described by Ruskin as "very wonderful and interesting", none of it survives.

She trained at the South Kensington School of Art, not without family scenes over her appearance, "as when she came down one morning minus her boots, having thrown them out of the window at the nightingales which kept her awake". She travelled through Europe to Turkey sketching, among others, a brigand who "would only sit if he might hold his sword in his teeth", and an old Turk who wanted to buy her.

She progressed from painting to embroidery, gilding and inlay work, which she practised with considerable skill, working covers for the Duke of Westminster's Eaton Hall, and for other artists like Leighton and Burne-Jones. She had always worn thick glasses, and her eyesight deteriorated painfully until she could see no more than a handspan beyond her face without them. She was warned to stop painting and embroidering, and at just this moment she met Edwin Lutyens, and turned her art to gardening.

She wrote in her first book, *Wood and Garden*: "Planting ground is painting a landscape with living things, and, as I hold that good gardening takes rank within the bounds of the fine arts, so I hold that to plant well needs an artist of no mean capacity, and his difficulties are not slight ones, for his living picture must be right from all points and in all lights."

Edwin Lutyens vividly recalled his first meeting with the "already remarkable Miss Jekyll" in 1889. He was 24, she 46, and the results of that meeting affect English gardens to this day. "She was dressed," he wrote, "in what I learnt later to be her Go-To-Meeting Frock — a bunch of cloaked propriety topped by a black felt hat, turned down in front and up behind, from which sprang alert black cocks tail feathers, curving and ever prancing forwards. Quiet and demure, she spoke no word to me." But she did invite him to her garden. "I was there on the lick of four and was received by a somewhat different person — very much at home, genial and communicative. dressed in a short blue skirt that in no way hid her ankles, and the boots made famous through their portraiture by William Nicholson.

She and Lutyens were united in their ideas on natural materials, the use of stone and wood and brick, their respect for the Arts and Craft movement, their philosophy of design. Miss Jekyll's yew walls, pergolas, waterfalls and steps maintain the balance between enhancing and obscuring Lutyens's architecture.

I spent six years of schooling in the extensive Jekyll garden at Temple Dinsley, a modest Georgian house massively extended by Lutyens in 1909. Even filled with schoolgirls it could provide peace and seclusion, for there were all the features of the Jekyll-Lutyens style — orchards and woodland paths, walled gardens, pools and steps, sunken lawns and pergolas covered with vines.

Gertrude Jekyll's ideas on planting transformed the English garden. She freed it from the rigours of Victorian "bedding out" — the military geraniums with hard edges of lobelia and salvia — and created an impressionist style that drew on the tradition of the cottage garden, and on her work as a painter. She concentrated on colour effects, and writes as artist and horticulturalist in her influential book *Colour in the Flower Garden*, published in 1908. In it she plans a Gray Garden, full of lavender, lilies and silvery leaves, which influenced Vita Sackville-West's creation of a White Garden at Sissinghurst.

Of all her work, the most cheering example is at Hestercombe, near Taunton. It is in the headquarters of Somerset's Fire Brigade. Somerset County Council realized that "they were sitting on something important" and embarked on a five-year plan of replanting according to Miss Jeykll's original drawings. They have adhered meticulously to the original colour schemes, though occasionally sub- stituting perennials for annuals. But, most important, they are advising others on the reconstruction of Jeykll gardens, as her talent is once more recognized.

Paperback fiction

Confident picture of neurotic illusion

Rhine Journey, by Ann Schlee (Penguin, £2.25)

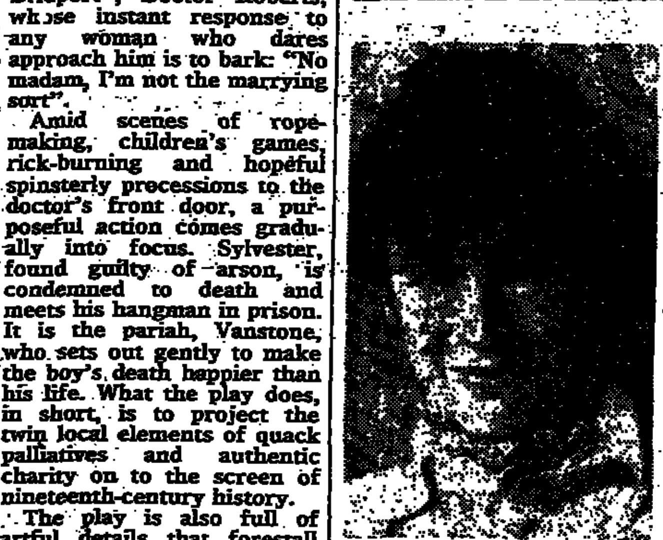
As the nineteenth century in Britain is entering its second, sabre-rattling half, the Morrisons — the parson, the parson's wife, his daughter and sister Charlotte — are taking a paddle-steamer holiday along the Rhine. The parson's godliness is domineering and also — not very convincingly done, this — strongly evangelical in tendency. His wife is selfish, self-indulgent and something of a malingerer. In the ears of Ellie, their well-regulated daughter, the calls of the flesh are beginning to sound loud. Behind them Charlotte trails, preoccupied and reluctantly obedient. She is neurotic, sex-starved, a woman approaching middle life who confuses appearance and reality and flees from both.

Poor Charlotte. Mrs Schlee is primarily concerned with this wrecked woman who becomes obsessed by Edward Newman, a fellow-passenger on the steamer who turns out in the end to be not wholly the tourist he at first seems. Charlotte sees in him a heart-stopping likeness to a man who 20 years before had held her momentarily in his arms as he helped her dismount from a horse.

This Newman haunts her. He is a male predator. She sees him talking to a strange woman seated in a park in Cologne, and the strange woman is holding her hands beseechingly up to him. Charlotte hurries back and takes to her hotel bed; it is all too much for her.

Into this quiet narrative of near-dementia Mrs Schlee inserts a tidy and sufficient plot. Thwarted revolutionaries from 1848 are trying to follow Karl Marx to England and that haven of secure calm, the Reading Room of the British Museum. But for this passports are needed, and Edward Newman's manoeuvrings, so demonic in Charlotte's clouded, overheated imagination, are concerned with the distribution of false ones.

The whole thing is tight, controlled and persuasively done. Just occasionally you are tempted to ask: does this savour too much of pastiche? Even more occasionally you feel the period-dialogue falters. "There's no need to fuss. She's only shamming to get a reaction out of you" — this is not quite the way they talked at (say) the Great Exhibition of 1851 when a lady fainted. But these are small flaws in the admirable



Ann Schlee: persuasive

novel, *Rhine Journey*, which Mrs Schlee carries through with great confidence. She maintains a quality of subacute feverishness in the writing which is attuned to bewildered Charlotte's neurotic illusions. And the appallingness of the parson-brother is made as breathtaking as it is believable.

David Williams

The Begger Maid: Stories of Flo and Rose, by Alice Munro (King Penguin, £2.25)
Winter Doves, by David Cook (King Penguin, £1.95)

Rose grows up in West Hanratty, on the wrong side of the river, where the social structure extends from foundry workers to "the large improvident families of casual bootleggers and prostitutes and unsuccessful thieves." In her wild and gruesome school, where the teacher takes snuff and at recess locks herself indoors for safety, it is sport to watch Shortie McGill trap and rape his snuffling, half-wit sister at the entrance to the boys' toilet, while the big boys crowd around hollering encouragement. Rose learns how to manage the big fights by making allies of her closest neighbours, so that she is in less danger walking home. She is not miserable, though: "Learning to survive, no matter with what cravenness and caution, what shocks and forebodings, is not the same as being miserable. It is too interesting."

When she is old enough to write the entrance exam, Rose crosses the river to high school, the sole representative of her ghetto. New hazards await her. A dashing young teacher in a red suit gives the class a nutritional test: what have they all had for breakfast? Other pupils have had bacon and eggs, waffles, even orange juice — a far cry from Rose's tea and porridge. Desperately and inaccurately, she brags: "Half a grapefruit". Nobody else has thought of that. The effect, she believes, is superb. Later her schoolmates taunt her with the phrase, half-a-grapefruit, as she crosses the bridge for home.

The Canadian Alice Munro has built a novel of short stories, in which the main events and currents of one woman's life are merely indicated — by tiny details, oblique references and bizarre anecdotes. Yet Rose, the poor girl who wins a scholarship and makes good after a fashion, emerges in full strength, with all her fears and aspirations, loves and indiscretions. Her stepmother Flo is conveyed with such fine complexity that I am at a loss for words that will sum her up. Flo is Flo, suprising, endearing and unencompassable, from her first unreasonable threat to her last senile accusation.

It is a brilliant book — especially "Wild Swans", in which Rose, still young but less and less naive, takes a train to Toronto. Beside her sits a minister of the United Church whose hand, beneath his newspaper, strays up Rose's skirt, as the passing scenery (which Rose observes with increasing intensity) is transformed into a reflection of her surreptitious climax. Powerfully poetic and very funny.

Winter Doves finds Walter (the central character of David Cook's earlier prize-winning novel *Walter*) in his nineteenth year in a mental hospital, entranced by June, an unsuccessful suicide, who has just arrived at the Mother and Baby unit. It is a clever and moving double portrait, built in detail like *The Beggar Maid*. But Cook's writing, unlike Munro's, spills over into caricature in the second half of the novel, when June and Walter are down-and-out in London having fled "the hospital". The inept, trendy Samaritan, the golden-hearted tramp, the corrupt squatter and the sadistic teenager mar the final chapters as does Walter's unlikely escape from death, through the mediation of a helpless, half-plucked pigeon.

Anna Coote

Dance

Firecracker of a Kate

The Taming of the Shrew

Hippodrome, Birmingham

Because of injuries to several of their own dancers, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet have invited a guest to play Cranko's Shrew on their present tour. She is Marielena Mencia, Cuban by birth, educated in Miami. Some readers may remember her as a soloist with Ballet Internacional de Caracas at Sadler's Wells in 1978, and now at 21 she is a ballerina in Munich.

The first impression she makes as Kate is of a real firecracker of a technique. Her jump is not particularly high, but it is light and unforced, and she propels herself forward as if fired from a gun. In solos and duets, every movement is exact, true and accomplished with an illusion of absolute ease.

Her playing of the role has a lot in common with Marcia Haydee, its creator; especially at first in the thoroughness with which she torments her sister Bianca. Her face mirrors her defensiveness and anger so vividly that, in spite of her big dark eyes, there is a temptation to search for polite expressions like *jolie-laide* to describe her.

It is those eyes that give away her secret; exceptionally wary when Petruchio first treats her gently, they begin to glow as she admits to herself the possibility of love; and, once the couple are reconciled, she at last allows the audience to see that she is a beautiful woman as well as a fine dance-actress.

Alain Dubreuil was her Petruchio in Birmingham on Tuesday. For the solos, he has to rely on vigour as much as virtuosity nowadays, but they succeed very well on those terms because he has a rough, manly sense of humour that suits the role perfectly. Also, he is a paragon in the duets; their farcical wit depends on absolute confidence between the partners, and they obviously achieved it.

Mencia fits so well into the production and the company that it would be a pleasure to see her back by arrangement rather than neccessity, with her dancer-husband, perhaps, whose popularity in Munich is as high as hers. In fact, now that the Sadler's Wells company has a wide-ranging repertory, it would be worth planning to invite guest stars regularly, not only in London but on tour, and preferably on an exchange basis.

Now that many provincial theatres have been refurbished (Birmingham Hippodrome this week, Manchester Palace last week, are good examples) touring conditions need no apology. And, incidently, Tuesday's audience demonstrated that Birmingham's ballet subscription scheme has proved the existence of a real demand outside London.

John Percival

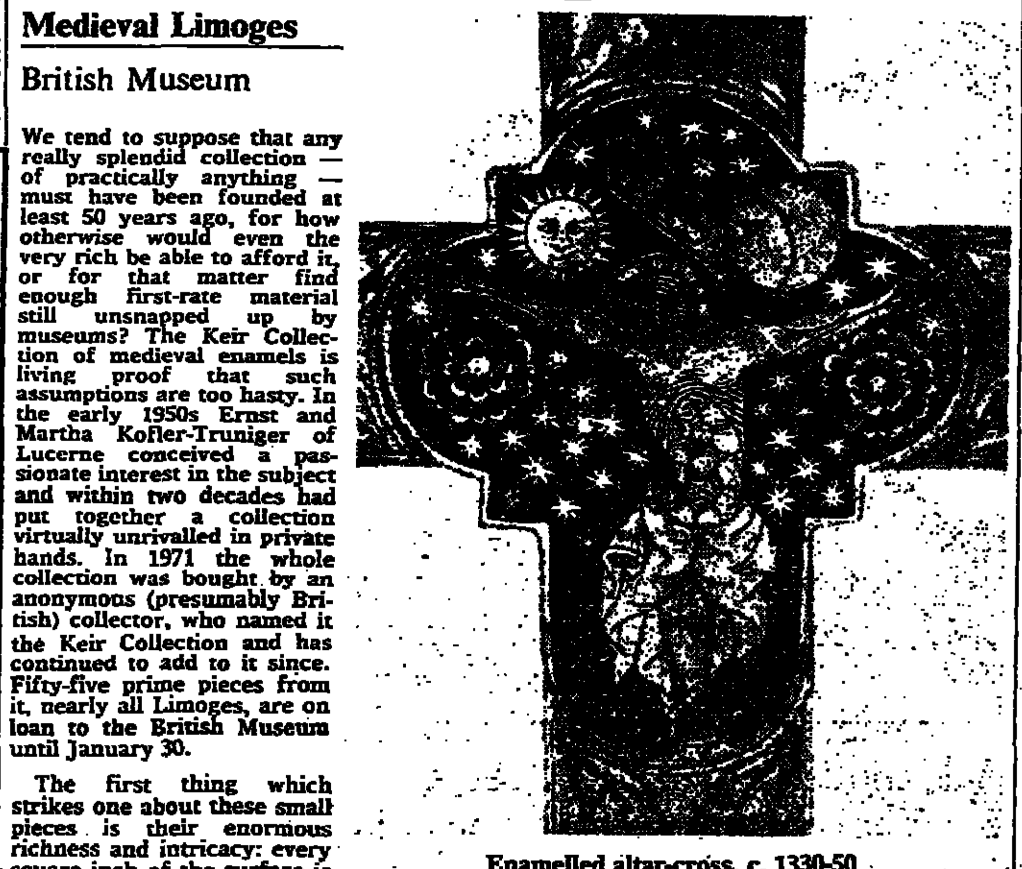
Galleries

Medieval Limoges

British Museum

We tend to suppose that any really splendid collection — of practically anything — must have been founded at least 50 years ago, for how otherwise would even the very rich be able to afford it, or for that matter find enough first-rate material still unsnapped up by museums? The Keir Collection of medieval enamels is living proof that such assumptions are too hasty. In the early 1950s Ernst and Martha Kofler-Truniger of Lucerne conceived a passionate interest in the subject and within two decades had put together a collection virtually unrivalled in private hands. In 1971 the whole collection was bought by an anonymous (presumably British) collector, who named it the Keir Collection and has continued to add to it since. Fifty-five prime pieces from it, nearly all Limoges, are on loan to the British Museum until January 30.

The first thing which strikes one about these small pieces is their enormous richness and intricacy: every square inch of the surface is elaborately patterned, especially in the earlier pieces, which date from the late twelfth century. Here the coloured enamel is in general reserved for the figures of Christ, the saints and angels, while the backgrounds are incised with complex patterns somewhat suggestive of the Celtic. Later, colour takes over the background, the general effect being reversed, so that it is the figures which are left uncoloured, their form being articulated by incised lines indicating drapery. This remains the norm until the end of the fourteenth-century.



Enamelled altar-cross, c. 1330-50

Essentially the art is as remote and hieratic as Byzantine mosaics, except that its scale makes it seem more approachable, almost domestic. The pieces in the collection are almost all of religious inspiration, and even when they do not seem to have any direct religious significance, as with the Tuscan belt with animal figures on the medallions, the parallels which present themselves are with religious iconography. A lot of the pieces shown are plaques with scenes from the Bible, requiring some effort to reconstruct their original order and use. But they require no great effort to enjoy in themselves, giving us as they do an immediate insight into the medieval view of the world and a handy compendium of gothic styles. And there is undoubtedly something appealing about a collection of such value and beauty which could be packed, if unceremoniously, in one large suitcase.

John Russell Taylor

Theatre

Communal vigour

The Poor Man's Friend

Bridport

Set up in 1979 by Ann Jellicoe, the Coleway Theatre Trust is an itinerant outfit covering the Dorset/Devon borderland and moving each year to a different town. It is a saturation exercise. The annual show is a researched piece on the town's history, professionally directed and stage-mangaged, and involving a mass company of local actors. The aim is to work with the whole community and leave it better equipped to develop future work of its own.

This year it is the turn of Bridport, famed for its rope-making and not much else apart from a Regency physcian called Doctor Roberts who made a fortune from the patent medicine from which Howard Barker's play takes its title. Like Miss Jellicoe's *The Tide* (last year's play for Seaton), *The Poor Man's Friend* is woven together from two strands of town history against a general background of post-Napoleonic poverty. But it is not a formula piece. Mr Barker has asked himself what the title means, and discovered that it applies more to rope than to ointment. And the route he takes towards this conclusion turns the play into something more than a fine local pageant piece.

Staged in promenade style in the hall of a comprehensive school, Miss Jellicoe's production opens as a mass civic spectacle from which isolated figures soon begin to detach themselves: the officious town Recorder; a taciturn schoolboy called Sylvester; Vanstone, a lover with something to hide; and the puffed-up "King of Bridport", Doctor Roberts, whose instant response to any woman who dares approach him is to bark: "No madam, I'm not the marrying sort".

Amid scenes of rope-making, children's games, rick-burning and hopeful spinsterly processions to the doctor's front door, a purposeful action comes gradually into focus. Sylvester, found guilty of arson, is condemned to death and meets his hangman in prison. It is the pariah, Vanstone, who sets out gently to make the boy's death happier than his life. What the play does, in short, is to project the twin local elements of quack palliatives and authentic charity on to the screen of nineteenth-century history.

The play is also full of artful details that forestall melodramatic judgments on any character; and these are zestfully picked up by Miss Jellicoe's hanging judges ("Who has the cap? I was only wearing it on Tuesday"), town officials, and an extremely businesslike young witch who raises awful spectres of what respectable Bridportians call "The French Wind." Meanwhile, the production joyously fulfils its basic task as a communal event, with swift crowds, full-throated choruses and perfectly staged little scenes cropping up all over the place. Next year, Sherborne.

Irving Wardle

Magic challenge

Days Here So Dark

Tricycle

Bunny Reed, whom I last saw on stage eating raw onions in Ken Campbell's 24-hour production of *The Warp*, first appears in Terry Johnson's new play at the Tricycle as a dead Viking chieftain. With his body tied to a skimpy funeral pyre on a barren Scottish island, his blood is being drained to make a drink for his Viking successor, and since an invasion of seals is distracting the other Vikings, while the new captain is distracted by the young island woman who murdered Mr Reed, his body never gets the religious rites and revenge killing which would put his spirit to rest.

A thousand years later, in what we might call the 1970s, the native island population is down to 18 — actually 19 for a moment, until childbirth takes its cost in maternal life; Mr Reed is back, as a storytelling elder reputed to keep the bones of a Viking in his croft; and modern islanders who cannot even weave Harris tweed to satisfaction are charged mystically to reenact the events of antiquity, against a backdrop of a takeover by Her Majesty's military forces.

Real magic and the purer tales of wonder are probably the hardest illusion to achieve on stage, and I would suggest that Mr Johnson backs away from the challenge he creates. His sort of stage magic is legerdemain, a quick waving of the hands to confuse, which tries to appear as both normal and mystical. In the last two lines, which are delivered with surprising murkiness in the usually clear production by John Adams, he has it both ways with simultaneous mundane and extraordinary observations, making a mysterious assault on an island girl explicable and transforming a suicide into an older legend than the Vikings.

The Paines Plough company underline the remote realism of the writing; they speak Mr Johnson's gently accented dialect with the sensibility of survivors. Kate Lock, Ellie Haddington, Tom Bowles, Robert McIntosh and Mr Reed make *Days Here So Dark* real enough to be magic. It is Mr Johnson who insists on ambiguity.

Ned Chaillet

Married monk: Flesh and spirit



Eric Gill
By Malcolm Yorke
(Constable, £12.50)

Eric Gill, mallet in hand, suspended half-way up the scaffolding, in thigh-length tunic, knee-socks and a curious sort of beret, more a bath-cap than a beret (possibly elasticated?), was a very potent image of the early 1930s. The British public loves to watch a real artist working, and Eric Gill, much photographed by all the daily papers, became almost a folklore figure of the time, familiarly known as "The Married Monk", a nickname which, in its alliterative cosiness, takes one back to Edward Carpenter, "The Saint in Sandals", a popular eccentric Gill in many ways resembles: the British always tend to domesticate iconoclasts, to make them safe and homely, portable and pocket-size. There was, too, that frightful flurry round the genitals of Ariel, which the BBC Governors had judged as too enormous.

This fracas was of course an endless source of fascination to the *Daily Mail* mentality which Gill so much despised. Yet was the British public altogether off the mark? Readers of the *Daily Mail*, in spite of certain failings bemoaned by Eric Gill — indifference to sunbathing, immunity to plain chant and (almost worst of all) unbridled use of custard powder — when it came to monks and marriage were not absolutely stupid. Indeed they faced the problem which Gill's clever friends all sidestepped. For there was surely something, to say the least, peculiar about a man embedded in the spiritual life, a convert to Catholicism after marriage and later a Dominican Tertiary, who yet, in art and life, advocated copulation with such conviction and such glorious abandon.

Most of the books so far written about Gill, as Dr Malcolm Yorke points out in the Preface to his excellent, new (and very fleshy) study, have been, if not by friends of Gill at least afficionados: indeed, almost all of them have been by fellow-Catholics. Though in fairness he should have made a definite exception of Robert Harling's masterly analysis of Gill's letter forms and typefaces, it is certainly true that the literature relating to Gill has up to now been mainly superior hagiography. And Gill's confrères have most noticeably played down the eroticism. In this I do not think that one can altogether blame them. Reyner Heppenstall, for instance, when he went to visit Gill at Pigotts near High Wycombe, was shown, in the shed beyond Gill's studio an outsized Virgin and Child roughed out in stone. "Man's proudest ornament", said Gill and touched part of the standing Christ-Child above the Virgin's elongated hand on his thigh. "After all, since in his physical nature he was every inch a man, Jesus must have had proper genitals". Oh goodness. No wonder Gill's friends often gulp and look the other way.

Dr Yorke, an academic and non-Catholic though a painter and wood-carver, is made of sterner stuff, and, for the first time, he has attempted a thoroughgoing analysis of the erotic content of Gill's work. He does not see this as an aberration, far less as an irrelevance, but something very central, and he comments that one *reason* for Gill's constant intellectual stirrings and strivings was his craving to find a strong doctrinal justification for his own strong erotic feelings and actions. The Catholic Church in some ways reassured him: he was very keen on quoting his great friend the Rev. Desmond Chute's obliging aphorism "If naked bodies can arouse a hell-hunger of lust, they can and do kindle a hunger for heaven. May God bring us thither". Yes indeed. But it had to be admitted, by Gill as much as anyone, that "the cell of good living" he was seeking to establish in what he regarded as the chaos of the world had its own built-in chaos, its major perturbations. Such chaos was not the merely physical, the niggling disadvantages which seem to have recurred wherever the Gills settled: smoking fires and draughty rooms and often sub-monastic menus, water frozen in the washbasins, the paper in the bedroom which the Gills gave to John Rothenstein leaning crazily, he said, from all four walls. There were also countless spiritual muddles and disorders in the life of Eric Gill, and it was his almost interminable struggle, his intense attempts at fusing the erotic and divine, recounted by Dr Yorke in most absorbing detail, which throws light on the extraordinary tensions in his work.

"It All Goes Together", as Eric Gill entitled one of his more tiresomely opinionated essays, and certainly his concept of human sexuality as God's own "right and proper Naughtiness of life" gave Gill's life and work a particular coherence, or rather a firm framework of inherent contradictions, which distinguishes Gill from Augustus John, for instance, whose art was non-erotic although his life was lewder. Gill had endless curiosity, a jokeyness and prankishness, which led him to ask questions which other people baulked at, not out of prurience but just because he was inquisitive. How big? How long? How often? One way or another as Gill accurately comments, thoughts of sex will occupy a good many of the interstices of men's waking lives. Is it the same for women? Rather a good question, but, one that people rarely ask.

Fiona MacCarthy

Art over government

Indian Summer
Lutyens, Baker and Imperial Delhi
By Robert Grant Irving
(Yale, £20)

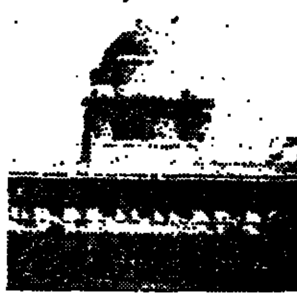
"Tiger" Clemenceau, visiting India in 1920, inspected the several ruined capitals of the Delhi plain and then cast a mordaunt eye upon their latest successor, the uncompleted British imperial capital of New Delhi. "This", he pronounced, "will be the finest ruin of them all".

It hasn't happened yet, but still it is true that the city Edwin Luyens and Herbert Baker created around Raisina Hill already has an interest as much historical, even archaeological, as architectural. Gandhi called it a white elephant; Nehru mocked the "pompous utterances and vulgar ostentation" that it embodied, and the tide of history itself left its egregious allegories high and dry almost as soon as it was finished. "Liberty does not descend to a people', said one of its more nauseating texts, "a people must raise itself to liberty" — and hardly was the aphorism chiselled than Liberty came willy-nilly.

This consummate irony only compounds the interest of the place, and gives it an Ozymandian allure. Robert Grant Irving is certainly not impervious to it, but his sumptuous survey of New Delhi, illustrated largely with his own splendid photographs, is nevertheless primarily an architectural assessment. He has traced the story of the new capital from its beginnings, at the Delhi Durbar of 1911, to the end of British power in India, and he has meticulously explored all the vicissitudes, the bickers, the snags, the changes of plan that bedevilled the project down the years, from the sudden re-alignment of the whole conception in 1912 to Luyten's famous "Bakerloo", the misunderstanding which ruined the grandest of all his grand vistas.

Mr Grant is learned without being daunting, and if he has to work hard sometimes to give his writing sparkle, his fine enthusiasm illuminates the book throughout. Despite his sub-title he covers more than Baker's and Lutyens' contributions to New Delhi, usefully discussing too the work of subsidiary architects — R. T. Russell's Connaught Place, W. H. Nicholls' bungalows, H. A. N. Medd's dignified Anglican Cathedral, above all A. G. Shoosmith's astonishing Garrison Church, which he bravely calls "the most remarkable church in India".

I can hardly fault these excellent and most enjoyable architectural analyses, but Mr Irving's historical or aesthetic interpretations are another matter. Susceptible as he evidently is to the grandeur of the British imperial presence, and even a *little* perhaps to that vulgar ostentation, I think he underplays the essential dichotomy of New Delhi — the imaginative gulf that lay between Lutyns, whose art was self-sufficient, and Baker, whose art was all too often "art for Empire's sake" (a quip, incidentally, which Mr Irving seems to think his own, but which I remember reading in someone else's book at least a decade ago).



Part of the South Front of Viceroy's House, where Lutyens met his "Bakerloo". Photographed by Penelope Chetwode in 1931

It is this division, in my view, which caps the ironies of New Delhi: for while Baker was building his Secretariats and Council Chamber explicitly as celebrations of Empire, Lutyens' Viceroy's House, the fulcrum of the whole design, was simply Palatialism incarnate — adjusted of course to purpose and setting, but still much more a terrific artistic abstraction than an instrument of policy. Baker after all was an imperialist architect, Rhodes's favourite, creation of loyal monuments in many parts of the empire: Lutyens was an architect without ideology, ready to build a palace anywhere.

Mr Irving recognizes the majestic superiority of Lutyens' work — who could fail to? — but regards the whole of New Delhi, more or less, as a single testimony to the imperial idea. I think this misses the ultimate symbolism of this symbol-laden city, and the happiest: for if New Delhi represents anything permanent, it is really the God-given supremacy of art over government. When this most ambitious construction of the Raj does fall into ruin, as one day it must, the sightseers may look with curious interest at Baker's elaborate halls of authority, as relics of a forgotten *hubris*, but they will marvel at Lutyens' great house as a work of timeless genius.

Jan Morris

Locked-up wit

Saki
By A. J. Langguth
(Hamish Hamilton, £12.50)

From France in June 1916, five months before a sniper shot him dead, Saki wrote to his closest friend, Roy Reynolds, saying that after the war he could never return to the old London life. Would Reynolds sound the possibilities of buying land in Siberia? There'd be farming and hunting there: the place to live. This strange request brings us as close as we are likely to get to the heart of a man who knew more surely than most how to keep his secrets.

He was, like Kipling, one of the Empire's orphans. His mother died when he was scarcely old enough to remember her. His father, an officer in the Burma Military Police, returned to Akyab where Saki had been born in 1870, leaving his family of three to be looked after by two Devonshire aunts. The younger of these, ferocious and sex-starved, ruled and terrorized. Saki's defence against this was to become withdrawn in the politest way. His latent homosexuality became established and irreversible.

At age 23 or so he followed his father into the Burma Police, and "animals; true ones, were the chief compensation for his desolation". Once his father had retired though, the gifted son was given the chance to follow his bent, wrote a book about the rise of the Russian Empire, dressed well, frequented goodish London clubs, and showed off a neo-Wildean talent for epigram in the papers.

Saki's way of keeping a tight clamp on his own emotions, with the destruction of all his papers at his death by his sister Ethel combine to make the task of any biographer extraordinarily difficult. Mr Langguth relies upon extensive quotation from the stories and adds at the end six unpublished ones which show Saki sticking determinedly to the recipes he has mastered. He makes too much of Saki the epigrammatist. "To be clever in the afternoon argues that one is dining nowhere in the evening" isn't more than Wilde gone to seed and shooting up like a bolted lettuce. On the other hand a grim piece like "Sredni Vashtar", isn't dwelt upon for long enough: it provides us with the nearest we'll ever get to a key to that locked-up man Hector Hugh Munro the nearest fictional key, that is. The men of the 22nd Royal Fusiliers, if any still remain alive, would doubtless testify to important matters besides: that he was a brave man, and unself-seeking.

David Williams

Eagle-eyed view

The Greeks and their Heritages
By Arnold Toynbee
(Oxford, £12.50)

Not many professional historians in these worm's-eye-viewing days are eagle-eyed enough to tackle forty centuries of history in a book. Correction: I can think of only one. Arnold Toynbee's last work surveys the Greeks' changing perceptions of their past, beginning with the attitude of the Myceneans to their Helladic ancestors, and working its way majestically through the Hellenic Ancient Greeks and the Byzantines to our modern Greeks. As you would expect from Toynbee, it is a work of sweeping generalization and vast erudition, not only about Greeks of all ages, but about Western civilization generally. You have to ride along with the metaphysics about karma and the cyclical crests and troughs of civilizations in order to catch sight of the new perspectives of our past.

One of the things that Toynbee is saying is that all history is contemporary history. We create our own ideas of our past; and our adulation, or indifference, or irreverence for it affects the way we live now. The Greeks have longer memories of their pasts than any other people, apart from the Chinese and the Jews, who both also distort them. And at different times and in different ways they have been haunted by an idealized vision of a golden classical age of Greek history.

We are all agreed, are we not, that Athenians in the fifth and fourth centuries BC produced literature, philosophy, architecture, and art that were unquestionably great. But was fifth century Athens really such a great place to live in? Man may be the measure of all things, but literature certainly is not. Toynbee argues vigorously that it was a hell-hole of political factiousness and fratricidal wars. Instead of looking back with nostalgia to the Periclean Age, subsequent Greeks should have thanked their lucky stars for the peace of Philip, or Rome, or Byzantium, or Papandreou.



Professor Arnold Toynbee in the library of Chatham House

Toynbee deals magisterially with the language question: the fallacy that the language in which a great literature has been written is in itself great, and pure, and sublime. He argues that excessive reverence for the Attic dialect of the golden age stifled the creation of an independent Byzantine literature, and has inhibited modern Greeks down to their latest lot of Colonels, who banned the use of demotic in schools. It is a book as crammed with original and quirky ideas as a pomegranate with seeds, from the Hellenes' starry-eyed view of their war-lord ancestors (brought down to earth by modern archaeology) to the relief of rampaging with Dionysos for bored women, and from the Odyssean qualities of modern Greek ship-owners to the reasons for the modern sprawl of octopus Athens. You don't have to agree with all the ideas. You would be pretty strange if you did. But the sage's last book, completed shortly before his final illness, is, as usual, a stimulus to thought and to pleasure.

Philip Howard

Fiction

The Royal Game and other stories
By Stefan Zweig
(Cape, £6.95)

The Collected Stories
By Eudora Welty
(Marion Boyars, £15)

Eudora Welty's stories rise from overheard voices, which in turn rise from half-articulated thoughts; the action is often brutal, surprising and unexplained. The concerns of Zweig's characters are equally strange and usually obsessional, too; but as a narrator he never has less than absolute control over what we understand and he knows exactly how to tease and seduce us into wanting more. It seems entirely correct that it should be John Fowles who has written the excellent introduction to Zweig.

It so happens that the last story in this volume of Zweig "Letter from an unknown woman", was in a bookshelf of my childhood, and was of the first to puzzle me with the mysteries of the adult world. There is now a new strangeness (of time and place gone forever) but I found that the story is still fresh and poignant. The title story has a very different interest and invites comparison with Borges. The narrator finds himself on board a liner with the Chess Champion of the world. With another fellow traveller (luckily rich) who is also eager to draw the chess genius into a game, a contest is arranged between the champion and the rest of the passenger list. Predictably, their assembled talents present the master with no problem. But then, a stranger tentatively suggests an unexpected move.

The violence in Eudora Welty's world springs from motives which her characters often do not understand themselves. Poor pregnant Marjorie in "Flowers for Marjorie" is soft and reproachful and tender; ordinary and sandy-haired is her unemployed man, for whom time stops when he puts a knife under her ribs. In his thoughts he had wished to tear the yellow pansy from her buttonhole; murder takes him by surprise. R J Bowman, a travelling salesman in Mississippi hill country, is drawn to an old woman in a simple hut by some power he himself feels is mysterious. "I have been sick and I found out then, only then, how lonely I am", he thinks to himself. But the warmth he finds in the simple hut turns out to be the ordinary human warmth of marriage and homely food; and when he runs away from it, cheated, all that is waiting for him is death.

A great many ways of dying are explored in these stories. One of the most alarming tales (recent, and unpublished) exposes the chill, hopeless egotism of an assassin, maddened by resentment of black claims for emancipation, who returns home after shooting a much-photographed liberal to find his wife still treats him with contempt. The vitality is in the language and the variety of voices in the American South. There are descriptions of shadowy places where men fish for catfish, and rejoice to cook them over a fire; and of airless rooms where people taste their own sweat. The whole of Eudora Welty's society is there; four decades and six hundred pages of it.

Elaine Feinstein

Revolution from below

The Polish August
The self-limiting revolution
By Neal Ascherson
(Allen Lane, £12.50)

Neal Ascherson is the best British writer on Poland today, so his book is the best British book on Poland today. He brings a unique combination of historical perspective, contemporary sensitivity, and grace of style to his analysis of the self-limiting revolution which has astonished Poland and the world over the past 15 months.

He traces the strong elements of historical continuity which still operate in Poland but his main concern is the cyclical nature of her post-war history. Mr Gomulka's first post-war regime fell victim to a combination of Soviet and home-grown Stalinism. After that there were two more big chances. The first was in 1956, when strikes brought Mr Gomulka back to power with promises of major reforms. The second was in 1970, when similar strikes brought Mr Gierek to power with similar promises. In 1976 there was a smaller explosion which rocked but did not destroy the regime. Then came the cataclysm of August, 1980, which has left Poland still struggling to find whether this is going to be yet another missed opportunity.

Mr Ascherson approaches the problem from the left, which gives him a good understanding of revolutions, but also leads him to accept as given truth that the Cold War was caused by the Americans; and to argue rather perilously that if the Poles had been more complete communists, even under Stalin, they might be better off now. Tell that to the Czechs. He also divides the world too neatly between those who, like himself, believe that the communist system can be reformed, and sceptics such as Mr George Blazynski, who argues (*Flashpoint Poland*, Oxford, 1980) that Mr Gomulka was being true to himself when he withdrew many of the reforms which he introduced under pressure in 1956.

The fact is that nobody yet knows whether, or how far, the systems of eastern Europe can be reformed. They all suffer from the basic problem that the lack of institutionalized checks and balances lets power accumulate around a central apparatus, which gradually becomes out of touch and corrupt, while the economy, protected from market forces, remains inefficient. The Czechs tried to introduce reforms from above in 1968 and were crushed by the Russians. The Hungarians have meanwhile made some progress with market mechanisms. The Poles have embarked on a radical revolution from below.

Mr Ascherson rightly stresses how determined most Poles now are to ensure that this time there is real change, which means creating *new structures* of control that will prevent a slide back into the inevitable corruptions of centralism. It is this determination which has extended the crisis for so long, since Solidarity has learnt from history that it cannot rely on promises.

The outcome will fascinate idelogists because it will say something general about how far it is possible to introduce effective political and economic reforms within the Soviet sphere of influence. But it will be primarily a Polish answer to Polish problems, and one does not have to be on the left or the right to hope for the sake of Poland and Europe that this time the post-war cycle *is* well and truly broken. If it is, *most* people are going to care little what ideological label is attached provided the new system contributes to the prosperity and liberties of the Poles.

Richard Davy

Quick Guide

The Myth of the Nation and the Vision of Revolution, by J. L. Talmon (Secker & Warburg, £15). This brings to a conclusion the late Professor Talmon's great trilogy on the history of revolutionary ideas, which began with *The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy* in 1952 and continued with *Political Messianism* in 1960. *The Myth of the Nation* considers the relationship between nationalism and "the expectation of a total universal revolution" in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Although there are sections on Wilhelmine Germany and the 1918 Revolution (Hitler in the Wings), as well as Georges Sorel and Mussolini's version of Fascism, the emphasis is on the Russian revolutionary movement, culminating in Lenin's Jacobin belief in the need for a small, self-appointed group to carry out the general will. In his conclusion, Professor Talmon recalls how the Moscow Trials of the 1930s suggested to him "some unfathomable and inescapable law which causes revolutionary salvationist schemes to evolve into regimes of terror". A classic attempt to explain why this happened, and continues to happen.

Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, replies to Lord Scarman

Positive discrimination, but never in favour of the criminal

Last weekend, at one of my regular seminars for senior officers, Lord Scarman's report was discussed at length. Generously Lord Scarman was available for questions and discussion which underlined his wisdom, his skill and his compassion. There are lessons to be learned — for everyone concerned with making Brixton a better place to live and work. There is no shortage of determination in the Metropolitan Police to take every opportunity, arising from the deliberations of Lord Scarman, to take part in that process but cooperation is a two-way procedure. We will go a long way to meet anybody but they must be prepared to meet us.

'Cooperation is a two-way procedure. We will go a long way to meet anybody, but they must be prepared to meet us'

Whatever the impact of Lord Scarman's report and regardless of policing changes that follow, the level of crime remains an important factor. Police gave evidence at the final stages of the inquiry that the incidence of robbery and theft from the person in 1980 in Lambeth, which is but a small part of London, was greater than that in the West Midlands or Merseyside or Greater Manchester. Since the disorder in April, no doubt in part because officers have felt constrained and apprehensive, the rate of robbery in the Lambeth area has increased at nearly four times the rate anywhere else in London.

We must continue to balance our immediate actions to deal with crime and the longer-term projects that enhance and secure confidence and support. That must not, however, mean tolerating a high level of crime in sensitive ethnic minority areas to the detriment of the rule of law. There must be no positive discrimination in favour of lawlessness or the criminal.

"Hard" and "soft" policing are media labels, possibly invented for the sake of dichotomy which is more newsworthy than agreement. Policing has to be balanced, taking account of the conditions prevailing at a particular time and place and no single scheme of policing is ubiquitously right. The real distinction is between good and bad policing. How policing is undertaken is fundamentally more important than what is done.

The level of crime is a crucial element in any discussion on the Scarman Report. It is in the interest of all except the criminal for street crime and burglary in Brixton to be reduced dramatically. We shall continue to play our part to the full but the influence, statements and action of the community leaders must also be directed to this effort — in a way not previously experienced. As much as sensitivity is a key-word for policing, condemnation must be a byword for them.

In the press little has been said about the extensive past and continuing efforts of my officers in Brixton to be involved with the public. The police have initiated, organized and taken part in very many schemes in Brixton with a view to building up contacts with the public and more especially with the young in the community. Unfortunately their efforts have frequently not been assisted by those who represent themselves as leaders of the whole community.

In his examination of the policing in Brixton, Lord Scarman describes the "policing dilemma" thus:

"The essence of the policing problem ... is as simple to state as it was, and remains, difficult to resolve: how to cope with a rising level of crime — and particularly of street robbery (in the colloquial phrase 'mugging') — while retaining the confidence of all sections of the community, especially the ethnic minority groups."

That policing dilemma is real and his report offers no easy or immediate solutions (because there are none). For the police, the level of crime requires immediate action. The pensioner living in isolation, fearing the worst, and those fearful of darkened streets or late-night shopping, must have confidence in the capacity of the police to deter and detect robbers. How much do those who, through different eyes, see the police presence and actions as hostile, appreciate these fears?

An arrest or stop and search on reasonable suspicion is an intrusion on personal liberty — but it is one which has been sanctioned by Parliament because it is necessary for the protection of the community as a whole. Police are unlikely to influence crime levels or give protection by standing back from the problem — something which we will not do.

Many of the observations and suggestions made by Lord Scarman have already received attention by the Metropolitan Police. For example, recruiting and training have been extensively reviewed and already reflect nearly all that Lord Scarman recommends.

Relations with most of the London boroughs have never been better and communications, centrally and locally, is well-established. In a small minority of cases the level of understanding is limited. In a city as diverse as London I do not find that remarkable and the imposition of a statutory duty to consult is unlikely to improve the existing balance.

Like the proposals and recommendations, the suggestions for law reform require careful study and analysis before decisions are made or action instigated. Not unnaturally, nearly every proposal has implications for budget levels, none more so than the suggested reforms on police complaints.



Sir David McNee and the Home Secretary, William Whitelaw, in Brixton after the riots in April... 'There are lessons to be learned for making this a better place to live and work'

At this stage I make two points. First, that complaints and their effective handling cannot be divorced from the disciplinary responsibility and power of a Chief Officer. For without discipline a mechanism for complaining is without meaning. No service where immediate response, crisis management and dependability are at its core can survive without good discipline nor can standards be enforced effectively.

Second, there is an abundance of evidence to show that current investigations are thorough and impartial. Translating that evidence into public knowledge is not a matter for the police alone. Certainly the Police Complaints Board has this as a primary task.

In their triennial review report the board said that "in the vast majority of cases which come before them a thorough and fair investigation has been made into the complainant's allegations". The absence of a "satisfactory" result from the viewpoint of the complainant is not automatically a reflection on the thoroughness or propriety of the investigation.

I welcome the informal conciliation procedures for dealing with minor complaints suggested by Lord Scarman. I can see force in the argument that the explicit provisions of Section 49 of the Police Act 1964 have led to a rigid formality in the complaints process.

I do not believe that the investigation can be more effectively done by anyone other than the police. In addition, the discipline code is wide enough and sufficiently flexible to deal with the wayward officer — and no difficulty in relation to the concept of "double jeopardy" has hindered discipline proceedings in the Metropolitan Police. It cannot be repeated often enough that the police have nothing to gain by protecting bad policemen — indeed their colleagues are most likely to suffer.

It is no part of a Chief Police Officer's normal role to join public debate about social conditions — to do so would endanger his apolitical status; but I must take note of the conditions in which I am required to police — and through our community policing efforts we have a stake in creating improvements.

However, Lord Scarman is adamant on a basic principle that adverse social conditions do not provide an excuse for committing crime. The history of our country shows that to be repeatedly true and I wholly endorse that observation — because even in the midst of a poor environment there is a choice. To suggest otherwise does grave injustice to that majority of the poor and deprived who are honest and is a permit for anarchy.

Ronald Butt

Labour's most unlikely defector

Mr George Cunningham's is probably the most significant defection so far from the Labour Party. Of course, it would not have had anything like the same importance without the previous collective declaration of independence by the Social Democrats.

Nevertheless, his decision has a special significance because he is not "like" most of the Social Democrats, who since Gaitskell's day have always wanted to transform Labour into something nearer the German social democratic model.

They have always been a group somewhat apart. Nor has Mr Cunningham ever been a Jenkinsite. For a time he was a member of the Labour Manifesto Group, but significantly left it because it was trying to pack the delegates to the European Assembly with pro-Europeans. Unlike the Social Democrats, who are passionately pro-Community, Mr Cunningham describes himself as "a moderate anti".

Furthermore, he did more than any other individual MP to scupper the plans for Scottish and Welsh devolution (which is, of course, a highly attractive idea to decentralize Social Democrats and Liberals) by the amendment to the referendum provisions for which he was responsible.

Mr Cunningham is a straight-down-the-centre mainstream Labour MP with strongly independent instincts. He is the sort of Labour MP who is in Parliament to serve the interests of the broad class of electors whom Labour has always particularly represented, but with due regard to the national interest. Yet he has been driven to leave his party because he cannot stand the ambition of Mr Tony Benn at the top and the intolerant conspiracy at the base of the Labour Party.

The fact that Mr Cunningham will not consider joining the SDP until he knows more clearly what sort of party it is tells us a great deal. He is not looking at the SDP and saying that Labour is no longer tolerable; he is looking at the Labour Party and saying that it is no longer tolerable — and the question for Mr Foot and his colleagues is how far they can still persuade themselves that it is the Labour Party they are leading when, in effect, it drives such a man out.

It was, of course, a testimony to Mr Cunningham's local popularity that a left-wing group of his local Labour party of Islington South and Finsbury, led by its chairman Mrs Page and her husband, the editor of the *New Statesman* tried so hard to hold him back. Mrs Page said that because of things Mr Cunningham had said at ward meetings, they felt they needed to know that he was committed to the party and that they would "have a candidate" if an election was called.

Also a signed article by Mr Bruce Page stated that in the reselection process to which Mr Cunningham was to be subjected, their votes would be given to him on the understanding that he would be willing to fight under Labour's banner at the forthcoming election — but that Mr Cunningham felt, apparently, that reselection would place him under no such obligation.

You may be tempted to infer from this that what they wanted was a commitment by Mr Cunningham that he would stay and fight, if reselected, regardless of any policy changes devised by the left for the Labour Party between now and the election. But he himself would not go so far as that. He thinks that the left-wingers who tried to keep him back only wanted him to give an undertaking to stay if the party remained more or less as it now is until the election.

Yet this, of course, only adds to the interest that attaches to his decision to quit. If no more was asked than this apparently reasonable condition, why did he not stay? The answer is that he regarded this year as the crucial one in the tide that had to be turned in the Labour Party, and had had some hope from the change in the votes for the NEC at the party conference that it might be turned.

At the end of the year, he plainly finds such hope no longer tenable and in a curious way, the situation facing him in his constituency and that facing the party in the country came neatly together. There are moderate Labour MPs (one might cite, for instance, Mr Merlyn Rees or Mr Giles Radice) who are not at all happy about developments in the party nationally, but who have so acceptable a time at the hands of their constituency parties that it would hardly seem to make sense to make a break, even if (which I have no reason to think is the case) they were disposed to.

So he has gone — fundamentally over whether Labour is to remain a parliamentary party with its MPs exercising their own judgment in the interests of a wider constituency than that of local activists. Labour's problem arises less from divisions over policy (nationalization, for instance, or economic management) between left and right than over constitutional changes which will turn it away from the role of a parliamentary party, and towards a system in which Parliament is subordinated to the party machine as it is in east Europe.

The significance of the new dispensation is to be judged by the satisfaction of those most anxious to promote it. The *Morning Star* repeatedly lays claim to being the only newspaper which has consistently supported the campaign of Tony Benn and for party democracy. The ultimate goal of the Communist Party (which is not concealed) is affiliation to Labour, but in recognition of the impracticability of this in the short-term, the immediate next aim is so to change Labour's constitution as to allow all communists and others from the far left to go to Labour conferences as members of unions and other institutions.

Somehow or other a frontier has to be drawn again on the left of the Labour Party and policed as it was when members of other stated leftist organizations were proscribed. That is the issue that underlies Mr Cunningham's defection and the problem of many other moderate Labour MPs who are still in the party. It is the one that Mr Foot and the collective leadership have to tackle if they are to make Labour credible again — but they show no sign of the stomach to do so.

Because the SDP is much favoured in the media (and has a number of mediapersons in its active membership) it is often dismissed, unfairly, as a media party. It is much more than that — but many of its members were, it has to be said, always a faction somewhat apart in the Labour Party. That was never true of Mr Cunningham. Who can say, when such a man goes, that the remorseless advance of the Bennite broad left is a figment of the press's imagination? It should surely make even Mr Foot reconsider whether he will try to do anything about it.

Satellite TV: keep it free

by Lord Windlesham

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, Mr Kenneth Baker, the Industry Minister, and in all probability the Prime Minister will soon have to decide what to do about satellite broadcasting.

It is a thorny issue and one which raises large questions of public policy for Government as well as for industrialists and broadcasters.

Information technology has expanded so rapidly that the use of satellites in space for communication between fixed points on the surface of the globe is now commonplace, while in North America a complete new industry has mushroomed; it straddles the continent with cable systems distributing to private homes television programmes received by satellite. A further dimension lies in the availability of high-power satellites to broadcast programmes either direct to individual premises or relayed to them by way of a cable linked to a communal reception facility.

This is what is meant by direct broadcasting by satellite — DBS, as it is known. Some of the implications for public policy were explored in a Home Office study published in May. The report, which followed on consultation with all of the interested parties, provides an invaluable background to the understanding of an unusually complex and confused subject. DBS deserves wider Parliamentary attention than it has so far received, and it is in any event just the sort of non-party issue which is tailor-made for the expertise of the second chamber. So today the House of Lords debates DBS, probing the intentions of Ministers and seeking to influence the outcome.

Not for the first time technology has presented an awkward dilemma for Government. The electronics and aerospace industries, notably British Aerospace but others too, have been prominent in the development of communications satellites and space-related equipment.

Britain has a good name internationally in this field, while both employment and export policies combine to make it a national priority for advance science-based industries to find new markets to replace the traditional heavy industries now in decline. Thus the industrial case is strong for making an early start with DBS so enabling British manufacturers to build up a home market and compete overseas.

What of the broadcasters? The BBC is chronically short of money, while ITV is only just recovering from the emotional crisis of the franchise affair. Additional services on Channel Four and breakfast television are taking shape but have not yet started. Videorecorders and cassettes are coming into general use and cable is growing (although it needs to be freed from some of the restrictions which limit its potential), while there is no evidence of any demand for still more television.

Yet the tide is coming in so strongly and so fast that it is now unstoppable. As an exasperated German declared of direct broadcast satellites at an international conference in Vienna last week: "We do not need them, but we are going to get them". He was right and it was his own government, in partnership with France, which was first off the mark in Europe in 1980 with an agreement for the joint development of DBS.

Outside France and Germany the dilemma is even more acute. Throughout Europe there is a growing shortage of public funds for broadcasting. It is not only the BBC which is facing financial hardship. One way to finance the heavy investment required in DBS is by resort to risk capital looking for its return from commercial advertising. This approach is being actively pursued by an enterprising British group, Satellite Television Ltd, and a Swiss venture, Tel-Sat. Luxembourg, another possibility, remains undecided at present.

These initiatives have not been welcomed by the public service broadcasters, still less by governments which are reluctant to see their national regulation of broadcasting threatened. The unique quality, however, of broadcasting from a satellite 22,000 miles up in space, rather than from terrestrial transmitters, is that the signals radiated downwards cover very large areas, paying no regard to national frontiers. Despite attempts by inter-governmental bodies to limit the coverage, or footprints as they are described, of satellites to correspond as far as possible to national boundaries, such restriction is not possible for countries as small as Luxembourg and Switzerland, and is unlikely to prove completely effective elsewhere because of overspill into neighbouring territories.

So what is to be done? The Government has listened and pondered; now it is time to decide. The issues go far beyond a potential conflict between domestic industrial and social policies. DBS today is like the printing press in the sixteenth century. True, it is only a mechanical device, far more versatile than anything which has gone before, for communicating information between groups of people. Just as the printing press created a public, for political tracts as well as for bibles, and was greatly feared and repressed by church and state in consequence, so DBS makes available an abundance of channels for communication between audiences no longer contained within national frontiers.

Scarcity of wavelengths cannot be expected to endure as a justification for the control of broadcasting by governments. In Britain the protection of the viewer in terms of safeguarding the key elements of the system of public service broadcasting which has contributed to current qualitative standards is likely to be the yardstick used. The case for viewer protection, and hence for the regulation of DBS, is respectable and well meant. But it is not the only approach.

In the search for illumination, surrounded by so much that is murky and uncertain, one basic principle shines out. Put simply, this is no more and no less than the freedom of the individual to express himself, to speak and to be heard. In broadcasting the freedom to speak needs always to be matched by the freedom to receive, with artificial impediments — such as encoding or jamming — reduced to the minimum. Private capital should not be excluded because governments and the existing public service broadcasting organizations may want to keep DBS securely tucked away under their own wings. This time, please, let us ensure that freedom is the guiding light.

... And a curious Whitaker waits on Scarman's wisdom

Lord Scarman's first literary task after completing his report on the Brixton riots is — I can reveal — to write an introduction to a book on the police by Ben Whitaker, director of the Minority Rights Group.

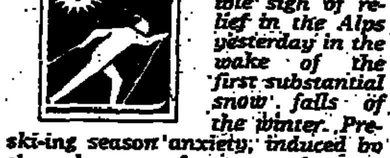
The book, *The Police in Society*, first published a few years ago, is being up-dated in the light of subsequent events, and will appear in paperback next spring. The hard-cover edition attracted praise from both the police and their critics and Whitaker now wants it to be available at a popular price to be read by the "man-in-the-street" and the bobby on the beat.

It contains some 30 recommendations for improving police-community relations, of which the author says Lord Scarman incorporated about a dozen in his report, including his demands for greater enrolment of blacks into the police, and for policing to be reorganized on a neighbourhood and community basis.

Whitaker was disappointed, though, that his proposal for policemen to wear name-tags (as in the United States) was not adopted. He feels it is important for members of the public to be able to identify a policeman for either commendation or blame; the display of names would also create a more "human relationship," and break down a much feared anonymity.

The idea to approach Lord Scarman for an introduction to the popular edition came from publisher Patrick Browne, the Cambridge bookseller who has formed his own house, Sinclair-Browne, with the mini-electronics manufacturer, Clive Sinclair. Whitaker, who was once a pupil in Scarman's law chambers, professes himself "very curious to see what Leslie has to say about the book and about the future."

THE TIMES DIARY



An almost audible sigh of relief in the Alps yesterday in the wake of the first substantial snow falls of the winter. Pre-ski-ing season anxiety, induced by the absence of snow after an unusually warm November, has now been replaced in some resorts by immediate fears of avalanches.

Early reports indicate that Val d'Isere in France and Arose and Davos in Switzerland are leading the snow stakes (the latter two with 90 to 140 centimetres of the stuff on the upper slopes), whereas in St Moritz, Saas-Fee and Grindelwald the coverage is still slight.

Among British skiers this year Austria appears to be enjoying a resurgence of popularity (terrific après-ski) while Italy and Spain are in the doldrums after suffering one or two poor winters recently. For the "snocial" set the top Swiss and French resorts continue to hold sway (February in Gstaad will always be February in Gstaad).

As far as specific new features are concerned my spies tell me that a new indoor tennis and squash facility has just opened in St Moritz, that work is still progressing on a new cable-car system to Trockener Steg, the famous ski-ing area near Zermatt, and that Davos will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of the oldest cable tramway in Switzerland, in the Parsenn region, on December 15. It was here, you may recall, that our own Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, better known for other things, originally introduced Switzerland to the delights of Alpine ski-ing in 1886.

Picture Princess

Some advice this morning to my old friend, author Robert Lacey: don't. After writing an excellent biography of the Queen, *Majesty*, and just publishing a most readable account of Saudi Arabia, *The Kingdom*, (I am only half-way through it but my lips aren't aching yet), I learn that Lacey has agreed to write a book about the Princess of Wales.

Publishers Hutchinson are very thrilled about this, I guess they will print at least 50,000 — 100,000 copies if they get the book club deal they are expecting — but it will be the ninth, and possibly the tenth such book. More than we need, I suspect.

Lacey is fairly sensible about it all. "The idea is to celebrate the Princess's 21st birthday and the birth of her child (both due in the middle of next year). "I wanted to call it *Celebration* but Hutchinson prefer *Princess* and, knowing publishers, they will probably win."



The book will be mainly a picture book, the art side being organized by Michael Rand, art editor of *The Sunday Times* colour magazine. "There will only be 15,000 words of text", says Lacey. "You could hardly call it a biography." Quite.!

Très nouveau

Phrase seen in the catalogue of a Dorking wine company: "Beaujolais Nouveau: 1981 is an excellent vintage for Nouveau". An improvement on 1980, at least.

In the Chair

It is a busy time for Lawrence Freedman, head of Policy Studies at the Royal Institute for International Affairs, usually known as Chatham House. Last week his 473-page magnum opus, *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy*, was published by Macmillan. This morning comes news that the youthful defence expert has been appointed Professor of War Studies at King's College, London, the country's premier chair in this subject, and last held by the current Reith lecturer, Laurence Martin, Vice Chancellor of Newcastle University, and before him by Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University, Michael Howard.

This is all very good company for Freedman to keep, considering he does not actually turn 33 years until next Monday and I hope nobody will contradict me when I aver he must be one of the youngest professors in Britain today. He certainly is the youngest holder of a chair in war studies and I suspect his age and his particular interest in nuclear strategy may have encouraged King's College to go outside the regular run of academics and pick a man who understands the nuclear issue which is exercising the minds, and in some cases aggressions, of today's undergraduates.

Strangely, though Freedman told me nuclear policy is creating "tremendous public interest" at the moment, he wants to move away from it during his tenure of the chair.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A NEW PRAGMATISM ?

Sir Geoffrey Howe's economic statement was not so much a U-turn as a sidelong glance: he is continuing down the lengthening wintry road but he has noticed, or been persuaded to notice a number of side turnings and at the next fork he might just be tempted to branch off.

The best news in the package of information is that the Government has not tried to do the impossible: Public spending is not being squeezed down to the regrettably unrealistic figure of £110 billion implied by a simple uprating of the plans published at the time of the Budget. The Treasury carefully gave itself the high ground on the discussions in cabinet this autumn by slipping through a highly optimistic guess of what inflation will be next year. Much of the overshoot from £110 billion to £115 billion in the announced plans is simply recognition of the reality of what is happening to prices.

But that only accounts for part of the £5 billion flexibility which the Government has conceded. There have been some sensible decisions, some necessary ones and one weak concession to the force which have prevented public spending coming under proper control in the years since Mrs Thatcher took office. The sensible decision is the increase in the amount which nationalized industries can borrow. Indeed, if the increase has a fault it is that it is too small. The Government has still not found a way to make sure that it cuts out waste and inefficiency in the public sector rather than cutting out he investment in public enterprise which we so badly need.

The inevitable decision is the admission that local authority spending will remain far higher than the Government would like. The Chancellor and Mr Heseltine have squeezed a little fat out of local government but their campaign to force a dramatic cutback has so far failed to the tune of nearly £1.5 billion.

Therefore the decision to cut the amount of Rate Support Grant to only 56 per cent of spending is a wise one. Local ratepayers have a right to vote for as much spending by their councils as they like; they do not have a right to expect the rest of us to pick up the bill. The Government is still grappling with its further highly contentious proposals to curb council spending. Yesterday's decision is a recognition of reality, not a sign of weakness.

The same cannot be said of the £480m increase allowed to defence spending. In the summer Mr Nott was claiming to have made the corridors of the Ministry of Defence run red with blood as he carried through what was billed as a draconian cuts exercise. Yet five months later, defence spending is rising faster than planned, as it did last year and the year before that. There ought to be a full and searching inquiry into why we get less and less in the defence field for more and more money. Sir Derek Rayner ought to be looking at the brass hats in Whitehall and the procurement policies as well as the red tape.

So much for the spending parts of Sir Geoffrey's announcement. What about the meaning for the economy and for the rest of us? There would be no joy if the extra spending which Sir Goffrey announced were to be followed by extra taxes next spring, as his defeat by the cabinet wets last autumn was followed by his ferocious budget this year. The extra taxation on income implied by raising the National Insurance contributions of wage earners is equitable in the sense that those in work should carry the burdens arising from unemployment. But it involves too great a concession to the mythology of Government borrowing limits and the notion that national insurance is a self-balancing fund. It is to be hoped that such arcane attitudes are not brought to public borrowing in next spring's Budget.

The best guess available about the likely level of public borrowing next year says that it will be round £8 billion even if the Government does not receive a single penny from the sale of North Sea assets: Taking those into account the figure would be much lower.

That is a very tough policy for an economy with 3 million unemployed and a forecast of only one per cent growth. If, as seems likely, interest rates are kept high in order to maintain a strong sterling, the outlook for manufacturers and for those unemployed remains chill. The Chancellor has to recognise soon that he has a responsibility to get the economy moving again. At that snail-like rate of growth built into his plans, it will be 1987 before Britain is producing as much as it did when Sir Geoffrey took office. Nor will he want to go into an election, one imagines, with the guilty knowledge that the total tax burden on individuals is higher than when he took office.

Sir Geoffrey, then, has missed some opportunities of which the failure to cut the national insurance charge on companies and the belatedly small easement on state industries' financing limits are the most significant. But he has neatly got rid of some of the unpopular news scheduled for the 1982 Budget and he can still take the more attractive fork ahead. It will be understandable if he wants to reduce the extra personal tax burden he has imposed since 1979, but the fork will lead to nowhere very fast if electoral nerves lead him to stimulate consumption. He must be preparing some positive action to stiffen the sinews of the British economy to take advantage of any world recovery and to survive if there is none. He must be planning now or how he can spend more on investment in industrial and social infrastructure — on training, education, rail and road transport, and incentives to industrial investment. One senses a new pragmatism in the air; may it come to full flower in the spring.

JAW-JAW SI, WAR-WAR NO

The Reagan Administration is increasingly frustrated by its inability to gain control of events in Central America. It sees a civil war in El Salvador in which the military regime, in spite of assistance from the United States, is unable to defeat the leftist rebels. It sees a similar, though less publicized, fight to the death in Guatemala. And in Nicaragua it sees what it is afraid could be the outcome in the other two countries, and even in Honduras: a Marxist regime closely linked with Cuba. Moreover it believes that Nicaragua is actively helping the insurgents in the rest of Central America by serving as a conduit for arms from Cuba;

Hence the talk in Washington in recent weeks about the possibility of some form of American military action — with the options including an attempt to blockade Nicaragua and even an invasion of Cuba. The initiative appears to have come from Mr Haig and to have met resistance from the Pentagon. So far it has not amounted to more than threatening words which have been backed by confidential intelligence reports circulated to allies and friendly nations, including those attending the meeting of Organization of American States this week.

The trouble with the Administration's analysis is that it is based on a partial view of the situation. There is no reason to doubt that Cuba is ready to promote its ideas throughout the region by whatever means available. The Sandinist regime in Nicaragua does have a Marxist slant, though it is still far from being totalitarian. But the turmoil in Central America is not primarily caused by outside subversion. It results from the fact that most of the countries in the region have suffered from years of misgovernment, usually at the hands of military regimes backed by the United States.

The solution does not lie, therefore, in simply trying to stamp out insurgent groups by military means; and the danger is that by concentrating on that. Washington is repeating past mistakes. It is liable to find itself once more in a situation like that after the Cuban revolution of 1959, or the Nicaraguan one twenty years later, when it was closely identified with the regime that had been overthrown. What it has to do is to accept that change must come, possibly change that is most unattractive to itself, and do what it can to reach an accommodation with the new state of affairs. In the case of El Salvador, that means negotations between the regime and its opponents.

In the case of Nicaragua, it should acknowledge that that country is far from being a fully-fledged member of the Soviet block, but that Washington's present policies could drive it in that direction, just as they drove Cuba in the 1960s. Nicaragua needs an accommodation with Washington, and it would not be impossible to find one.

Military action by the United States, against either Cuba or Nicaragua, would cause incalculable damage. It would be widely condemned in Latin America, even by governments with little affection for either country, and elsewhere in the world. It would arouse a great deal of opposition within the United States. And it could lead to serions trouble with the Soviet Union. It would be most unlikely to resolve the crisis in El Salvador, which is at the root of the Administration's concern, but would simply enlarge the problem. Washington does have legitimate grounds for anxiety about developments in Central America, but the solution can and should be reached by political and diplomatic means, and not military ones.

. . . .AND IN THE DESERT TOO

Today's visit to Morocco by the American Secretary of Defence, Mr Caspar Weinberger, marks a further escalation of American support for King Hassan II in his war in the Western Sahara against the Polisario Front. The Reagan administration has apparently been convinced by King Hassan's argument that Morocco is the victim of Soviet-backed aggression and should therefore be helped to defend itself with expensive and sophisticated Western equipment. The underlying assumption is, presumably, that in all parts of the world one can decide which side to be on by finding out which side the Russians are on and then choosing the other, without examining the basic rights and wrongs of the issue.

The Western Sahara is a classic case in point. The territory, which Morocco claims, was a Spanish colony until 1976. The International Court found that there had been some ties between the area and the Moroccan Sultan in the past, but none strong or clear enough to prejudge the right of the present-day inhabitants to self-determination. A UN Commission in 1975 found *prima facie* evidence of majority support for the Polisario Front, which was already fighting for independence, but said that a properly organized referendum was needed to decide the issue. But the government of the dying General Franco made no attempt to organize such a referendum: it simply handed the colony over to be partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania.

The democratically elected government of Spain has since admitted that this was wrong. Mauritania has also admitted it was wrong, withdrawing from the area and declaring its support for "the exercise by the Sahrawi people of its right to self-determination, free from all military or administrative pressure". King Hassan himself has now implicitly admitted it was wrong, since last summer he announced his willingness to "prepare a controlled referendum". To the Polisario's demand, supported by Algeria, that the Moroccan army and administration be withdrawn from the Western Sahara before the referendum was held, he replied that the Algerians had not insisted on the withdrawal of the French army before their own referendum on independence in 1962.

He omitted to mention, however, that the referendum in Algeria was held under the terms of an agreement previously negotiated between France and the Front de Libération Nationale, whereas he has so far refused any negotiations with Polisario. Such negotiations are clearly necessary if the referendum is to carry any conviction after nearly six years of war.

King Hassan's forces suffered a serious defeat in October at Guelta Zemmour. By blaming this on Soviet missiles, allegedly fired by Cuban or East German advisers, the King was able to cash in on the American panic after President Sadat's death, and demand new weapons. But the effect of such weapons will be to prolong the war by enabling him to avoid facing up to the inevitable for a little longer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Children's lives in the balance

From Mr Stephen Briggs

Sir, Today was an anguished day in which I was part of a case conference where the decision of the conference — police, health visitor, general practitioner, area social services officer and two team leaders — was that we had no ground for a place of safety order on two small children. My job is to prevent the reception of children into care; where appropriate and where possible, by supporting families and children at home. I provide resources and manage the risk.

We knew that the younger child's speech is delayed, both children are grossly understimulated, never taken out by their mother, and are emotionally deprived. One often does not wear clothes at home because that involves washing and changing and they excrete onto the floor.

Mother has a psychiatric history and was described by her GP as an immature inadequate personality. We believe that there may be masturbation of the mother by the child, and she has overdosed in the recent past. She threatens to do so again, and may take the children with her. There is little chance of altering the mother's behaviour and the prognosis for the children is poor.

We could institute care proceedings in the future, but run the risk that the mother may overdose them rather than lose them. There is a slight fear that the children may die even though we provide support for the family.

Sometimes risk management fails. When things go well no one in the press knows, but a child's life may be saved or there is a dramatic improvement in the life opportunities of the child. When they go wrong and there is a death, uncovering failures of communication is commonplace, but the hard fact is that interprofessional communication is difficult because it only requires one inefficient or indifferent agent and risk management becomes mismanagement.

Reporting of such cases (with some exceptions) now looks to apportion blame, simplify, stereotype and thus distort the detailed actions in individual cases. By all means report and debate; nothing would be more help than constructive concern about the ethics of decisions to remove children from families, the law involved, and the treatment and resources available (these days that means decreasingly available).

It is now seven years since the Finer committee recommended the establishment of family courts. Which political party will establish them this century?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN BRIGGS,
(Co-ordinator, South Norfolk Family Centre),
77 Furze Road,
Thorpe St Andrew,
Norwich.
November 24.

Faults in trains

From Mr Michael Kenward

Sir, It is a pity that Mr I. M. Campbell, writing to you (November 28) to defend British Rail against the accusation of having made an "elementary design fault" on its Advanced Passenger Train, did not quote the second paragraph of his letter to *New Scientist* (which made the allegation), as well as the first (March 26, 1981, p 830). The second paragraph reads:

At a few locations where passing clearances are marginally below the "6 foot" between tracks, the dynamic forces at play when a train is in motion make it theoretically possible for two APTs each with a coach failed at 9 deg tilt momentarily to *brush* sides — nothing more.

Mr Campbell says that this possibility is very remote. However slight the chance of such an incidence, it is amazing that British Rail apparently does not think this an elementary design fault. Even children putting up model railways usually make sure their trains don't touch. And they aren't playing with trains that pass each other at a combined spead of around 250 miles an hour.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL KENWARD,
Editor,
New Scientist,
Commonwealth House,
1-19 New Oxford Street, WC1.
November 30.

Plight of museums

From Mr Humphrey Brooke

Sir, The staggering report (December 1) that the British Museum may have to close in two years, that part of the National Gallery may have to close and that other leading institutions are in serious financial difficulty highlights again the problem of museum admission charges.

In contrast, the Royal Academy Great Japan Exhibition has been packed with visitors up to 7,000 daily (including some Friends). These are rewards for opening every day including Sunday mornings. Treasures of the Gonzagas (£1) at the Victoria and Albert is also drawing very large crowds, as did the Arts Council's Picassos. There is a widespread belief today that art is worth paying for.

Surely, Sir, the solution to this economic plight is for admission charges to be introduced again, but with the assurance that the institutions keep all the proceeds. Charges are universal in Europe and admissions are the equivalent of £1 in the USSR and Dresden: I would suggest not less than this here, with concessionary rates. Meanwhile, civil servants and boards give much away, but ask for more.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHREY BROOKE,
8 Pelham Crescent, SW7.

Getting a grip on the public purse

From Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Taunton (Conservative), and Mr Joel Barnett, MP for Heywood and Royton (Labour)

Sir, If there is a matter about which the whole nation is certain to be agreed it is that public money (that is to say, money provided by the ordinary citizen directly and indirectly at the disposition of Government and its agencies, local government and the nationalized industries) should be well spent.

The reports made to Parliament by three of its select committees (the Select Committee on Expenditure, the Public Accounts Committee and the Procedure Committee) have all pointed to ways in which the scrutiny of Parliament over expenditure authorized or made by the Executive could be improved.

It is nothing if not scandalous that the Comptroller and Auditor General is denied the access which would enable him to audit some 50 per cent of public expenditure. In the House of Commons debate on Monday, November 30, on the First Special Report from Public Accounts Committee of the 1980-81 Session which bore on these matters, 15 members of Parliament spoke. All were unanimous that progress should be made in extending the scope of the audit, including the value for money evaluations. The notable exception was the Treasury spokesman.

There is no more important constitutional duty upon backbench members of Parliament than surveillance of the actions of the Executive and the ways in which it spends our money. The central failure of Government policy has been its inability to control expenditure and to ensure that money is invariably wisely spent.

It is surprising that ministers are apparently unwilling to use an instrument for this purpose which could be readily at hand. Parliament's historic duty is to exercise a proper financial control. A number of us on the back benches are determined to see that this authority is restored. In our endeavour to achieve this, we hope we shall have the strong and vociferous support of informed public opinion.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD DU CANN,
JOEL BARNETT,
House of Commons.
December 2.

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, The letter from 17 prominent business leaders which you published on November 26, provides fresh support for the widespread view of foreign businessmen that it is the low quality of British industrial management which is at the heart of Britain's economic problems. It would be difficult to find a better example of a jumble of prejudices and non-sequiturs than this letter.

"The Government's resolute stand since 1979" did not make it easier "to earn our own living in a tough competitive world". Nearly 20 per cent of our manufacturing production was lost; the volume of our exports of manufactures, on the evidence of the latest September-October figures, is less than in the second quarter of 1979, while our imports of manufactures is greater — despite the fact that our economic recession, which has been far greater than that of our trading partners, should have caused the opposite to happen.

Inflation, since the second quarter of 1979, proceeded at an annual rate of 15.5 per cent, as against 9.1 per cent a year in the preceding two years. (The money supply, which is discreetly omitted from the catalogue of the Government's achievements, rose over one and a half times as fast in the two and a half years of the present Government than in the five years of the previous Government.)

It is true that output per man employed in manufacturing rose substantially since the last quarter of 1980, but this still leaves it some 4 per cent lower than the level attained in the second quarter of 1979: whereas in the bad old days of full employment, during the despised "decades of industrial bad habits", productivity showed a fairly regular rise of three to four per cent a year.

The true reason which make our industrialists so cheerful, which is hinted at, but not fully spelt out, is Mrs Thatcher's achievement in increasing unemployment to nearly three million. It is this which brought about the change in "competitive discipline" and made it possible "to tackle slack working arrangements" or (to use the unkind words of a German businessman interviewed by *Der Spiegel*) "to treat workmen like dirt". The workman's fear of the sack, and still more, the fear of the total disappearance of jobs through the closure of factories, is the "glittering prize" which Mrs Thatcher's Government won for our business leaders.

A more promising prospect, from the workmen's point of view, is the spread of Japanese managed enterprises, as shown, for example, by your report on Toshiba (published in your issue of November 18) which demonstrates that the attitudes of contempt and condescension are *not* a necessary ingredient in the efficient conduct of business.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.
November 30.

Riots and the media

From Mrs Mary Whitehouse

Sir, All public discussion on the Scarman report has concentrated on the police and what they and society needs to learn. It is not without significance that Lord Scarman's references to the role of the media in the recent riots have been lightly passed over or ignored.

Lord Scarman made it clear that the media, particularly broadcasting, "do bear a responsibility for the escalation of the disorders including the looting". He emphasised the need for editors and producers "to give continuous attention to the social implication of their awesome power to influence the minds, the attitudes and the behaviour not only of the reading, viewing and listening public, but also of those whose unlawful behaviour they report".

The police have courageously and openly responded to the complaints made against them; they have stated publicly what changes they propose to make in the light of the report, and the media report this with great interest.

May we now hear from both the BBC and the IBA precisely what response they propose to make to these specific issues raised by Lord Scarman? May I, with respect, suggest that they do more than add to the pile of "guidelines" which gather dust along with the Annan Report on the Future of Broadcasting?

If the Governors of the IBA and the BBC had been courageous enough to put his far-sighted recommendations into practice, television in particular could now be making a positive rather than a negative contribution to the difficulties we face, and not only as far as violence is concerned.

Yours sincerely,
MARY WHITEHOUSE,
President,
National Viewers' and Listeners' Association,
Ardleigh,
Colchester,
Essex,
December 1.

Poverty and the family

From Mr Malcolm Wicks

Sir, Your leading article "Burdens and benefits" (October 29) points to the fact that families with children have suffered disproportionately in recent times as a result of expenditure constraints. It is therefore important that any future decisions about the social security budget are based on a proper evaluation of their potential impact on families.

Official figures show that many families remain in poverty. In December, 1977 (and this is the latest available evidence) there were some 420,000 children in families below the supplementary benefit level; a further 980,000 children in families with incomes at this level; and altogether some 3,540,000 children in families at or below an income 40 per cent above the supplementary benefit standard. Currently the supplementary benefit level for a family of two adults and two children under 11 is £49.20 per week (plus rent and rates); £1.04 per day is allowed for all of the costs of a child, except housing.

Family poverty, however, is not the only issue. More generally it is the case that all families with children have fared badly compared with other groups in the population. The relative tax burden has moved steadily against families with children. For example, during the period 1964-5 to 1978-9, the tax burden for a married couple with two children increased by 137 percentage points compared with only an increase of 29 percentage points for a single person. Similarly, the value today of child benefits, as a percentage of average earnings, is significantly lower than that of family allowances plus child tax allowances in the 1950s.

A further problem relates to the sheer complexity of family income support today. Our maze-like system deters many poor families from claiming this entitlement to family income supplement, rent rebates and a host of other benefits, while those who do claim are often judged well enough off to pay income tax. Hence they fall victims of the poverty trap.

All these facts show the need for a thorough overhaul of our system of income support. At the very least, however, it is to be hoped that any short-term decisions are based on social as well as economic considerations, and bear in mind the widespread desire to give *more* help to the family.

Yours sincerely,
MALCOLM WICKS,
Research Director and Secretary,
Study Commission on the Family,
3 Park Road, NW1.

Bir Zeit University

From Mr David Astor and others

Sir, It appears from press reports that the Israeli military authorities on the occupied West Bank have closed Bir Zeit University until further notice. Since many of its students are working seriously for their degrees this amounts to punishment of the just with the unjust.

This is not the first time that Bir Zeit's academic life has been disrupted. Two obvious outcomes are; 1, the departure of abler and better off students for universities abroad and, 2, the denial of higher education to those who remain, many of whom may be forced to become manual workers.

Israel likes to champion human rights and academic freedom. Both are denied by this action.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ASTOR,
E. J. HOBSBAWM,
ELIZABETH MONROE,
IVOR MONTAGU,
E. R. J. OWEN,
As from: 13 Southwark Street,
SE1.

Case for treasure trove revision

From Mr Charles Sparrow, QC

Sir, Mr Tim Tatton-Brown is, of course, absolutely right in his view (November 28) that the law of treasure trove must be reformed. The need for reform has been obvious since 1903. In that year two national museums were involved in a High Court action, on opposite sides. The case turned upon the question which, incredibly, still has to be decided in every treasure trove case, namely whether or not the ancient objects were hidden.

If objects are adjudged to have been hidden, they are treasure trove, ie, Crown property; if merely lost, they remain private property. The futility of such an enquiry is plain.

The law should, of course, provide some protection for archaeological finds which is of a rational character. That view was accepted in the judgment of Mr Justice Dillon in the recent case mentioned by Mr Tatton-Brown.

Your readers will be interested to know that a Bill is about to be presented in the House of Lords by Lord Abinger, for the reform of treasure trove. As draftsman of the Bill I can state that its object is to make a fair and moderate revision of the law that should be acceptable to anybody who accepts the principle that reform is necessary.

The text of the Bill reflects some years of study in this field and consultation with many people and interested bodies. The Bill replaces an earlier one, lost when the last Government fell. I am very glad to be able to add that the present Bill enjoys the support of the British Museum, as well as the Council for British Archaeology.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES SPARROW,
Honorary Legal Adviser,
Council for British Archaeology,
13 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
November 30.

Strikes in Poland

From Mr Tom S. Szczepanik

Sir, You report (November 20) the Minister of Labour in Poland as saying that "strikes had cost the country 10,500,000 hours in lost production this year". Yet Solidarity's membership is "about 10 million, or one in three of the population" (article, October 21).

The justification offered for emergency powers if the "strike wave" did not end: one hour on strike per member this year?

Yours faithfully,
TOM SZCZEPANIK,
By The Way,
Bradford Road,
Lewes,
East Sussex.

Preserving old London

From Mr May Sebba

Sir, In his letter published on November 28, Mr Geoffrey R. Fox has persisted in his refusal to recognize that my company and its architects have gone to great lengths to preserve the character of Wardrobe Place. His reference to high-rise office blocks seems calculated to mislead: certainly there is no high rise block planned for this site. The proposed new buildings are of the same height and scale and have the same number of floors as those which are there now. Even our original proposals were in fact regarded favourably by the Royal Fine Art Commission and those proposals have since been improved.

It is not true that "two and a half sides of Wardrobe Place are about to be demolished". The existing elevations of the buildings on the whole of the south side are to be retained, as is the existing elevation of number 6 Wardrobe Place, the building occupied by Mr Fox.

The rest of the east side and half of the north side are to be replaced by buildings of similar height to those existing but with elevations more in scale and sympathy with the listed buildings on the opposite eide of Wardrobe Place which are not affected by our proposals.

The suggestion that Telecom relinquish their present use of Knightrider Street is not relevant; refurbishment has been fully investigated by the company's professional advisers and was found neither to be viable nor satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
MAX SEBBA, Managing Director,
Warnford Investments Limited,
Salisbury House,
Finsbury Circus, EC2.
December 2.

Alternative titles

From Mr David A. Charlesworth

Sir, Philip Howard's lighthearted article today (November 30) on the effects to the present Royal Family if the first-born succeeds, contains three principal errors (in addition to the one you corrected on December 1).

Had the late Princess Royal succeeded and chosen her last name, she would have been Mary III, for Mary II had already reigned alongside her husband William III from 1689 to 1694.

The present Queen would not be Lady Elizabeth Mountbatten, but Princess Elizabeth of York, in the same way that the late Duke of Kent's daughter is Princess Alexandra of Kent.

And as Princess Alexandra's children have no title, neither would the present Prince of Wales have the prefix "Honourable" — unless, of course, "Admiral Mountbatten" had been ennobled.

I remain, Sir, her Majesty's loyal subject,
DAVID CHARLESWORTH,
4 Shaftesbury Mews,
Stratford Road, W8,
November 30.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

December 2: The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a dinner given by the Jewish Deaf Association (President, Mr G. M. Gee) at Glaziers' Hall, Montague Close, SE1.

Captain Jeremy Wills was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Truro Station in the Royal Train this morning and subsequently, as Honorary Commodore, HM Coastguard, opened the new Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre at Falmouth.

Afterwards His Royal Highness, Duke of Cornwall, visited Duchy property in Cornwall and later left in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, left Royal Air Force Kemble this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for West Germany where Her Royal Highness, as Colonel-in-Chief, will visit the 1st Battalion, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment (24th/45th Foot) at Hemer and the 14th/20th King's Hussars at Hohne.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lawson are in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

December 2: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Recital at St James's Palace given in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

December 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Gala performance of *A Tale of Two Cities* at the Liverpool Playhouse Theatre to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the Liverpool Repertory Company.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alastair Aird.

KENSINGTON PALACE

December 2: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester as President of The Queen's Nursing Institute this afternoon presented Long Service Badges at Drapers' Hall, London.

The Hon Jane Walsh was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester visited The 39th International Building and Construction Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, and later opened the RIBA Clients' Advisory Service at RIBA West Midlands Region Headquarters, Margaret Street, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

December 2: The Duchess of Kent this evening attended the British-American Ball which was held at Grosvenor House, London.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

A memorial service for Professor Robert McKenzie will be held at the Church of Christ The King, Gordon Square, London, WC1, on Monday, December 7, 1981, at 11 am.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. C. A. Rundall and Miss J. A. C. Summerson
The engagement is announced between John, son of Sir Francis and Lady Rundall, of Church Oakley, Hampshire, and Janet, daughter of the late Squadron Leader J. A. Sims and Mrs Sims, of Chigwell, Essex.

Mr A. M. Bond and Miss B. Peacock
The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Bond, of Hambrook, Chichester, and Bettine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. M. Peacock, of Drax Avenue, Wimbledon.

Mr N. W. Brown and Miss S. C. Ingman
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. T. C. Brown, of Nether Wallop, Hampshire, and Suzanne, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. Ingman, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. J. Cleaver and Miss S. E. Jeffrey
The engagement is announced between Carl Jack, son of the late Mrs M. Cleghorn, of Sydney, Australia, and Sandra Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Jeffrey, of London, SW10.

Mr J. R. W. Goss and Miss D. E. Davies
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of the late His Honour Judge Alan Goss and of Mrs Yvonne Goss, of Harrogate, and Dawna, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Davies, of Pannal, Harrogate.

Mr J. R. Dodd and Miss S. J. Almond
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. M. Dodd, of Tadworth, Surrey, and Sarah, younger daughter of the late Dr C. Y. Almond and Mrs Almond, of The Ridgeway, Hitchin.

Jonkheer C. F. M. van Reigersberg Versluys and Miss P. A. Wood
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Jonkheer and Mme M. L. van Reigersberg Versluys, of London, and Pauline, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Wood of Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire.

Mr J. R. Knight and Miss E. H. Montgomery
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr John Ivor Knight, of Blackheath, London, and the late Mrs Margaret Knight, and Elaine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs James Burton Montgomery, of Winchfield, Hampshire.

Mr J. A. Walker and Miss C. Woodcock
The engagement is announced between John Allen, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Walker, of Hucknall, Nottingham, and Catherine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Woodcock, of Hurst Green, Lancashire.

Marriages

Mr M. Blackett-Ord and Miss C. T. A. Scott Fox
A service of blessing was held yesterday in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, after the marriage of Mr Mark Blackett-Ord, son of Vice-Chancellor and Mrs Blackett-Ord, to Miss Carol Scott Fox, eldest daughter of Sir David and Lady Scott Fox. Canon T. C. Ledgard and the Rev A. Marks officiated.

A reception was held at Crosby Hall and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr R. A. Martin and Miss P. A. Cowgill
The marriage took place on November 28, 1981 at Stroud, Gloucestershire, between Mr Richard Andrew Martin and Miss Patricia Anne Cowgill.

SCHOOL APPEAL

The appeal fund launched in May to mark Bristol Grammar School's 450th anniversary next year has reached £300,000. The school hopes to raise £500,000 to build a new classroom block and to improve its science department.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Paul Marland, aged 41, MP for Gloucestershire, West, to be joint Parliamentary Private Secretary, to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, the Economic Secretary.

Mr J W Hele, High Master of St Paul's School, to be Chairman of the Headmasters' Conference for 1982.

Professor Heinz Losse, MD, director of the Medizinische Poliklinik of Munster University, West Germany, to be honorary consultant in medicine to the Army in BOAR.

Mr Ian Maclay, aged 31, the planning and marketing manager of the South Bank Concert Halls, to be managing director of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

Legal

Mr J. G. Nutting to be junior prosecuting counsel at the Central Criminal Court.

Two-part 'Gone with the Wind' showing

By Kenneth Gosling

Gone with the Wind, the film that broke all box-office records and became a milestone in cinema history, is to be shown on BBC Television in two parts, on Boxing Day evening and on the following day.

The film, which the BBC bought as part of a £4.4m package, lasts more than 3½ hours, and this will be its first television showing in Britain.

It was made in 1939 and has an intermission enabling it to be broken naturally. It will go out on BBC 1 whose controller, Mr Alan Hart, said yesterday: "I decided to schedule it this way, around mid-evening each day, so that all the family can enjoy it without displacing a range of programmes viewers have come to expect as a traditional part of the enjoyment of Christmas."

The film is one of several "blockbusters" to be presented during the holiday, including *2001: A Space Odyssey* (New Year's Day) and *The Slipper and the Rose* (December 28). But programme chiefs emphasized at yesterday's press conference that there will be four fewer films this year and that this will be a "home-grown" Christmas, with 65 specially commissioned programmes and 93 hours of home-produced material over the five main days of the holiday.

This year the budget is £8.8m, of which £6m has been spent on BBC productions.

Many of the BBC's regular light entertainment programmes have already been recorded in special Christmas editions, including *The Two Ronnies*, *Jim'll Fix It* and *Last of the Summer Wine* on Christmas Day, *Mike Yarwood* and Terry Wogan's *Blankety Blank* on Boxing Day, and *Are You Being Served?* on Christmas Eve.

Religious programmes on BBC 1 include a Christmas morning service from St George's Chapel, Windsor, a feature on the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an *Everyman* profile of Cliff Richard.

The Queen's Christmas Day broadcast at its usual time of 3 pm will be repeated on December 27 for the hard of hearing.

BBC 2's output will include a week of Harold Lloyd films in the afternoons, a late night Jack Lemmon Season of seven films, lectures from the Royal Institution and a European link-up entitled *Star Over Bethlehem*.

The channel's output will be bracketed by two operas — Saint-Saëns's *Samson et Dalila* on December 19 and Verdi's *Aida* on January 2.

For those who have followed the fortunes of this year's *Mastermind* contestants, the final takes place on the evening of December 27.

The Prince of Wales getting first-hand experience yesterday of working conditions 300 feet underground at the Wheal Concord tin mine, near Blackwater. The mine was opened last year, having previously been worked 120 years ago, and it is the only one owned by the Duchy of Cornwall.

Recital

Action Research for the Crippled Child
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was guest of honour at St James's Palace last night at a recital, "With Great Pleasure", given by Lady Diana Cooper, Viscount Norwich and the Hon. Artemis Cooper, in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child. The Earl of Drogheda presided.

Dinners

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a dinner held at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of Lord and Lady Thorneycroft. The other guests were:
Lord and Lady Carrington, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, and Lady Howe, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, Sir Alexander and Lady Spearman, Sir Charles and Lady Forte and Sir John and Lady Russell.

Apostolic Delegate
The Lord Chancellor was present at a dinner last night given in his honour by the Apostolic Delegate at the Apostolic Delegation. The other guests were:
The Ambassador of Denmark and Mrs Dahlgaard, the Earl of Gowrie, Baroness Airey of Abingdon, the Hon Mary Hogg, Sir Antony and Lady Acland, Mr and Mrs Anthony Rhodes, Mr and Mrs Anthony J Langdale, Mr Dennis C R Pehrson, Mgr Mario Oliveri and Father Kieran Conry.

Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their escorts, were present at a livery dinner of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company held last night at Mansion House. The Master, Mr M. W. Garrett, accompanied by Mrs Garrett, presided, assisted by the Wardens, Mr R. W. Nichols, Mr Norman Harding, Mr Bryan Toye and Mr R. W. E. Payne and their ladies. Others present included:
Lord and Lady Luke, the Dean of St Paul's and Mrs Alan Webster, Alderman and Mrs Paul Newall and the Rev Michael and Mrs Moxon.

Anglo-Indonesian Society
The annual dinner of the Anglo-Indonesian Society was held at the Baltic Exchange last night. Baroness Vickers, chairman, presided and the principal speakers were Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, and the Indonesian Ambassador. The High Commissioner for Singapore and Mrs Jek were among the guests.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr John Page, MP, Chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a dinner held at the Mayfair Hotel yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Romania, led by Mr Stan Soare, Chairman of the Romanian Group of the IPU.

British Council
Sir Charles Troughton, Chairman of the British Council, was host at a dinner given at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday in honour of Professor Vitor Crespo, Minister of Education of Portugal, and Dr Joao Salgado, Chef de Cabinet.

Mrs A Letts
Mr Anthony Letts, Chairman of Charles Letts (Holdings) Limited, and Mrs Letts were hosts at a concert and dinner held in conjunction with the *Splendours of the Gonzaga* exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum last night. The guest of honour was Dr Roy Strong, director of the museum. Among the guests were:
Viscountess Sandon, Sir David and Lady Willcocks, Sir Denis and Lady Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Richard Baker, Mr and Mrs V Colesanti, Mr and Mrs R G Holland-Martin, Mr and Mrs John Martin, Mr Anthony Rooley and Mr and Mrs Steve Race.

Receptions

Friends of the Elderly
The Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Hon Angus Ogilvy and Mr Justice Cantley were among those present at a reception last night at Middle Temple Hall after a concert given in aid of the Friends of the Elderly and the Westminster Children's Society by Miss Margaret Wolfit and students of Trinity College of Music.

British Safety Council
Dr Douglas Latto was host yesterday at a reception held at Armourers' Hall to mark the presentation of diplomas in safety management by the British Safety Council. Among the guests were:
Mr Cyril Smith, MP, Mr John Dormand, MP, Mr Alan Fitch, MP, Mr Edward Leadbitter, MP, Mr Matthew Parris, MP, Mr James Tye, Director-general, British Safety Council, members of the board of governors: Mr Graham Cobb, Mr Reginald Dugdale, Mr Alan Smith and Mr Bert Wilson.

Electronic Engineering Association
The President and Council of the Electronic Engineering Association held a reception at the Hotel Inter-Continental yesterday evening for members of HM Government, members of Parliament, and representatives of the Civil Service and Industry. The president, Mr D. S. Barnes, received the guests.

Service dinner

7th Armoured Division
Major-General G. P. B. Roberts presided at the annual dinner of the 7th Armoured Division Officers' Club held last night at the Naval and Military Club. The guests included Mr Terence Cuneo and Major-General Martin Farndale.

Birthdays today

Mr Victor Pasmore, CH, the artist, is 73.

Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel Smith, 82; Mr Walter Anderson, 71; Mr Trevor Bailey, 58; Mr H. G. Brotherton, 91; Mr Charles Craig, 61; Miss Anna Freud, 86; Mr Mike Gibson, 39; Sir William Harpham, 75; Mr Neil Marten, MP, 65; Miss Tanya Moiseiwitsch, 67; Air Marshal Sir Douglas Morris, 73; the Rev Professor C. F. D. Moule, 73; Professor Sir Thomas Smith, QC, 66.

Haberdashers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Haberdashers' Company for the ensuing year:
Mr W A Twiston-Davies, Master; Mr I S B Crosse, Mr C I Bostock, Mr B E Sturgess and Mr A D Pilcher, Wardens.

Luncheons

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon yesterday at the College:
Professor P G Bevan, Mr David Mayhew, Mr K B Purnell, Mr C A B St George, Mr John D Saville and Mr I P Todd.

British Dental Association
Mr G. L. Daley, Chairman of Council of the British Dental Association, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at the association's headquarters. The guests were:
Mr George Gibb, Chief Dental Officer, Department of Health & Social Security, Lord Colwyn, Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, MP, Mr Stanley Duncan, and Mrs Sheila Faith, MP; BDA officers present were Mr B A Gillard, vice-chairman of council, Mr R A Followell, chairman General Dental Services Committee, Mr N H Whitehouse, chairman, Central Committee for Community Dental Services, and Mr R B Allen, secretary, BDA.

Latest wills

Mr Henry Pattinson Lawson, of Windermere, retired surgeon, left £343,992 net. After personal bequests totalling £55,000, he left the residue to the Herd Lawson Charitable Trust.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):

Fancourt, Mr William Alfred, of New Barnet £234,283
Gargarine, Princess Aubrey Annie, of Henfield, West Sussex £7,072
Hartwell, Mr George Ernest, of Eastbourne £265,189
Longley, Mr Eric Walter, of Bexhill-on-Sea £222,846
Pearson, Mrs Rita, of Halifax £202,475
Pickersgill, Miss Rosemary, of Shalbourne, Wiltshire ... £260,604

Homage to Jung the collector

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Keen bidders left only 5 per cent unsold from the sale at Sotheby's yesterday of the collection of German Expressionist paintings and drawings formed by Gustav Jung. They disdained about a third of the paintings offered them in the other modern picture sales this week, so yesterday's enthusiasm was homage to the psychologist.

Similarly, a collection of German porcelain formed by Jung in the 1930s, which was offered for sale by Sotheby's in Zurich, had only 10 per cent left unsold, a low figure in the present market.

Both cases underline the curious attraction with which a collector imbues his collection, particularly if he loves it enough not to let it back on the market for several decades. Quality for quality, there tends to be twice as much interest in goods from old collections as in goods recently on the market.

The Expressionist paintings had mostly been bought directly from the artists, Jung being a close friend of Christian Rohlfs. Kirchner's "Olympia", of 1914-15, was sold for £99,000 (estimate £80,000 to £100,000), Heckel's "Flusslandschaft am Niederrhein", of 1914, made £91,300 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) while his "Grune Tanzerin", of 1911, made £82,500 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000).

Highlights of the porcelain sale were the rare and famous Commedia del'Arte figures modelled by J. J. Kaendler for the Meissen factory in about 1735-40; Columbine made 88,000 Swiss francs (estimate 30,000 to 50,000), or £25,251, an actor with a tankard of beer was sold for 66,000 francs (estimate 40,000 to 60,000), or £18,938, and Harlequin's family made 61,600 francs (estimate 20,000 to 30,000), or £17,676.

The greatest rarity was a Böttger stoneware tankard of 1710-15, of unrecorded shape with a silver cover, sold for 57,200 francs (estimate 40,000 to 60,000), or £16,423.

Sotheby's major Impressionist and modern picture sale did well, with 27 per cent unsold, considering that many of the major works had been recently on the market. Monet's "Blanche Hoschede peignant", of 1892, sold for £352,000 (estimate £300,000 to £400,000).

Rising prices for bronzes are one of the few strong features of this relatively difficult market and the trend was underlined by the 28-inch "Le Penseur", by Rodin, which sold for £181,500 (estimate £90,000 to £110,000); an identical cast was sold by Christie's in New York in May of this year for $135,000.

The star turn of Sotheby's sale of Impressionist and modern drawings was an Emil Nolde triple portrait in ink and watercolour, entitled "Phantasie B", of about 1931-35, which sold for £50,600 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000). The Germans, notable Nolde and Heckel, have been selling well this week.

Modern prints at Christie's also proved a more irregular and uphill struggle with 22 per cent unsold, than their highly successful Old Master print sale the day before.

While illness and death are generally subjects that puts bidders off, when depicted by Edvard Munch they are in high demand. An early version of his famous lithograph, "Das Kranke Madchen", softly coloured by hand to give it a deathly quality, ran to the extraordinary price of £52,800 (unpublished estimate £40,000).

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

(Today's guest columnist is Anna Paukenschlag, from the Very Angry Indeed Women's Press).

Christmas is, in a very real sense, a woman's festival. That the baby Jesus played a substantial part in the historic event we know as Christmas cannot be denied, but his time was still to come. If Christmas belongs to anyone, it belongs to Mary — the mother, the woman, the person on whom in fact all the responsibility fell, as it so often does.

If this comes as a surprise or even a shock, it is for the very simple reason that all the surviving accounts of Christmas were written by men. The male-oriented gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John very naturally give a patriarchal view of the events at Bethlehem; it never even occurs to them to think of the shepherds' wives who were deprived of a sight of the Messiah, or even of the three wise women patiently waiting for their menfolk to return from their pursuit of the Star in the West (as it must have seemed to them).

But the main victim of this blinkered male approach has always been Mary. She is allowed a role as a recipient of a visit from the Holy Ghost, and the mother of the babe, but this has always struck me as verging on the Mills and Boon. The element of romance has always covered up the fact that Mary was a disadvantaged mother in a homeless situation, forced to embark on the most fulfilling experience of her life in sub-standard lodgings, surrounded by farm animals and all the risk of disease that, that implies. It was typical of a fascist government like the Roman colonialist empire that she should be forced to travel far from her home simply for bureaucratic convenience.

Of course her husband was there as well. I do not deny that. As men go, Joseph seems to have been comparatively aware and caring. But then, he could afford to be. He had a fulfilling job as a carpenter, he was in employment, he had a wife to attend to his every want. Mary, on the other hand, was caught in the classic wife-of-a-working-man situation; no job of her own, forced to stay in the stable all day, no independent life and with an unplanned pregnancy on top of everything.

Honestly, nothing seems to change, does it? It really makes you furious. And if somebody had to cook Christmas lunch 1981 years ago, you can bet your bottom dollar it wasn't Joseph. And do we find any women among the twelve disciples? Or any women writers penning letters to the Ephesians? We most certainly do not. All that women are allowed to do in the New Testament is have babies and stand around comforting the menfolk. It makes me so mad. I mean, if Christianity can't take the lead, who can?

We *must* wake up to the enormous conspiracy against women spelt out so clearly in the Bible. I am not saying that God himself is a male chauvinist. Well, yes I *am* saying that God is a male chauvinist. What else do you expect? God has a satisfying job creating the world, no money problems, top social position. How could he possibly understand women's problems?

Honestly, it makes me so cross I can't go on.

Next week: Christmas — a Zen Buddhist view.

Memorial service

Mr T. D. Barclay
A memorial service for Mr Theodore David Barclay was held on December 1 at St Michael's, Cornhill. The Rev John Scott officiated, assisted by the Right Rev Robin Woods, who also gave the blessing. Mr David Barclay (son) and Sir Anthony Tuke read the lessons. Among those present were:
Mrs Barclay (widow), Mr and Mrs J C Barclay (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs M A L Young (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs D W Barclay (daughter-in-law), Mr Robert Barclay (brother), Mrs John Barclay, Sir Roderick and Lady Barclay, Mr J C Barclay, Mr R F Barclay, Major and Mrs George Pike, Mrs Robin Woods.

Mr T H Bevan (chairman, Barclays Bank) and Mrs Bevan, with Mr D V Weyer, Sir Richard Pease, Mr J P G Wathen, the Hon T J Ashton, Sir George Bishop, Mr S E Bolitho, Mr F R Goodenough, Mr D G Horner, Mr C C F Laidlaw and Mr A D Morris.

Lord Aldington (chairman, Sun Alliance and London Insurance), with Lord Aberconway, Mr R Barnett, Mr G Bowler and Mr H P Durant; Lord Seebohm, the Hon Andrew and Mrs Cairns, the Hon Robert Hoyer Millar, the Hon G C D Jeffreys, Sir John Nicholson, Sir John Thomson, Sir Seymour Egerton, Sir John Hogg, Sir Edgar Keatinge, Sir William Keswick, Mr G N Mobbs, Mr C H Tidbury, Mr A G Tritton, Mr D E Wilde, Mr and Mrs W G Bryan, Mr R G Dyson, Mr and Mrs P W A Fairfax-Cholmeley, Mr C Fitzherbert, Mr and Mrs A L Grant, Mr and Mrs D W Vaughan, Mr W H Whitbread, Mr T N Bisk, Mr N F Althaus, Mr and Mrs J Buchanan, Mr E L de Rothschild, Mr C W Garnett, Mr H N Sporborg, Mr A Russell, the Rev I Leakey, Mr P C B Wills, Mr T S Hohler, the Rev M Saward, Mr R G Gibbs, Mr J P R Glyn, Mr S K C Goodenough and many managers and members of staff past and present of Barclays Bank, Lombard Street district, colleagues, business associates and friends.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Saturday December 1 1956

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 30. — Washington, for the British observer, was a far happier place today. President Eisenhower issued orders from his headquarters in Georgia for the immediate execution of the Government's emergency plans to relieve the oil shortage in Europe — a heartening action foreseen in this correspondence during the past few days — and these moves, together with last night's tacit assurance of American support against Russian or Syrian threats to the Baghdad Pact area, are hailed as the end of the unnerving crisis that had beset Anglo-American relations. The log-jam has broken none to soon for those who have anxiously watched the Russian menace taking inexorable shape from the strains and worries of the western alliance.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR T. H. MARSHALL

Influential studies in sociology

Professor T. H. Marshall died at his home in Cambridge on November 29 after a short illness. He was 88.

One of the founding fathers of modern British sociology and social policy and administration, he was a scholar of international standing, still actively writing up to the time of his death. His last collection of essays, *The Right to Welfare*, complete with substantial "afterthoughts", was published only nine months ago.

As an undergraduate Tom Marshall read history at Cambridge and, after spending the First World War as a civilian prisoner in Germany, he was elected to a Fellowship in History at Trinity College. He was appointed to the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1925 as a tutor in Social Work, and subsequently joined the Sociology Department in 1929. His earliest published work was in the subject fields of economic history and demography, but during the 1930s he pioneered, in association with Morris Ginsberg and John Hicks, a series of publications on the application of sociology to the study of social problems. Later he was to play a major role in founding the *British Journal of Sociology*.

In 1944 he was appointed to a Chair of Social Institutions, and — apart from a brief term of service with the British High Commission in Germany — he remained at the L.S.E. until 1956. Subsequently he served as Director of the Social Science Department of UNESCO until his retirement from full-time employment in 1960. He then worked at Cambridge for a further two years.

Tom Marshall's first major collection of sociological essays was published in 1950; in 1963 these essays were reprinted in a larger collection entitled *Sociology at the Crossroads*. In this work his analysis of the nature of citizenship and social class provided a conceptual link between the study of sociology and social policy analysis. It is remarkable that all his subsequent work in social policy and administration was written after he had retired.

Social Policy in the Twentieth Century, published in 1965, immediately became and has remained through four editions one of the seminal texts in the subject. Throughout the past two decades he published numerous articles exploring aspects of the development of social welfare in different societies, several of which were published in *The Right to Welfare*.

More than any other social scientist of his time Tom Marshall succeeded in setting the study of social welfare in its broader sociological and historical contexts. The sustained clarity of his thought was complemented by an unfailing elegance of style. He made a major and original contribution in two fields of scholarship which brought them to a closer and more productive relationship with each other.

In his own lifetime he deepened the understanding and won the regard and affection of successive generations of social scientists. He was an inspiring teacher and he was always generous with advice and support for his friends and colleagues. Still active in his last years, he loved visiting the Lake District and cultivating his own small garden in Cambridge. We will miss him deeply.

In 1934, after the death of Marjorie, his first wife, he married Nadine, by whom he is survived together with their son, Mark.

ANDREINA PAGNANI

Signora Andreina Pagnani, the much admired *monstre sacré* of the Italian stage, died in her native Rome on November 22, after an illness that kept her off the boards for over two years. She was 74.

Born on November 24, 1906, the daughter of a theatrical dresser, Signora Pagnani was a true child of the theatre, or "Figlia d'Arte," in the evocative Italian phrase. She won an amateur dramatic contest at the age of 22, and never looked back. She was a mainstay of a succession of privatecompanies for nearly 40 years, to some of which she lent her distinguished name, as part-owner.

The first of many successes came in 1928 in Maugham's *The Constant Wife*, under Ruggero Ruggieri, in whose company she was to play a leading part for much of her early career, interrupted, as it was, for a few months in 1933, when her husband, an air force pilot, whose name she took (she was née Gentili), died in a crash. All the same, she played in a Copeau production at that year's Maggio Fiorentino, and in Reinhardt's historic open air Venice Festival production of *The Merchant of Venice*, in the same summer.

Rejoining Ruggeri in 1935, she acted for a string of famous directors, from Visconti, in *Sweet Aloes*, in 1936, to Guido Salvini, with whose Venice Biennale company of 1948 she visited both Paris and London, appearing at the Italian Theatre Festival at the Cambridge Theatre in October 1948 as Jocasta in *Edipo Re* (with Ruggeri), and as Martina in *The Man who Killed Christ* (with Vittorio Gassman). She paid a second visit to Britain with Ruggeri in April 1953, when she was seen at the St James's, under Laurence Olivier's auspices, as the Marchioness Spina in *Henry IV* and Signorina Cei in *All for the Best*.

She had reached the top of her profession in 1937 in Pirandello's *The Giants of the Mountains* and in Goldini's *The Liar*, in Venice. After forming her own troupe in 1938, she became a member of the wartime company at the Rome Eliseo, a forerunner of famous Compagnis dei Giovani. Among her partners were such eminent players as Renzo Ricci, opposite whom she appeared in *Edipo Re*, *The Cherry Orchard* and *The Doctor's Dilemma*; Giorgio de Lullo; Arnold Foà (*Mrs Warren's Profession*), Alberto Lionello; and Giorgio Santuccio (*The Seagull*).

Shakespeare, Wilde and Shaw were mother's milk to her, but her Italian repertoire was equally wide-ranging, from her very earliest success as Goldoni's Innkeeper, which won her first prize in 1928; to the lead in Lina Wertmüller's comedy, *Two and Two Make Four* (1977). This was her last stage appearance, since rehearsals opposite Paolo Stoppa in J. P. Wenzel's *Loin d'Hagondange* (1979) were cut short by her fatal illness.

Possessed of a striking stage presence and an attractive voice, in which passion, anguish, irony, joy and, perhaps, melancholy above all, were her special trademarks, she was equally at home in lighter fare, such as Colette's *Gigi*, or Rattigan's *The Deep Blue Sea*, and even made a hit in a popular Roman musical. She made a number of films and also worked regularly on television, where her appearance in the Maigret series, as Madame Maigret, opposite Gino Cervi once more, brought her a new set of admirers during the 1960's.

MR EUGENE WASON

Mr Eugene Wason, former editor of the *Belfast Telegraph*, died this week after a short illness. He was 67.

He joined the *Belfast Telegraph* in 1969, succeeding the late Mr. John E. Sayers as editor. He retired in January 1974.

In 1972 he won the Astor Award for services to Commonwealth journalism. Part of the citation read: "He has inspired by his personal integrity and professional flair a staff working under conditions of danger and difficulty not experienced anywhere else in the Commonwealth. He has given an example of editorship at its best."

Eugene Wason came from an Ayrshire family with a strong liberal tradition. Educated at Sherborne, he began his journalistic career as a sub-editor with the *Aberdeen Press and Journal*.

He went on to edit a number of papers both at home and abroad. These included the *Sunday Chronicle*; the *Scottish Sunday Mail*; the *Daily News* in Salisbury, Rhodesia, and the *Evening Post*, Hemel Hempstead. His last chair was the *Belfast Telegraph*.

He had been editor of the *Daily News* for only eight months when, in 1964, it was banned by the Rhodesian Government because of its opposition to the Smith regime. He was the paper's last editor, and in 1976 he wrote about the episode in his book, *Banned*.

The devotion to principle he displayed in Salisbury, he continued to practise during his five years in Northern Ireland.

He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

COL SIR DOUGLAS BRANSON

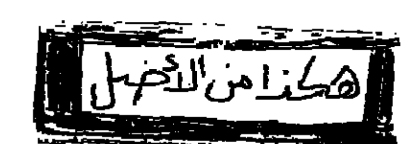
Colonel Sir Douglas Branson, KBE, CB, DSO, MC, TD, DL, died on November 23. He was 88. A solicitor, he was consultant to the firm of Branson, Bramley & Co.

Douglas Stephenson Branson was born on July 25 1893 and educated at Marlborough and New College Oxford. He had served throughout the First World War with the Hallamshire Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, and gained his MC in 1917 and the DSO and two Bars in 1918. From 1925 he was Commander of 148 Infantry Brigade (TA). He was Additional ADC to the King from 1927 to 1952 and to the Queen from 1952 to 1960.

Branson had been admitted solicitor in 1920 and became a DL for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1934. He was High Sheriff of Hallamshire in 1963.

He was appointed CB in 1950 and created KBE in 1954.

He was twice married, first to Edith Eileen, daughter of Joseph Bradbury. She died in 1959 and he married in 1961, Ailie, widow of Brigadier John Malcolm Fisher and daughter of Sir William Bell.





Business News

THE TIMES Thursday December 3 1981

Why the price of tin is soaring, page 17

800 Gallaher jobs go as cigarette sales fall

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Gallaher, Britain's second largest cigarette manufacturer, yesterday announced 800 redundancies—8 per cent of its workforce — as the tobacco industry wrestled with a plunge in cigarette sales of nearly 15 per cent.

Cigarette prices have risen by nearly one third in 1981. In that same year, tobacco company sales have slumped by as much as they did in the previous seven.

Gallaher, whose chairman is Mr Stuart Cameron, is part of American Brands and market leader in the king size market with the Benson and Hedges brand gave warning last night that more jobs could still be at risk because of the continuing uncertainty over sales.

Imperial Tobacco, part of the Imperial group, has already eliminated nearly 1,000 jobs mainly in manufacturing, bringing its production workforce down to around 11,000. These are in addition to the 1,000 white-collar jobs being phased out over the next three years.

Imperial estimates retail sales are down 13 per cent so far since the March Budget and Gallaher fears the downturn could go to 15 per cent by the year's end.

The Gallaher redundancies, due early in the New Year, are among hourly-paid factory workers in Lancashire,


Mr Cameron: Warning of more jobs at risk.

Northern Ireland and South Wales. Worst hit are the Belfast and Ballymena cigarette factories, where 500 jobs will go. Around another 300 jobs will disappear at the Hyde and Middleton cigarette factories near Manchester.

A minimal number of jobs—possibly around 50 out of 1,100—are also expected to go at cigar making factories at Cardiff and Port Talbot. This is because of a decline in cigar sales; in the case of Gallaher brands like Benson and Hedges, Hamlet and Manikin, of about 2 per cent. Cigar sales overall in Britain are estimated to be down by up to 8 per cent.

Gallaher is initially calling for voluntary redundancies but then plans to deal with the balance on a "last-in, first-out" basis.

The company last night blamed the jobs cutback on what it described as savage tobacco duty increases by the Chancellor and their effect on sales. But the increasingly hostile pricing environment in which the tobacco companies are now operating also means upgrading efficiency through machinery improvements and this has obviously had some impact on Gallaher jobs.

The Chancellor last March imposed 14p on a packet of 20 cigarettes and a further 3p in July. The manufacturers put through a 4p a pack increase just before the Budget and then, in the late summer, there was another 2p increase shared between the manufacturers and the retail trade.

Fears are growing that the decline in sales will extend well into the New Year. Then the manufacturers—with costs inflation of over 10 per cent—would normally be considering another round of price increases around February in advance of the Budget just as the retail pipeline is heavily stocked.

Such an increase, if followed by additional Budget taxation, could force sales down further and threaten more job losses.

£72m losses on Polish ship deal

By Our Industrial Editor

Final losses on the controversial shipbuilding deal negotiated four years ago between Britain and Poland have amounted to £72.5m.

Under the deal, negotiated during the Callaghan Government, British Shipbuilders built 24 vessels for Poland. At the time the package, with a £115m price tag, provided United Kingdom shipyards with a valuable jobs safeguard.

In effect, the British taxpayer in subsidizing Poland's foreign trade—in competition with British flag ships—and yards in which 10 of the 24 vessels were built have now closed.

The final bill for the Polish deal was disclosed by senior executives of British Shipbuilders yesterday at the Parliamentary Select Committee on Industry and Trade.

When the deal was finally concluded Mr Eric Varley, the then Industry Secretary referred to the "ingenious financial package" which had been drawn up by British Shipbuilders in consultation with Hambros, the merchant bank.

Having agreed to build the vessels—22 merchant ships and two crane barges—with £28m of subsidy from the Government's shipbuilding intervention fund, the scheme involved British Shipbuilders establishing a joint company, registered in Poland, and called the Anglo-Polish Shipping Venture, with Polish partners.

The company, nominally the owners of the ships, then chartered out the British-built vessels to PZM, a Polish state shipping company, for periods of between 13 and 15 years.

☐ A Polish government mission is to visit Washington next week for talks which are expected to centre on a Polish request for $200m (£102m) in emergency food credits (Nicholas Ashford writes. Poland is facing a serious food crisis with shortages of many basic food stuffs being reported.

The official reason for the visit is to attend a meeting of the joint Polish-American Economic Commission, but Administration sources have indicated that the Polish request for food credits will be top of the agenda.

Poland needs the emergency credits to purchase grain to keep its poultry industry going. It uses some 220,000 tons of grain for this purpose each month. The only place it can obtain such quantities at short notice is the United States but does not have the hard currency to pay for it.

Lack of support, page 16

British Steel cuts losses to £196m

By Our Industrial Editor

British Steel cut its losses to £196m in the first six months of this financial year and looks set to end the year well inside a target loss of £400m.

The rate at which BSC, (which lost £665m last year) continues to cut down its losses, however depends heavily on the speed at which it carries through a further job-shedding programme and an improvement in steel prices being coordinated by the European Commission.

The loss for the six months to the beginning of October compares with a pretax loss in the corresponding period of last year of £279m. Trading losses have been similarly cut down from £187m in the first half of last year to £154m in the first six months of this year.

In a statement, the corporation said that increased costs of raw materials and fuel and depressed selling prices for steel in the first four months had been offset by improved utilization of fuel and labour. This, together with a small increase in volume, had helped to reduce the trading loss.

Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman, has been discussing the corporation's latest corporate plan with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Minister, this week, and not until those discussions have been completed will the corporation be set its External Financing Limit for next year. Yesterday's Public Expenditure White Paper provides for a provisional limit of £350m for next year representing a significant cut on this year's £730m figure.

Mr MacGregor, who earlier this year indicated that the overall loss for the full year might be contained at £318m, is still aiming to carry through cost reductions to enable the corporation to break even by the end of 1982.

The corporation is engaged in talks to cut its labour force from 108,00 to about 90,000 by the middle of next year and is insisting that any pay increases this year must be negotiated at local plant level and tied to productivity

Improved prices are the crucial factor. As a result of co-ordinated increases so far this year, BSC's prices are back to levels reached in 1979.

BRITISH STEEL INTERIM RESULTS

Turnover, U.K. operations	27 Weeks Oct 3, 1981 £m	26 Weeks Sept 27 1980 £m
Home	1,054	1,227
Export	417	292
	1,471	1,519
(Loss) before interest payable	(154)	(187)
Interest payable	(42)	(92)
(Loss) before taxation	(196)	(297)
	Million tonnes	Million tonnes
Liquid steel production	7.0	6.1
Deliveries, finished & semi-finished steel products:		
Home	3.8	4.1
Export	1.5	1.0
	5.3	5.1

Industry pay deals continue to drop

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The value of wage settlements in manufacturing industry is continuing to fall. An increasing number of deals have been concentrated in the 5 to 7 per cent range in the past few weeks, according to the latest survey made by the Confederation of British Industry.

Settlements over the three months to the end of October have been edging down steadily from the 7-9 per cent range which characterized the second half of the last pay round from January to August this year.

The CBI said yesterday that its pay Databank had logged 172 settlements since August, covering 45,000 employees in its sample of 1,350 establishments.

Although the CBI said that the results should be treated with some caution, because of the relatively small number of settlements recorded so far, the unweighted monthly average of reported settlements has fallen from 7.9 per cent in August to 6.8 per cent the following month with a marginal further fall to 6.7 per cent in October.

These figures are encouraging to both the Government in its commitment to controlling tightly the level of public sector settlements in order to reduce inflation, and to the CBI which believes that low pay settlements are crucial to industry's ability to claw back lost competitiveness. But they are still higher than either would like.

The CBI also noted that there was evidence which suggested that a significant number of settlements had been deferred from customary settlement dates. From the evidence submitted the effects of the recession and the constraints on price-competition continue to be big factors in influencing the level of settlements. with 25 per cent more respondents citing those factors compared with a year ago.

Another feature which has emerged from the latest survey is that employees are now looking more at their own company, circumstances and at the distribution of available increases between groups in the company.

Reaction to the Chancellor's statement

Cash squeeze on state industries

By Our Economics Staff

Big increases in state industry prices and cutbacks in investment programmes and jobs are likely to result from yesterday's announcement on the nationalized industries' external financing limits (EFL)—the amount they can borrow or receive in Government grants.

Though the 1982-83 EFL total of £2,770m represents an increase of £1,300m over plans last spring, this rise is only half what the industries were asking for. In cash terms, state industries will be getting substantially less than this year's estimated outturn of £3,402m (equivalent to the £2,821m shown in the accompanying table adjusted for the gas levy and changes in North Sea taxes).

The public spending White Paper published in March envisaged a huge turnround in state industry finances which would reduce reliance on external sources practically to nothing by 1983-84. This was a vital component in the Government's plans.

But recession has hit industry revenues and hence their ability to generate an increasing proportion of the capital they need for investment. The White Paper plans would have reduced the total for EFLs in 1982-83 to £1,470m.

The Government has been forced consistently to concede extra sums to the hardest pressed industries. Already this year it has increased EFLs by a total of £431m to accommodate an extra £200m for British Telecom and £231m for the National Coal Board.

The industries' EFLs are in principle based on their own assumptions about investment, prices, pay and other costs. But the Government is using the limits to put pressure on the industries to keep down pay settlements and improve efficiency.

If however they are unsuccessful in cutting costs, they will have no alternative but to raise prices or cut back on planned investment. Over most of the past year, nationalized industry prices to the consumer have risen by twice the rate of inflation elsewhere in the economy, as the industries have struggled to generate extra revenues in deepening recession.

Instead of cutting public spending by 1.6 per cent in volume terms, as originally planned at the time of the last Budget, the Government is now allowing an increase in the coming financial year. But the Treasury is refusing to say how much this volume increase will be.

This is because Ministers are now anxious to emphasize only their cash plans for state spending. The new figures for expenditure, published yesterday, show that the public sector will spend in hard cash £115,000m in 1982-83—or some £5,000m more than originally intended when the last Expenditure White Paper was published in March, and about £8,000m more than is likely to be spent this year.

The four areas where public spending is now set to rise in cash terms are the nationalized industries, local authorities, employment services and defence programmes. The increases amount to £6,000m, but this is offset by across-the-board reductions of about £1,000m. Many programmes are being trimmed by around 2 per cent but, in some cases, the reductions are bigger.

The new spending plans are the first to be drawn up in cash terms. In the past, the plans have been expressed in volume terms

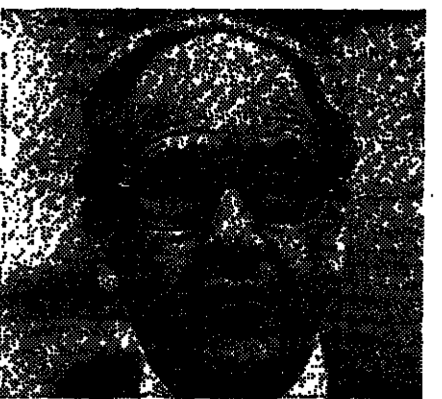
In volume terms, the Government had originally planned to cut what it spent in both 1982-83 and 1983-84. But if prices in the public sector now rise by the amount that the Chancellor is predicting, the volume of spending will actually rise.

Economic Prospects: see Briefing

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES' EXTERNAL FINANCING LIMITS, £m

	1981-82	1982-83
National Coal Board	1,117	1,026
Electricity (E&W)	−165	−319
N Scotland Hydro-electric	32	47
S Scotland Electricity	77	193
British Gas	−317	− 2
BNOC	−260	− 85
British Steel	730	350(p)
British Telecom	380	340
Post Office	16	− 25
British Airways	101	− 9
British Airports Authority	14	48
British Rail	920	950
British Transport Docks	− 5	− 7
British Waterways	32	40
National Freight Company	7	n.a.
National Bus Company	75	71
Scottish Transport Group	17	21
British Shipbuilders	150	125
Total	2,821	2,770

(p) provisional


Sir Derek Ezra, National Coal Board: new cash limit £1,026m


Sir Denis Rooke, British Gas: new cash limit minus £2m.


Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom: new cash limit £340m

Nationalized industries must now undertake detailed studies of both current and capital spending programmes after the setting of new external financing limits (EFLs) which, in effect, will mean a cut of about £150m in the total that the 18 sectors can borrow in the next financial year.

British Gas said its new EFL would be difficult to achieve and all areas of expenditure would be examined stringently. Some desirable capital items might be delayed or rephased, it said.

The £340m EFL proposed for British Telecom falls far short of the £500m a year needed for its ambitious modernization programme. But Telecom's limit will be increased if the Treasury allows it to attract funds directly from private investors through the proposed "Buzby bond".

A spokesman said the Post Office was "very disappointed" to have been put back to a negative EFL. The Government's decision would inevitably delay its two main investment programmes:

The Electricity Council said that, despite the increased limit, it hoped to keep next April's price increases in line with inflation.

The National Coal Board said it was difficult to react to its limit of £1,026m for next year because it was still negotiating with the National Union of Mineworkers. "As far as our capital investment programme is concerned, the EFL should enable us to maintain our investment programme at the same level as this year."

Howe's package costs industry £600m

By Our Industrial Staff

Industry's overall costs could be increased by £600m a year as a result of the measures announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor. The Confederation of British Industry claimed that would be the total additional bill from increased National Insurance contributions and higher rates levied by local authorities.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI declared curtly: "There is certainly no help for business".

The CBI's chagrin was deepened further since there was no hint of a step towards reducing the employers' National Insurance surcharge which it considers to be a tax on jobs. In fact, quite the reverse since the CBI calculates that the effect of the band changes on National Insurance contributions will be to cost employers a further £200m a year.

Even Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors and one of the most ardent supporters of Government economic policy expressed annoyance.

"Today's increases in National Insurance contributions and other changes mark the last time the Chancellor will be able to get away with increasing the effective tax burden on industry and the general public", he said.

The Institute, which is to meet Sir Geoffrey shortly, reaffirmed that it would be urging a cut in personal and business taxes in next year's Budget.

Sir Terence, whose organization has been calling for a modest reflationary package, made it clear that employers will maintain their campaign for a cut in the NIS surcharge and reductions in other business costs.

Apart from the additional burden caused by the banding changes on National Insurance contributions, the CBI leader said that on local rates, the increased costs would depend on whether local authorities cut their spending. If they did not business rates would increase by £400m.

The National Federation of Building Trade Employers said that while it was marginally encouraged by the commitment to maintain activity on public sector housing, the industry believed Sir Geoffrey could have gone further by restoring some of the cuts made in public sector housing investment over the past two years.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce said pressure for higher wage increases would be one of the main consequences of the economic package.

The association said employees would be bound to want to claw back what they would lose through paying higher National Insurance.

"There is a serious mismatch between the stated objectives of the Government and the actual policies they are pursuing", the association said in a statement.

☐ The Stock Market continued to improve following the details of the package with the FT Index closing 0.2 up at 531.0, after being 3.7 down earlier in the day.

RATIOS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE TO GDP AT MARKET PRICES

Planning total plus debt interest
estimate
46 / 44 / 42 / 40 per cent
75/76 76/77 77/78 78/79 79/80 80/81 81/82 82/83

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 531.0 up 0.2
FT Gilts 64.30 up 0.24
FT all share 312.97 up 0.99
Bargains 16,530

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.9530 up 55 points
Index 91.8 unchanged
New York: $1.9505

■ **Dollar**
Index 105.5 down 0.2
DM 2.2170 down 42 pts

■ **Gold**
$409.75 up $7.25
New York: $423.75

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 15 1/16-15 1/16
3 mth Euro $ 12 11/16-12 7/16
6 mth Euro $ 13 1/4-13

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Barratt Devs	10p to 265p
Can O'seas Pack	15p to 215p
Eng China Clay	7p to 154p
Fed Land.	6p to 142p
GEC	10p to 791p
Lasmo	8p to 477p
Racal Elect	7p to 425p
RHM	5p to 66½p
Sangers	7p to 39p
Smiths Ind	10p to 378p
Thorn EMI	7p to 450p
Trust Secs	12p to 328p
Union Discount	10p to 463p
Vosper	7p to 137p
Ward & Gold	8p to 108p

Falls

Amstrad	5p to 235p
Baggeridge Brick	4p to 60p
Blackwd Hodge	2p to 17½p
Brown J.	15p to 63p
Burt Boulton	5p to 175p
Castlefield	10p to 380p
Harrison Cros	13p to 737p
Harrisons Malay	5p to 171p
Kode Int	5p to 230p
Pauls & Whites	4p to 176p
Peko Wallsend	10p to 345p
Pilkington Bros	18p to 280p
Ranger Oil	15p to 465p
Seccombe Mars	5p to 230p
Trade Indemnity	5p to 165p

Helicopters for Nigeria

Westland Navy Lynx helicopters have been ordered by the Nigerian Navy in a deal worth £17m. Nigerian pilots and engineers will be trained in Britain by Westland, which will supply a wide range of training aids for use in Nigeria.

At Birmingham, organizers of the Interbuild Exhibition believe 24 delegates from the Middle East and Africa have a shopping list which could be as large as £2,000m. The delegates—from Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Algeria and Cameroon—want building and construction materials, products, equipment and services.

TODAY

Post Office launches electronic mail services. Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Minister of State at the Treasury, delivers opening speech at conference on Long-Term Economic Cycles: Their Causes and Consequences, organized by the Institute of Measurement and Control, London. Lecture on Electronics and the Future of Money, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London. Business start-up conference arranged by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, London.

Company results: Royal Bank of Scotland (finals); GEC and Plessey (half-yearly); BP and Morgan Crucible (9 months).

☐ The British Institute of Management is to move part of its headquarters from London to Corby, Northamptonshire. Several hundred jobs are expected to be created.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Reserves up £75m

Britain's official reserves of gold and foreign currencies rose by $147m (£75m) last month, the first increase since February. At the end of November, they stood at $23,463m (£11,971m).

Repayments of public sector borrowing under the exchange cover scheme amounted to $107m, giving an underlying increase in the reserves of $254m. Though an imperfect guide to the direction and extent of official intervention in foreign exchange markets, the underlying increase implies that the Bank of England was on balance selling pounds for foreign exchange last month.

This action may have been taken not only to smooth the rise in the pound, which jumped by more than 5 per cent from $1.86 to $1.9550 over the month, but also to inject liquidity into exceptionally tight domestic money markets.

Table, page 19

Lloyd's calls first by-election

The ruling committee of Lloyd's, the London insurance market decided yesterday to call its first ever by-election to elect a committee member. The vacancy was caused by the sudden resignation last week of Mr Robert Kiln, one of the most senior members. Nominations must be in by December 23 and the election will be on January 13. So far, only Mr Ian Posgate, the Lloyd's underwriter, has said he will stand.

☐ NCC Energy's bid to obtain control of Simplicity Patterns has led to its agreeing conditionally to buy another 631,000 shares in the American company at $10.75 (£5.50) a share. This brings NCC's holding to 2,750,000 shares, just above 20 per cent.

☐ Barclays Bank of New York is to buy Bankers Trust Company of Hudson Valley, New York State, which has 25 branches.

Pilkington profits drop

Pilkington Brothers, the glass group, revealed yesterday a fall in pretax profits to £22.9m from £35m in the six months to September. This disguised greater losses from its British operations which mounted to £30.7m. Redundancy costs for 1,200 employees took £15m of the losses but improved trading is expected in the full year. A startling performance was again turned in by Pilkington's overseas companies whose profits rose £14m to £34m.

Financial Editor, page 17

☐ Applications for shares in Computer and System Engineering totalled more than 34,000 and the issue was nearly 30 times oversubscribed. At the issue price of 225p, the 71 million shares on offer will raise £5m for the group, which forecasts profits of £1.2m in the year to December.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1982

	Percentage changes 1980 to 1981	Percentage changes 1981 to 1982
A Output and expenditure at constant 1975 prices		
Gross domestic product (at factor cost)	−2	1
Consumers' expenditure	0	0
General government expenditure on consumption and investment	−2	0
Other fixed investment	−2½	2½
Export of goods and services	−5½	2½
Change in rate of stock-building as a percentage of level of GDP	−½	2½
Imports of goods and services	−4	8½
	1981 £ billion	1982 £ billion
B Balance of payments on current account	6	3
	Percentage changes 4th quarter 1980 to 4th quarter 1981	Percentage changes 4th quarter 1981 to 4th quarter 1982
C Retail prices index	12	10

Source: The Treasury

☐ Ferranti announced better-than-expected first half profits of £9.4m yesterday—analysts had been expecting a rise from last year's £6.4m to around £8m. The shares gained 5p to 590p on the announcement. Ferranti is raising its half-time dividend by 20 per cent to 4.29p gross.

Financial Editor, page 17

☐ European Economic Community loans worth £68.6m were announced yesterday for improvements in telecommunications and water supply schemes in parts of Britain suffering especially high unemployment and development problems.

☐ Members of the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers are to vote on a 5 per cent pay offer. More than 90,000 workers in Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are affected.

IN BRIEF

Eleven new charges at Paribas

☐ Eleven more French clients of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Parisbas) have been charged with contravening foreign exchange control regulations, it was announced yesterday.

This brings the total to 21 out of 55 clients singled out by the French Government last month as having illegally transferred at least F1m (about £92,550) each to Switzerland.

The Government has also filed suit against Paribas, charging that the bank's management helped its clients illegally to transfer a total of F180m.

Five Paribas officials, including former President Pierre Moussa, were also charged last month.

Belgian jobless

☐ Belgian unemployment stabilized at 9.9 per cent at the end of November, unchanged from the post-war record established at mid-month. The jobless total remained at 412,900, unchanged from November 15.

Trademark ruling

☐ The EEC Commission has ruled that a company which holds a large share of the European market might be violating its competition rules if it registers the same trademark as a competitor.

Machine-tool plan

☐ A broad outline of a new three-year plan to rescue France's ailing machine-tool sector was presented at Wednesday's French Cabinet meeting by M Pierre Dreyfus, the Industry Minister. It is designed to restructure the industry and its main suppliers of components, and to launch a programme of technological innovation.

Highland venture

☐ Highland Venture Capital, an investment fund backed by public and private sector money, yesterday announced its first project — a £75,000 investment in integrated meat-processing development, Caiman of Caithness, in return for 35 per cent of Caiman's issued shares.

Power consumption

☐ French electricity consumption in October totalled 22,000 million kilowatt hours, an increase of 3.8 per cent on the same month last year after adjustment for the number of working days, the state-run Power Utility Electricite de France said yesterday.

French car output

☐ Labour action at car plants owned by the Renault and Peugeot car groups was partly responsible for the 12.1 per cent drop in car produciton to 242,128 units in France in October, compared with the same 1980 period, the manufacturers' association, said.

Energy saving bid

☐ French government aid to industrial energy savings and substitution will double to about Fr2,000m (£153m) in 1982 from Fr1,100m this year. It will be in the form of long-term loans with interest rates of between 12.75 per cent and 13.75 per cent.

Taiwan tariff talks

☐ Taiwan and the United States will hold negotiations on tariff concessions next week. The Americans are expected to ask for lower tariffs on 48 categories of products and will offer concessions on about 200.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds	15 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 [illegible], over £50,000 [illegible]

State ship chief hits at lack of naval support

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Lack of Government support for British Shipbuilders' warship building operations, and of a comprehensive European maritime policy, threatens to undermine the corporation's progress towards profitability, the Government was warned yesterday.

The warning was given by Mr Robert Atkinson, the corporation chairman, before the Parliamentary select committee on industry and trade.

Mr Atkinson's criticisms were made after he had told the committee that the corporation plans to break even financially in 1983-84 and the next year may be able to make a repayment to the Government on its £346m public dividend capital.

British Shipbuilders lost £41m last year after intervention fund assistance — the subsidy given by the Government on merchant ship orders — and expects this year to reduce the loss further to below £25m.

The loss next year is forecast to be cut to £10m after intervention fund payments, working within a Government external finance limit of £125m, compared with this year's £150m.

If assumptions made for the corporation's latest corporate plan are correct, a break-even point, of even a slight profit, was in prospect for 1983-84 when, Mr Atkinson said, the loss would be down to about £700,000.

The Government came under attack from Mr Atkinson over this year's defence review with its reduced demand for Royal Navy ships.

The cuts threaten more jobs among 25,000 workers in warship yards.

The corporation insists that must be able to build Royal Navy ships which also have a sales potential in other navies. It forecasts a worldwide replacement demand for about 450 warships over the next few years and estimates that it could compete for 170 of them.

Mr Atkinson said the corporation had been given "a hard deal". He added: "We are entitled to a little more sympathy from the Government."

Mr Atkinson is pressing Ministers for early decisions on orders and for a more-co-ordinated sales effort by the corporation, Defence Ministry and other agencies.

He said: "We do not get sufficient support from the Government to sell warships because the attitude of mind is wrong."

Mr Atkinson attacked the European Economic Community for not providing adequate support for the European shipbuilding industry.

Royal Bank again pushes Standard Chartered bid

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Royal Bank of Scotland has made a further attempt to sway public opinion against the bid it has received from Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and in favour of the rival offer from Standard Chartered.

It has made public more of the views it has already expressed to the Monopolies Commission, arguing that a merger with Standard Chartered would enhance the service it could offer to Scottish customers but a takeover by Hongkong Bank could distort or limit its ability to offer an international service. Royal Bank's latest public statement covering the Scottish issues raised by the two bids, and seeking to allay Scottish fears about loss of independence, follows an earlier statement this week.

The Monopolies Commission report is thought to be almost complete.

Royal's claim that its internal development would be limited or distorted by Hongkong Bank was yesterday rejected by Mr Michael Sandberg, the chairman. He said: "Nothing could be further from our intentions as we have clearly recorded publicly on a number of occasions."

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank said last night it rejected the Royal Bank of Scotland contention that if the bid were to succeed the Royal would become just another subsidiary and its development internationally would be distorted or limited.

Frequent job changes

Chequered path for a business graduate

By Bob Crew

Most business graduates change jobs frequently after obtaining their qualification. According to a survey from the executive search consultant Egon Zehnder, in association with the Business Graduates Association, 68 per cent of all Masters of Business Administration (MBA) have changed their job at least once since they graduated, and almost 60 per cent have changed it twice or more. This may explain why so few of them are sponsored in their studies by their companies.

The survey shows that, of the 705 graduates questioned, no fewer than 44 per cent themselves found the £1,500 to £4,000 a year required to get them through a masters course. Another 35 per cent were sponsored by the government, and only 18 per cent by employers.

But 87 per cent of the graduates questioned considered that gaining an MBA was a valuable way of obtaining career advancement, and 81 per cent thought that it was valuable to their company. However, althought only 24 per cent said that they were actively seeking new employment, many indicated that they had moved in the past because of lack of opportunities with their existing employers. Nineteen per cent said they moved because they wanted increased responsibility, and 20 per cent said it was because they were dissatisfied with their employer.

Although business graduates are badly paid by comparison with their United States counterparts, very few said that salary was an important factor in changing jobs. According to the survey, 48 per cent of MBAs in Britain earn less than £16,000 a year and almost 70 per cent earn less than £20,000. By comparison new MBAs in the United States, even those with no previous business experience, earn upwards of $24,000 a year. Last year the average starting salary for the top-paid batch of Stanford MBAs was $52,000.

These findings lend weight to the impressions of other United Kingdom executive search consultants. Mr Dermot Hoare, of Eurosurvey, says that an MBA on its own has little value other than letters after one's name, unless it is combined with at least five to six years convincing work experience. "The problem is that the companies that sponsor executives at business school while they are getting their MBAs rarely recognize that they are any different, or worth of salary increases when they return."

Mr Hoare says that companies abroad, particularly in Western Europe, are interested in employing British MBAs. But their lack of languages must be a handicap. Of the 705 in the Egon Zehnder sample, only 286 had one or more languages, and by far the majority of those (34 per cent of the total survey) spoke French. Only 12 per cent were fluent in German, only 3 per cent in Spanish, and only 2 per cent in Italian.

The deadly cost of North Sea oil

By Rupert Morris

The North Sea is seen as Britain's chief hope of economic recovery, the one bright spot in the clouds of recession.

There are also times, such as the middle of last week, when we recieve a very different image, and are reminded of the words of the hymn: "For Those In Peril On The Sea."

When the Transworld 58 was drifting out of control in the Argyll field with 20 men on board, it brought back memories of the Alexander Keilland disaster which claimed 123 lives.

And as the inquests begin into why the three anchor chains of the Transworld 58 broke, safety in the North Sea will once again be a live topic. But after a while those involved in oil exploration will put human life to the back of their minds and become preoccupied once more with economic health and safety.

The fact that more than 100 divers and offshore workers have died in the British sector of the North Sea will be relegated to the status of an outdated statistic — until the next disaster.

In broad terms, that is the thesis of Kit Carson, senior lecturer in criminal law at the University of Edinburgh, whose book *The Other Price of Britain's Oil* is published today.

He says the conflict between the pursuit of mineral riches and the need for especially thorough safety controls has resulted in the nation paying an "inordinately high" price for its oil in terms of deaths and injuries.

It is, inevitably, a highly political argument, and will be seen by its opponents as a reaffirmation of the Labour opposition's stance of a year ago which centred on the belief that the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) should have sole responsibility for safety in the North Sea, independent of the Department of Energy.

The House of Commons rejected Labour amendment by 99 votes to 60, and voted to "take note" of the Burgoyne Report with its 62 recommendations and numerous areas of disagreement.

The two main consequences of the Burgoyne Report — set up by the previous Government to explore North Sea safety regulations — have been the introduction in July of new diving regulations and a redefinition of roles between the Department of Energy and the HSE.

The new diving rules insist that divers have certificates of training and fitness, that equipment is thoroughly tested, and that a diving contractor is clearly identified as the responsible employer.

Mr Carson was quick to agree this week that safety standards had improved since his book was written. Indeed he admits in the book that many loopholes have been closed in the past few years. An area that remains confused, however, is the relationship between the Energy Department and the HSE.

As Mr Gray, the Energy Minister, told the Commons a year ago, there was "diametric opposition between members of the Burgoyne Committee on which body should play the leading role.

The present position, which Mr Carson describes as "the usual compromise", is that the petrolium engineering division of the Department of Energy is responsible for most inspections of installations, answerable to the management committee of the HSE, which reviews relevant legislation, while coming under the ultimate control of the Secretary of State for Energy.

It hardly sounds an ideal arrangement, and is further complicated by the Department of Trade's overlapping responsibilities for ship safety, as well as differences in the Scottish legal system.

Although he is scathing about the Department of Energy's ability to understand Scottish law, Mr Carson's main worry is that the agency that is responsible for production is also responsible for safety. The two goals are fundermentally contradictory, he argues.

He is a keen advocate of safety representatives and committees as provided for in the Health and Safety at Work Act. On Tuesday the Energy Minister said that this provision was being introduced in the North Sea.

One of Mr Carson's most convincing points concerns what he calls "institutionalized tolerance" — in many cases the turning of a blind eye. He cites instances of inspectors making the same criticisms of slippery floors and open wells year after year without action being taken.

He also points out that spot checks are precluded, with the result that while everyth ing can be got shipshape for an inspector, this is no guarantee of standards being maintained.

In arguing for more specific regulations on procedures on board rigs, and in handling of equipment, Mr Carson catalogues numerous instances of simple negligence which have led to serious accidents.

The small number of prosecutions and absurdly low penalties — fines of between £25 and £400 are most frequent do not persuade companies of the urgency of monitoring safety standards. Indeed a cynical employer might feel it worth risking such a small fine rather than spend time and money on safety checks.

Mr Carson's statistics comparing North Sea deaths with deaths in quarries, mines and building show the North Sea to have been between twice and 11 times as dangerous during the 1970s. But other industry sources would dispute those figures, and recent evidence is by no means so convincing.

The point about mundane mistakes is chillingly made in an extract from the diary of Richard Walker, a diver killed in an accident in August 1979, which is still being investigated. The entry was made hours before his death.

Among the apparent causes of the deaths of Richard Walker and his mate were first the breaking of a pin attaching the diving-bell to a lifting wire, and secondly the failure of an umbilical cord patched together with rubber tyres and adhesive tape as Mr Carson comments, "scarcely the inevitable contingencies to be expected at the very frontiers of knowledge".

The Other Price of Britain's Oil by W. G. Carson, Published by Martin Robertson and Co. Ltd. Price: hardback £15; paperback £5.95.



On the rocks: The Norwegian oil rig Orion aground off the coast of Guernsey. The crew were air-lifted to safety

'On location at Thistle. The boat heaves a lot. There are conger eels all over. Poor topside management. Guys here are nuts (ungood nuts) and dear God I want out. I have really got to scare up another job after this one. I'm no longer impressed. They have made no effort to get out gear from the X to dive first. . . . Not impressed. Too many Brits/political hassles. It just leaves my stomach twitching. . . . Oh God please help me to exercise my talent and will to pull out of it. I don't even know if I'm going to get out of here alive. I never know.' —This is the entry made by Richard Walker in his diary hours before his death in August 1979.

US bank staff 'afraid' to join union

By David Felton

The Banking, Insurance and Finance Union last night claimed that its attempts to recruit members in American banks in this country were being blocked because bank workers were afraid of victimization by their employers.

The union, the main one affiliated to the TUC in the banking and finance industry, said that a meeting it held in the City on Tuesday night as a first step in the recruitment campaign was attended by only 80 people.

Mr Leif Mills, BIFU general secretary, said: "The meeting was so poorly attended because of the fear of bank workers of victimization by their American employers. It is absolutely scandalous — we know it happens in the United States, but after all this is Britain".

Union officials claimed that they had received telephone calls from many bank workers who had wanted to attend the meeting, but were afraid to do so because they claimed, the banks had threatened victimization. As a result, a small number of American bank employees in this country held a separate private meeting in BIFU's London office.

The union, which is preparing for a long and tough campaign in its attempt to recruit 11,000 employees of the 77 US banks operating in this country, mainly in the City, yesterday declared its determination to pursue the campaign and will hold a series of further private meetings next month.

The union is concerned that the growing influence of American banks in "in store" banking and their moves to introduce new technology into the industry could have a wider effect on their membership in British banks.

BIFU officials, who claim that in America bank employees are treated with "fear, hostility and suspicion", believe that they face a long battle to get recognition for the union in US banks in London.

Mr Steve Gamble, BIFU's assistant secretary for international banks, said that bank workers in the United States were regarded as poor relations.

He said that the union would attempt through recognition to press for the introduction of a 28-hour week and would demand a unified salary structure. This would raise salaries to those already paid in most of the international banks in London where BIFU has members.

Background to Chancellor's statement

One per cent economic growth forecast for 1982

By Melvyn Westlake

The economy is expected by the Government to grow by 1 per cent next year after two years of decline, according to the Treasury forecasts, published yesterday. But this will still leave the output of goods and services in Britain at its lowest level since 1977.

Consumers are not expected to increase their spending during the year. The main areas of demand in the economy are expected to come from the rebuilding of companies' stocks and increases in exports and investment.

The run-down in stocks during the past two years has been the main engine of recession, and a reversal of this position provides a short-term stimulus to output as manufacturers and distributors place orders for materials, components and finished goods.

The Treasury also appears to expect a real increase of 2½ per cent in capital spending by private and public producers. This follows a fall of a similar order in the current year.

Against this, the Government will spend less on capital projects such as schools and hospitals. The fall, here, of 5 per cent is, however, much less than the dramatic 21½ per cent drop in such capital spending this year.

Exports are seen as rising by about 2½ per cent in real terms next year, but imports are projected to rise much faster — by 8½ per cent.

CONSTANT PRICE FORECASTS OF EXPENDITURE, IMPORTS AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

£million at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

	Consumers' expenditure	General government expenditure on goods and services: Final consumption	Fixed investment	Total	Other Fixed Investment	Exports of goods and services	Change in stocks	Total final expenditure	Less imports of goods and services	Less adjustment to factor cost	Plus statistical adjustment	GDP at factor cost	GDP index 1975 = 100
1979	71,400	23,850	3,350	27,200	17,550	33,050	1,500	150,200	35,300	12,400	650	103,650	109.9
1980	71,450	24,450	2,950	27,400	17,850	33,300	−2,000	148,000	34,150	12,450	− 50	101,350	107.5
1981	71,650	24,450	2,300	26,750	17,400	31,450	−2,300	144,350	32,750	12,100	−950	99,150	105.2
1982	71,700	24,550	2,200	26,750	17,850	32,200	300	148,800	35,600	12,400	−600	100,200	106.4
1980 First half	35,800	12,150	1,550	13,700	9,050	16,950	− 500	75,000	17,800	6,200	300	51,300	108.8
Second half	35,650	12,300	1,400	13,700	8,800	16,350	−1,500	73,000	16,350	6,250	−350	50,050	106.2
1981 First half	35,900	12,200	1,200	13,400	8,550	15,700	−1,800	71,750	15,700	6,100	−500	49,450	105.0
Second half	35,750	12,250	1,100	13,350	8,850	15,750	− 500	73,200	17,050	6,000	−450	49,700	105.5
1982 First half	35,850	12,250	1,100	13,350	8,900	15,950	100	74,150	17,650	6,200	−350	49,950	106.1
Second half	35,850	12,300	1,100	13,400	8,950	16,250	200	74,650	17,950	6,200	−250	50,250	106.7
Annual percentage changes													
1979 to 1980	0	2½	−12	½	1½	1		−2	−3½	½		−2	
1980 to 1981	0	0	−21½	−2	−2½	−5½		−2	−½	−3		−2	
1981 to 1982	0	½	− 5	0	2½	2½		2½	8½	2½		1	

Notes:– 1. GDP figures in the table are based on 'compromise' estimates of gross domestic product.

2. Figures in £ million are rounded to £50 million. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded levels and then rounded to ½ per cent. The GDP index in the final column is calculated from unrounded numbers.

3. Data on exports and imports for the first half of 1981 are based on very partial information.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PLANS BY DEPARTMENT

	1981-82 White Paper £m	1982-83 White Paper £m	1982-83 Revised Programme £m
1. Departments (excluding nationalised industries' external finance):-			
Ministry of Defence	12270	13624	14103
Foreign & Commonwealth Office (including Overseas Development Administration)	1556	1575	1565
European Community	460	501	587
Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce	530	593	664
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	962	976	1031
Forestry Commission	59	64	62
Department of Industry	1970	1460	1393
Department of Energy	354	385	387
Department of Trade	287	302	292
Exports Credits Guarantee Department	4	89	115
Department of Employment	2320	1911	2688
Department of Transport	2880	3036	3166
DOE — Housing	4125	3869	3871
DOE — Property Services Agency	439	453	444
DOE — other environment services	3546	3669	3661
Home Office	3263	3529	363
Department of Education & Science	11315	11667	12216
Office of Arts & Libraries	475	500	532
DHSS — Health	10793	11613	11650
DHSS — Personal Social Services	1657	1788	1970
DHSS — Social Security	27575	30197	29900
Scotland	5621	5855	5956
Wales	2240	2326	2375
Northern Ireland	3223	3419	3510
Other Departments	2907	3111	3121
2. Nationalized industries' total external finance	2924	1470	2770
3. Total programmes (rounded)	103,750	107,980	111,670
4. Contingency reserve	2500		2850
5. Special sales of assets	—230	—180	say 3,300
6. General allowance for underspend	—1000	—700	
7. Planning total (rounded)	105,000	110,000	say 115,000

Spending figures for all main government departments. Figures are in cash and compare latest plans for 1982-3 with those published in the Budget White Paper.

Business Appointments

Gulf Oil chief promoted

Mr William Hamilton, managing director of Gulf Oil (Great Britain), has become vice-president, marketing, Gulf Oil Company — International. His successor as managing director, Gulf Oil (Great Britain) is Mr David Setchell, now vice-president, Gulf Oil Chemicals — Europe.

Mr Dennis Garrett will become group chairman of Matthew Hall & Co on December 31.

Mr Graham Burgess has been appointed director and chief executive of the British Exhibition Contractors Association.

Mr Stuart Webster, general manager, the Gulf Bank KSC, Kuwait, and Mr Hans Holinger, general manager, Interallianz Bank, Zürich AG, have become non-executive directors of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards International.

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, has been made a member of the Health and Safety Commission.

Mr William Snyder becomes international marketing director of Pergamon's and BPC's publishing interests. Mr Ian Maxwell replaces him as director and vice-president of marketing for Pergamon Press, New York.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Chancellor's room for manoeuvre

Advance speculation on the Chancellor's statement yesterday had been so widespread and, by and large, well-informed that the statement itself barely raised a flutter in financial markets. Be that as it may the preliminary figures on public spending projections for 1982/83 are not without interest. The global planning total of £115,000m is much as expected. Of more interest is the total programme spending figure of £111,700m, leaving a large £3,300m buffer to cover contingency reserve *less* special asset sales and general allowance for underspend. Mr Leon Britton, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, declined to categorise the figure further yesterday, but the bullish interpretation must be that Treasury ministers have not only managed to keep a tighter *rein* on spending departments than they dared hope but also carved out some worthwhile leeway for tax cuts next *spring*.

Given the Treasury's latest forecast of no more than 1 per cent output growth for the economy next year, that, of course, is just the kind of stimulus needed. But on the basis of other aspects of the Treasury's forecast life may not be quite that simple for the Chancellor.

For a start, the Treasury is already assuming, without any stimulus, that monetary growth will be towards the top end of the 5-9 per cent range set out in the Medium Term Finanancial strategy. The inflation forecast is 10 per cent and nominal GDP forecast plus 11 per cent. In other words, monetary policy is assumed to be maintaining something of a squeeze. Sir Geoffrey's dilemma, then, could be that a fiscal stimulus might keep interest rates higher than they would otherwise be, as he has consistently argued, a counter-productive exercise; or that he would be taking some risk on the inflation front when it is clear that the trend towards improving international competitiveness may already be running out of steam.

Meanwhile, yesterday's official reserve figures confirmed that the Bank has been pushing sterling into the market over the last week or so — holding down the pound's rise and pumping liquidity into the banking system. It would obviously be nice for the government were the banks to show some response soon, though they will doubtless have noted the firming of dollar interest rates this week.

Pilkington Brothers

Recession takes a heavy toll

The United Kingdom story from Pilkington Brothers continues to be appalling with the first half loss rising from £4.9m to £30.7m. Admittedly, this takes in £15m for redundancy costs to date, but there will be further cuts and restructuring to come over the next few months. None of the main United Kingdom operations has escaped the recession. Flat glass, which supplies mainly the building industry, has been running at only 70 per cent of capacity and fibre glass insulation at just 55 per cent. Safety glass, with its customers spread over the motor industries, has been running at about 60 per cent of required levels.

Pilkington's bastion at the moment continues to be its overseas operations and licensing income. Hence the fall in the group pretax profit has been held to £12m. The overseas companies did surprisingly well, raising profits £14m to £34.6m. Some £9m of this came from first time earnings from Flachglas and the Brazilian subsidiary, but there was improved trading in South Africa and Australia, expected to continue, while the recession had only a modest impact on its Scandinavian and other German operations. Licensing income was up £3m to £20m.

With a high proportionate tax charge, the attributable loss runs out at £9.9m before crediting an extraordinary profit of £16.9m from Canadian sales. In the circumstances caution might have dictated a dividend cut, but even the unchanged payment failed to stop the share's falling 18p to 280p yesterday. If the final is maintained the yield would be 5.3 per cent, leaving a great deal resting on recovery prospects and a reasonably comfortable balance sheet.

Ferranti

Expanding away from defence

Ferranti's 47 per cent increase in first half pretax profits to £9.4m easily bettered market expectations. Interest charges of £200,000, against £1.7m for the corresponding period last year confounded analysts' sums. Ferranti gives warning that borrowings in the second half will be higher than in the first, but the full year pretax profits figure now looks likely to come out at around £23.5m, against last year's £20.7m.

While Ferranti remains vulnerable to cutbacks in government defence spending, a slowdown in that spending need not be especially damaging. In the important Tornado project, for example, it would probably do no more than smooth out the production peaks coming in the next two years.

More importantly, Ferranti is having some success in striking out from a dependence on British Government contracts. Snappier marketing is bringing it more foreign business. Exports now account for 30 per cent of sales, and an expanding presence in the United States is bringing useful new expertise in non-military uses for semi-conductors.

It is on the success of this geographic and product diversification that Ferranti's long-term future turns. While its order book remains healthy and with contracts in hand, the medium-term is assured. But a p/e of over 20 and a yield of 1.6 per cent is a demanding rating unless substantial areas of new growth are found by the mid-'80s.

John Brown

The call for an inquiry

Whenever someone suddenly loses money in the stock market — yesterday holders of John Brown saw their shares slump 16p to 63p — there is an outcry for a stock exchange inquiry. So it was yesterday when John Brown had to admit that prospects now look much worse than they did a few weeks ago. Then it called on shareholders for £24m through a one for three rights issue at 76p. In September the pre-announcement price was 92p, and the ex-rights price 88p.

In July the group had reported a fall in pretax profits from £21.1m to £14.2m. At the time of the rights issue there was no profit forecast but a maintained dividend was promised. Now trade reports of a bottoming out in machine tool business have been directly contradicted by official word that trade overall has worsened, quite apart from a collapse in machine tool business accentuated by management shortcomings. In January shareholders will get an interim report; but already Mr John Mayhew-Sanders, chairman expects the year's profits to be down.

The latest news is a blow to Mr Mayhew-Sanders who had made a name for himself in the City as a man who had got a grip on Brown. It is a blow, too, for those who arranged and underwrote the rights issue. It is right to have a stock exchange probe into anything that smacks of inside information, but such a probe will have no lasting value unless it looks into the whole question of companies raising money through rights issues on the scantiest forward projections. This sort of money raising is still largely a matter of faith. Rights issues should be treated like any other money raising. Investing "blind" has nothing to commend it.

Economic notebook

Does cheaper labour mean more jobs?

No minister, especially in these seasonal times, likes to play Scrooge when he can claim that his apparent meanness is really a concern for the welfare of those in his charge.

So it was that Treasury hawks, pressing for a savage cut in the real value of social security benefits, argued that this was not simply to economize on public spending. Exerting downward pressure on the level of real wages in the economy would also help workers "to price themselves into jobs".

The basis for their belief lies in the seemingly obvious proposition that "the more is charged for something the less will be bought". So if the cost of employing people falls, companies will, it is argued, take on more workers.

The Government has embraced this proposition with vigour. In his Mansion House speech in October, the Chancellor, speaking of obstacles to enterprise and wealth creation, told his audience: "There is still much to be done, perhaps most of all in the labour market. We have to enable people, by encouraging them to be sensible about pay, to bring the price of their labour down to the level at which it can once again be fruitfully employed."

The spearhead of the Government's attack on real wages is its campaign, aided by high and rising unemployment and tough public sector cash limits, to talk down the level of pay settlements to well below the inflation rate.

But the proposals for trade union reform, cuts in the real value of unemployment benefit, and the Young Workers Scheme (brainchild of Professor Alan Walters, Mrs Thatcher's economic adviser) which will subsidize jobs for young people paid less than £45 a week, are all weapons in its armoury.

Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University, an enthusiastic proponent of monetarist ideology with some sympathizers in Whitehall, claims in his latest quarterly economic bulletin that union reform alone would unleash the mechanisms "to price hundreds of thousands of young people and long term unemployed into work".

Spending

These projections are, not surprisingly, viewed with incredulity by opponents of the Government's economic strategy. While conceding that cheaper labour might lead companies to employ a few more workers rather than, say, invest in labour saving equipment, they argue that cuts in real wages could lead to more unemployment by reducing demand in the economy through a reduction in consumer spending.

In the short term this would almost certainly outweigh the beneficial but delayed impact on demand of improved international competitiveness, resulting in more exports and fewer imports. The consequence could be a deflationary spiral, plunging the economy into ever-deeper recession.

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research, in its *Economic Review* published last week, described the argument that workers have priced themselves out of jobs as a "grossly-misleading simplification," and placed the blame for unemployment squarely on lack of effective demand in the economy.

It was, however, prepared to concede another argument of the "cut real wages" school, that the share of profits in national output has been squeezed unduly, though in part because of the rising exchange rate as well as wage pressures. An increase in the profit share could lead to higher employment by stimulating investment.

Even if cuts in real wages were thought to have some impact in creating jobs, there would be severe social and political problems in implementing such a policy.

Cuts in real wages at the bottom end of the income scale, and especially cuts in social security support, would condemn families to extreme privation. To do this as deliberate policy, commends itself only to the driest of Tory hawks.

Standards

Another difficulty, pointed out by the National Institute, is the distinction between what is happening to workers' living standards (real wages after tax) and to employers' labour costs (which reflect before-tax pay plus employers' national insurance contributions and the surcharge). Over the past 20 years after-tax real wages have risen by just over one-third; employers' labour costs have risen by two-thirds.

Unless the Government is prepared to lift the national insurance burden on employers, falling living standards may not be translated into extra jobs.

Finally, there is a limit to how long even the most quiescent workers will tolerate the continuous falls in living standards which would be necessary to price even a proportion of the three million unemployed into jobs.

What is the alternative? Most economists agree that brighter job prospects ultimately depend on a reduction in real wages per unit of output to boost competitiveness and profitability. The Government wants to tackle this problem by assuming that output is fixed (because it is not prepared to reflate the economy). So the whole burden of adjustment has to fall on real wages.

The Government's adversaries, on the other hand, want to tackle the problem from the output end. If output is allowed to increase, they argue, then real wages need not fall, or not fall so much, to achieve the same objective.

In practice, real wage cuts may be unavoidable in the short term. Bringing down the rate of inflation invariably means curbing the rise in money wages. So wages will tend to fall behind the inflation rate until the rate itself comes down. In addition, retrieving the huge loss of competitiveness over the past three years or so caused by rapid inflation and the rising exchange rate necessitates some further fall in the value of sterling as well as low increases in domestic labour costs.

The point is that in the longer term, economic growth can sustain both rising real wages and falling unemployment. But growth is unlikely to materialize if real wages are depressed without other expansionary measures. If it does not, the sacrifice of living standards will all have been in vain.

Frances Williams

Tin dealing on the London Metal Exchange yesterday: keeping an eye on the mystery buyer.

Why the price of tin is rocketing

London's tin market is going through probably the most dramatic period in its history. Persistent, clever, and above all mysterious buying since July has forced up the three-months tin price from £6,732.50 a tonne to £8,117.50 yesterday.

To complicate matters, last Thursday the buyers unexpectedly changed tactics and, in a move which threw the market into disarray, began buying tin for cash. In what many traders admit was a brilliantly executed move, the purchasers offered sufficiently high prices for cash tin to persuade holders of three-months contracts to sell.

As a result, the forward price of tin fell below that of cash metal, creating what the market calls a backwardation. Forward prices are normally higher than cash ones, reflecting the extra cost of storing and insuring tin for future delivery. The normal difference between cash and forward is a contango. But yesterday cash tin was £8,355 a tonne. In these circumstances traders are wary.

Theories about who is behind the buying and their motives abound. For most of the past five months it has been assumed that the operation was organized by tin producers, led by Malaysia. More recently, however, doubts have crept in and some traders have picked up rumours that independent purchasers are involved. Such reports have inevitably brought back memories of Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt's foray into silver two years ago.

These fears, combined with sharp daily market movements of £200 or £300 a tonne, have caused some commodity traders to advise their clients to stay out of tin. A smaller but vociferous group has expressed suprise that the London Metal Exchange (LME) authorities have not intervened.

But the hard facts to date are insufficient, in the view of several members of the LME Committee, to justify intervention. Mr John Etherton, chairman of Maclaine Watson, a London metal trading firm, which is part of the American Drexel Burnham Lambert group has admitted that his organization has acted as a principal in the market, but has resolutely defended his client's anonymity. It is also known that another trader, Commercial Metals, a subsidiary of Mocetta and Goldsmid, the precious metals dealers, has been in the market.

Maclaine Watson has close associations with a private metals dealer Marc Rich which is incorporated in Switzerland but has offices in New York

One important clue is that Marc Rich is the official American selling agent for the Malaysian Mining Corporation, the world's biggest tin mining company. It is effectively controlled by the Malaysian Government after a merger earlier this year with Malayan Tin Dredging. Marc Rich declined to enlarge on its market transactions.

Certainly, there is little doubt that if the ancient test of *cui bono?* (who gains?) is applied, the tin producers are the chief beneficiaries of the market's rise. Demand for tin has been falling in the face of the recession and substitution by other materials such as aluminium, plastics and glass.

Not only do the producers have a financial incentive, but they also have a grievance. Between March of last year and October of this, bitter arguments about tin prices racked the International Tin Council. It was only in October that the consumers reluctantly agreed to a 6.85 per cent rise in the price range within which the tin agreement's buffer stock manager is allowed to intervene. But it was after the consumers vetoed an increase at the July ITC meeting that the buying started.

The producers have been further angered by the attitude of the United States, by far the world's biggest tin consumer, which has refused to join the sixth international tin agreement due to come into operation next year. The United States General Services Administration — a government agency which controls strategic stockpiles — has also made itself unpopular by announcing that it is to sell 35,000 tonnes from its 200,000 tonne stocks.

Senior LME sources admit that the situation is delicate. While it is true that the market is dominated by a single buyer or a group of buyers acting together and willing to pay high prices for tin, they have not cornered the market.

The view of LME committee members is that the market may be distorted but it is not disorderly. But other users of the market have stronger views. They feel that a market unsafe for the speculator who provides liquidity in normal times is not orderly.

Michael Prest

Business Diary A licence to stint money?

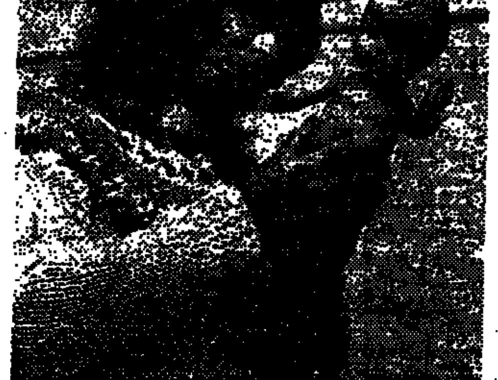
Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, has rather a good point when he asks why a hotel such as the Savoy should pay the same for its "umbrella" television licence as an old-age pensioner does for his or her set.

The Savoy, with 200 bedrooms and no sets in its public places (although some suites have two) probably has less than 250; the Intercontinental and the Hilton probably have twice that each.

The point Business Diary would like to make is that nobody seems to know how many hotel television sets there are and, therefore, how much could be raised in licence fees from them were they taxed individually.

Having got nowhere with the Home Office, the Department of Trade, the BBC or the British Hotels Restaurants and Caterers Association, it was with some relief that Business Diary found signs of life at the British Tourist Authority.

The BTA calculates that there are 844,214 beds registered with national tourist boards. This implies about 400,000 rooms of which, they guess, threequarters have television. Allowing that the hotels do have one licence each, and that some of the sets are likely to be black and white, it seems the extra revenue to be gained by Hattersley's remedy might be £7m which if given in concessions to pensioners and the disabled, would be worth about a pound a head.



Guys and Dolls

Small business does not come much smaller than Pamela Burroughs (left) and her one-woman Toy House Doll's Hospital and Shop.

Mrs Burroughs, whose husband is a builder, makes a "slow" living all year round mending dolls and teddy bears at her "hospital" in Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, south-west London.

At this time of the year, however, she is also busy selling spare parts to the women who like to make toys

Since manufacturers do not seem to make spare parts for dolls these days, she says, Mrs Burroughs relies for many of the arms, legs and eyes she uses either on cannibalizing unwanted dolls or upon the considerable stock of bits and pieces she inherited

This allows her to operate one of the few remaining places where dolls can be mended, but as in many bigger businesses, she finds problems can follow her home.

Her son Mark, aged 12, doesn't like teddy bears but is obliged to share a room with his brother Jamie, aged 9, who has more than 50 of them.

Murray's mint

However hot their institutional frying-pan gets surely not many academics are going to be tempted to jump into Ken Livingstone's at the GLC.

But Robin Murray, aged 41, economist at the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University has signed up. After several weeks' delay thanks to Tory manouvering he has been formally recruited as the Greater London Council's chief economic adviser.

From February for £25,000 (at least £9,000 more than a university reader gets) he is to advise on how the economic bits of the Labour Party London manifesto are to be put into operation.

"I'm going to take my lead from the manifesto, "he told Business Diary yesterday. "My job was mentioned in there, to develop plans and an industrial strategy for the capital, to halt this slide in industrial employment."

His background includes a number of close contacts with the "Tribune" group.

The job which will last only as long as Labour does, attracted an impressive bunch of applicants; among them — don't tell Mrs Thatcher, one of her think tank, the Central Policy Review Staff, who got as far as the final shortlist.

Power to the people

For the first time, China is to sell shares to utility customers to raise funds for the construction of an electric plant.

Only government-run and cooperative enterprises and farming brigades in the Yantai Prefecture of Shandung Province will be allowed to buy the shares

Shareholders will get their investment back within four to five years plus a monthly interest of 0.42 per cent.

The electrical output from the 600,000 kilowatt Longkou power plant will be provided to shareholders in proportion to their investment.

Kenyan spaghetti

I hear that a new and unlikely-sounding import may be about to enter the already highly competitive British food market — a Kenyan spaghetti.

It is one of the first occasions that a black African country has tried to sell manufactured goods in Europe.

Madatally Manji, head of the House of Manji, is in London this week talking to potential distributors.

The Nairobi shops are stocked with Western convenience foods, although Kenyans were slow to take to pasta, first introduced to feed Italian prisoners of war taken in Abyssinia.

Says Manji: "For a time Africans refused to buy spaghetti, until it was discovered that they objected to its appearance which reminded them of tapeworms".

"So it was recoloured a dark yellow and cut in a shorter, thicker shape, since when it has become highly popular."

There should be little chance of anybody nodding off tonight during the lecture the Chase Manhattan economist Geoffrey Maynard is to give in Manchester to the Association of Corporate Treasurers. Since Maynard's subject is "Profits and Employment in United Kingdom Manufacturing Industry", it should be one of the shortest lectures on record.

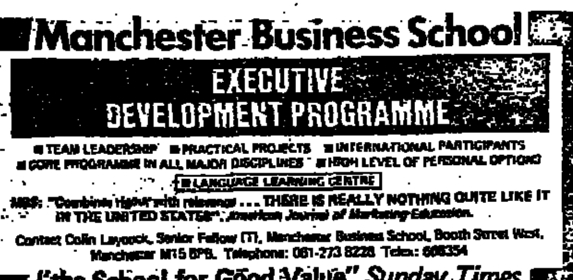
Ross Davies

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 23. Dealings End, Dec 4. § Contango Day, Dec 7. Settlement Day, Dec 14

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS [illegible]

MEDIUMS [illegible]

LONGS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B [illegible]

C—E [illegible]

F—H [illegible]

I—L [illegible]

M—N

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
50½	27	MY Dart	29	..	2.6	9.1	6.0
150	86	McCorquodale	128	+2	11.4	8.9	6.2
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	23	..	2.2	9.7	5.3
53	25	Mackay H.	44	..	5.2	11.8	16.1
127	84	McKechnie Bros	91	..	10.4	11.4	7.1
100	56	Macpherson D.	64	..	6.0	9.4	24.2
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	140	..	7.1	5.1	10.0
217	97	Man Agcy Music	121	..	12.5b	10.3	4.2
255	101	Man Ship Canal	101	-2	..	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	25	..	3.1	12.4	..
154	87	Marchwiel	111	-1	8.6	7.7	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	126	-1	5.8	4.6	17.2
51	33½	Marley Ltd	41	..	3.2	7.8	9.4

O—S [illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
107	70	Stag Furniture	83	..	7.1	8.6	7.0
55½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	48	+1	2.1	4.3	8.1
544	230	Standard Tel	440	..	15.0	3.4	14.4
87	45	Stanley A. G.	46	..	3.6	7.8	7.4
225	115	Steel Bros	219	..	11.4	5.2	8.4
222	154	Steetley Co	170	-1	15.0	8.8	8.2
25½	12½	Steinberg	25½	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	100	..	12.1	12.1	34.4
56	9	Stone Platt	9	..	..	..	..
33	11	Streeters	22	..	..	..	7.5
66	49	Strong & Fisher	50	..	7.1	14.3	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv.	96	..	3.6	3.8	7.9
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	43	..	..	..	..
188	81½	Swire Pacific 'A'	118	-2	..	..	..
201	140	Syltone	160	+1	12.9	8.0	17.8

T—Z [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9.1	34.0	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	..	500	16.1	..
33	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£23	+1	159	4.5	12.4
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	188	+2	11.4	6.1	11.9
185	93	Milford Docks	115	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Acels Jewellery 10p Ord (70a)	72
Asprey 25p Ord (a)	300
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	£63
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	197+1
E. Worcester Wtr 10½% Rd Pf 1986 (†)	£103
Equipu 10p Ord	85
Exchequer 14% 1986 (g)	£39¼
Exco International 10p Ord (140)	173+2
Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a)	100
Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (50a)	41
Humberside Controls 10p Ord (18½a)	18-1
Johnstone's Paints 10p Ord (63a)	75
Moray Firth Exp	99-1
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.26a)	145-23
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	75
Sheldon Jones 25p Ord (67a)	70
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	33
Do 14/20% 1988-95 Ln (ak)	£38+2
Tendering H'dred Wtr 10½% Rd Pf '86 (£100)	£103
V W 25p Ord (62a)	61

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 18	338+2
Northern Foods (126‡)	Jan 15	8 prem
Raglan Prop Tst (7½‡)		2 prem
Strong and Fisher (50‡)		¼ prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. x unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) December 2	Market rates (close) December 2	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9430-9570	$1.9525-9535	0.48-0.38c prem	1.19-1.00c prem
Montreal	$2.2960-3030	$2.2985-2995	0.45-0.55c disc	0.70-0.90c disc
Amsterdam	4.72½-77½fl	4.73½-74½	1¾-1½c prem	4½-3¾c prem
Brussels	73.40-95f	73.55-65f	13-23c disc	48-58c disc
Copenhagen	13.96-14.03k	13.98-99k	240-180ore prem	520-385ore prem
Dublin	1.2190-2270p	1.2210-2225p	30-45p disc	100-125p disc
Frankfurt	4.32-38m	4.37¼-38¼m	1¾-1½pf prem	4½-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	124.70-126.00e	125.15-35e	25-185c disc	55-395c disc
Madrid	185.70-186.70p	186.00-20p	35-65c disc	105-145c disc
Milan	2322-36lr	2329½-30½lr	18-21lr disc	49¼-53¼lr disc
Oslo	11.07-17k	11.08½-09½k	185-295ore disc	40-150ore disc
Paris	10.92-11.00f	10.92¼-93¼f	1-2c disc	5½-6½c disc
Stockholm	10.63-69k	10.64-65k	285-215ore prem	635-585ore prem
Tokyo	417-25y	418½-19½y	310-275y prem	815-780y prem
Vienna	30.35-65sch	30.38-48sch	17-13gro prem	41-32gro prem
Zurich	3.48½-50½f	3.46½-47½f	1¼-1¼c prem	4½-4c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 91.8 unchanged.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14¾ Low 5

Week Fixed: 14⅞-14¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅞	2 months	14¾
3 months	13¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	13¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14¾-14⅝	3 months	15
3 months	14⅝-14⅞	4 months	14¾
4 months	14⅛-13⅞	6 months	14¾
6 months	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14½-14	7 months	15¼-14⅞
2 months	15½-15¼	8 months	15¼-14⅞
3 months	15½-15¼	9 months	14⅞-14½
4 months	15½-15¼	10 months	14⅞-14½
5 months	15¼-15	11 months	14⅞-14½
6 months	15½-14⅞	12 months	14⅞-14½

Secondary Mkt. SCD Rates (%)

1 month	15½-16	6 months	14¾-14⅝
3 months	14⅞-14¾	12 months	14⅞-14⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15½	3 months	15
7 days	15½	6 months	14¾
1 month	15¼	1 year	14¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15½-15⅛ Close 5

1 week	15⅞-15¾	6 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆
1 month	15⅛-15⅛	9 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅛-15¼	12 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15⅛ 6 months 15⅛

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6915-1.7065
Bahrain	0.7330-0.7380
Finland	8.3825-8.4225
Greece	108.35-110.35
Hongkong	10.9185-10.9585
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5435-0.5485
Malaysia	4.3596-4.3996
Mexico	49.60-51.10
New Zealand	2.3145-2.3345
Saudi Arabia	6.6520-6.6820
Singapore	3.9615-4.0115
South Africa	1.8785-1.8935

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5910-1.5940
† Canada	1.1774-1.1776
Netherlands	2.4250-2.4280
Belgium	37.68-37.73
Denmark	7.1550-7.1650
West Germany	2.2160-2.2180
Portugal	64.10-64.25
Spain	95.45-95.55
Italy	1188.75-1189.75
Norway	5.6800-5.6850
France	5.5900-5.5975
Sweden	5.4500-5.4550
Japan	214.50-214.70
Austria	15.62-15.65
Switzerland	1.7740-1.7760

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8492-8494

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¼-12⅞ seven days, 12⅞-12½ one month, 12¾-12⅝ three months, 12⅞-12⅞ six months, 13-13⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. 406.25 (an ounce); pm. 408.75 close, 409.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): $419-421 (£214.50-215.50).
Sovereigns (new): $99-100 (£50.70-51.20).

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Shares cheered by Chancellor

The Chancellor and the oil-tanker drivers combined yesterday to present a cheerier picture to the market after several days of uncertainty.

John Brown, a constituent of the FT Index, had looked like continuing the slide in sixties, losing 15p to 63p after forecasting losses of £4m at its machine-tool division. Earlier this week, the sale of 5m shares at 77p led to calls for an inquiry.

But the decision of the tanker drivers not to strike and the absence of big shocks in the Chancellor's economic package saw the market turn better.

The FT Index finally closed with a net rise on the day of 0.2 at 531.0 after being down at 3 pm.

Still banking on a modest cut in domestic interest rates, gilts made further headway yesterday. Longs rose by up to 1¼ in thin trade, with shorts about £⅛ higher.

Trafalgar House rose 2p to 29p after Lord Matthews, chief executive, denied that the group intended to float off Express Newspapers. But while this was all taking place, the group was rumoured to be busy selling off its 15 per cent stake in the construction group French Kier at 89p a share. The sale of the 7m shares was expected to raise about £6.2m. French Kier closed 2p lower at 90½p.

Half-year figures from Ferranti, showing profits up by more than 40 per cent, gave a fillip to the electrical sector, but with big bull account already established, shares of Ferranti closed unchanged at 585p. GEC, reporting today, hardened 10p to 791p, while Plessey was 2p dearer at 340p.

Elsewhere, Racal, drawing support from its £26m joint defence contract for the Austrian Government, rose 7p to 425p.

Trading news from Pilkington Bros made gloomy reading, with the price rumbling 18p to 280p as the market showed its dissatisfaction. Earlier this year at the annual meeting, the group had warned shareholders to expect the worst.

Dealers last night were bracing for a full bid today for Ranks Hovis McDougall, up 5p at 66½p. British Sugar, with 14.7 per cent of the group after the dawn raid, has now lost interest and has agreed to pass on its stake to a new suitor whose identity remains a mystery.

There was a large buyer of English China Clays doing the rounds, which led to renewed speculation of a bid approach. The price closed 7p up at 154p.

The cut in Japanese import tariffs on scotch also meant 5p on Distillers at 183p, 6p on Arthur Bell at 150p and 3p on [illegible].

Equity turnover on December 1 was £95.599m (13,363 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Racal, Pilkington Bros, and Novo Ind.

Traditional options saw calls in Town & City on 2¼p, Premier on 6p and Royal Bank of Scotland on 23p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
City of Dublin Bk. (F)	—(—)	1.03(0.64)	6.16(4.26)	2.01(1.75)	19/2	2.88(2.62)
A. Cohen (I)	18.1(17.8)	1.18(1.19)	25.6(28.1)	2.73(2.6)	15/2	—(7.5)
Ferranti (I)	142.7(121.2)	8.4(6.4)	19.6(14.8)	3(2.5)	4/2	—(6.5)
Fleet St. Letter (I)	0.36(0.27)	0.14(0.089)	2.42(1.43)	—(—)	—	—(—)
M. Hall (9mths)	—(—)	7.67(6.83)	14.5(9.45b)	1.08(0.9b)	19/1	—(4.26b)
Irish Dist. (F)	123(94)	5.19(6.29)	11.3(13.9)	2.1(2.1)	18/2	3.05(3.06)
"Lofs" (I)	—(—)	1.34(0.56)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(1.07)
Phoenix As. (9 mths)	33.6(283.5)	25.5(25.3)	21.2(22.0)	5(5)	—	—(14.9)
Pilkington (I)	451.3(334.7)	22.5(35)	5.9a(4.1)	4(—)	4/2	—(10.5)
Sheffield Refrsh (I)	0.78(0.75)	0.099(0.08)	—(—)	0.7(0.7)	12/1	—(2.4)
Thorpe (I)	1.45(—)	0.135(—)	3.8(—)	0.91(—)	15/1	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News, dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss. b=Adjusted.

Matthew Hall result lifts shares

By Paul Maidment

Development costs of expanding in the Americas and Southeast Asia took some of the bloom off nine months figures from Matthew Hall, the engineering contractors. But the group still reported yesterday a 12.3 per cent increase in profits at the pretax level and the results lifted the share price 3p to a high for the year of 218p.

Pretax profits for the nine months to September 30 were £7.67m against £6.83m for the corresponding period last year. Development costs were between £500,000 and £600,000, Mr Arthur Hoskins, the managing director, said. The full-year figure would be around £750,000 and a similar sum is likely to be spent in the coming year, he added.

Last Friday, the group completed the acquisition of Barnard and Burk, a Louisiana-based engineering contractor, for about £10m. Mr Hoskins said he was not expecting it to make a significant contribution to this year's full figures, but he was looking for between £1.5m and £1.75m from it next year.

Group trading profit was 3.25 per cent higher at £4.32m, on turnover up some 30 per cent, reflecting continuing pressure on margins especially in the United Kingdom. Profits from oil, coal and chemicals dipped from £2.19m to £2m. Mechanical and electrical business raised profit from £2m to £2.32m.

The group is forecasting a full-year pretax profit of £10m. It is declaring a nine-monthly dividend of 1.55p gross, against 1.41p adjusted for a one-for-one scrip issue in June.

First-half trading loss at LOF

By Drew Johnston

Overall depression in the world economy and the subsequent fall-out in the shipping industry have been blamed for a trading loss after depreciation of £1.49m for the half year to September 30 at London & Overseas Freighters.

Mr Stanley Sedgwick, deputy chairman, said yesterday that he thought next year also tough since he saw no medium-term pick-up in business.

South Wales Argus

Conditions for the takeover of the South Wales Argus newspaper group by Express Newspapers have been fulfilled and the offer document has now gone out to shareholders. These conditions included clearance of the deal by the Secretary of State for Trade after a Monopolies Commission reference and assurances from Express on editorial independence and safeguards for employees. The offer of £8.50 for each share values Argus at £4.5m

Bell Group bid

Mr Keith Macpherson, chairman of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, Australia's biggest press group, yesterday advised shareholders to reject the bid for 50.1 per cent of the company by Bell Group, the Western Australian company controlled by Mr Robert Holmes a'Court.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd publishes *The Herald* in Melbourne, not the Sydney Herald, a paper that does not exist, as we reported yesterday.

Phoenix up slightly for nine months

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Rising underwriting losses in North America held Phoenix Assurance to a small gain in pretax profits from £25.3m to £25.5m in the first nine months of 1981.

Underwriting losses on fire, accident, marine and aviation have jumped from £14.5m to £23.2m during the period with the US deficit up from £4m to £7.4m and the operating ratio there rising from 106.7 to 110.0. In Canada, the loss was more than doubled from £1m to £2.6m, and recent rating increases are unlikely to have much impact this year.

Elsewhere, trading conditions in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa stayed tough but UK fire and accident underwriting losses have fallen from £5.1m to £1.3m.

Investment income was up from £38m to £46.8m.

Jenks raises terms for Elliott after panel ruling

A Takeover Panel decision to check the figures of support for Jenks and Cattell's bid for the Elliott Group of Peterborough construction group has led to a substantial increase in the Jenks offer.

This offer has been increased from the original bid of five Jenks shares for every six Elliott shares, to a one-for-one bid, which values Elliott's shares at 65p. This gives Elliott, whose shares closed last night at 43p, an overall valuation of £8.5m.

Elliott's appeal to the Takeover Panel was over allegations that Jenks had claimed irrevocable undertakings of support for its bid which it had not actually received. The panel said there must be an increased mandatory cash alternative to the share bid of 39½p per Elliott share. The original cash alternative was only 28p per share.

Lloyd's agency placing

Merrett Syndicates, the largest independent Lloyd's underwriting agency and one of the four biggest, is broadening its shareholder base with a £1.6m private share placing. The move will give the group more scope for expansion and may eventually lead to a Stock Exchange quote.

Bankers Schroder Wagg are arranging the placing of 7.5 per cent of the equity (1.5m shares) in the parent company, Merrett Holdings, at 105p to City institutions and names in the Merrett Syndicates. The placing, which will net Merrett directors more than £1m, imputes a value of £21m to the agency which is forecasting profits of £2.8m and £4.4m in 1982.

Commodities

[illegible] March 164.80-164.90: May 166.65-166.75: Aug 169.30-169.50: Oct 174-174.25: Jan 171-175.25: March 181-181.25. ISA prices (Dec. 1) daily 12.60c: 15-day average 12.04c. SOYABEAN MEAL — (£ per tonne) Dec. 125.60-127.00: Feb 129.60-129.80: April 131.60-131.80: June 132.50-133.00: Aug 132.50-134.00: Oct 135-136: Dec. 134-138. Sales: 154 lots. WOOL — NZ Crossbreds No 2 [illegible]

Wall Street

New York, Dec 2 — Stocks which were lower from the opening bell began a steeper decline late in the session and closed at their lowest levels of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 7.61 at 882.61. It had been off about four points from the first hour this morning. Declines topped 1,000 issues and led advances by more than 2-to-1.

But volume slowed to 45,230,000 shares from 53,980,000 shares yesterday.

The broker loan rate was raised to 13½ per cent from 13¾ per cent by US Trust today, adding to concern that the decline in interest rates may be slowing.

[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

UK RESERVES

United Kingdom official reserves, issued by the Treasury

[illegible]

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 132.47 on Dec 1 against 127.37 a week earlier.

Football

Spurs go clicketty-click past the slow clunk-clunk of Fulham

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Tottenham 1 Fulham 0

Tottenham Hotspur are in the last eight of the Football League Cup for the second successive year. On their way to the fifth round last year they brushed aside nothing but fellow Londoners before bumping into West Ham United. Fulham, the visitors from the south, last night became the latest to be added to their list of victims from the capital.

Yet the more lowly the opposition, the more difficult Spurs find it to dispose of them. Dundalk and Wrexham both left White Hart Lane this season defeated by the only goal and Fulham, of the third division, followed their beaten path in cup competitions.

Their initial problem was speed of thought. The cogs of their brain are machined for a slower pace than the oiled clicketty-click of Spurs these days. Although they fell back in enough numbers in defence to present an almost impenetrable wall, their attack was stretched so much before the interval as to be little more than a thin red line.

Davies, a Welsh international, and Coney have between them scored 22 goals so far, the kind of striking power that made Archibald and Crooks a fearsome duo among the elite last season. But it was the awkwardness of Miller, who celebrated his century of appearances by bundling Davies over in the area early in the second half but escaped penalty, that helped to expand their previously limited horizon.

Suddenly close combat was transformed into an open affair and Fulham's mind turned to adventure. On the hour they were close to offering Spurs an invitation to their own Craven Cottage as O'Driscoll freed Wilson. Clemence blocked his effort but Davies, confronted by an empty net, lifted the rebound over the bar.

Fulham were to come even closer first when Coney, released by Strong's chip, rounded Clemence only to allow Ardiles the second he needed to recover and clear off the line. Then Davies, bursting clear, was thwarted by Clemence.

If Clemence had kept Fulham out his opposite number performed even more admirably and the man who more often than not unsettled his evening was Hoddle. On at least half-a-dozen occasions only a fingertip or a palm of Peyton's was all that denied Spurs the comfortable victory that at one time had seemed not unlikely.

Peyton was beaten for the only time five minutes before the interval and Hoddle was involved in the breakthrough. Content for the most part to spray those elegant and elongated passes of his, he decided to jink his way into a shooting position. When his shot was blocked the rebound fell to Hazard who, perhaps aware that Villa is now fit and waiting in the wings, drove in his fifth goal in 13 games.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, G Roberts, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Croks.

FULHAM: G Peyton; J Hopkins, L Strong, S O'Driscoll, R Brown, A Gale, G Davies, R Wilson, D Coney, P O'Sullivan, R Lewington.

Referee: J Hunting (Leicester).

Ten feet tall: Hazard (right) congratulated

Rober cheers

Nottingham Forest 2, Tranmere 0

Tranmere Rovers showed true fighting spirit in the League Cup tie at the City ground last night, particularly in the first half. Quick tackling prevented Forest from getting into their stride

However, early in the second half, from a corner Wallace headed home, and after 54 minutes a move by Fashanu and Walace provided Rober with his first goal.

Monopoly of World Cup tickets confirmed

By Norman Fox
Sports Correspondent

Hopes held by the Football Association and the associations of Scotland and Northern Ireland that they would secure some direct control over the distribution of World Cup tickets were dismissed by the Spanish organization's representative at a meeting in London last night.

Jose Maldonado Gomez, speaking for *Mundiespana*, the consortium of Spanish travel operators which is in charge of world-wide ticket distribution, confirmed that the London-based company, Sportsworld Travel, had an exclusive agreement which would extend up to the finals in June. The FA had the impression that the contract ended at the end of this year.

The monopoly of Sportsworld extends to selling tickets and hotel accommodation to the supporters of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, who have all qualified. Before previous World Cup competitions tickets have been sold by several different companies and the FA are concerned that Sportsworld may not have the experience to deal with the large number of hooligans who invariably follow England and Scotland.

Representatives of *Mundiespana* met officials of the home countries associations yesterday. Mr Gomez said Sportsworld were involved in a normal commercial arrangement, the same as had been made with agencies in other countries. He said other British companies were asked if they wanted to be involved but only Sportsworld accepted the offer.

Mr Gomez admitted that the Spanish authorities had not followed the usual World Cup procedure whereby tickets were distributed through the national associations who in turn appointed official travel agents.

The Football Association are now resigned to co-operating with Sportsworld and yesterday it was suggested that they vetted the applicants in the hope of identifying known troublemakers. There was also a proposal to organize day-trips to Spain as a way of combating hooliganism.

Michael Norris, a director of Sportsworld, said his company has sold 4,000 trips, half of their original allocation. The prices ranged from £295 for 11 days to £1,894 for 27 days.

Although the FA appeared to be satisfied that they had won some influence over ticket distribution, their basic fears of hooliganism cannot have been overcome by yesterday's meeting.

Yesterday's results

FA Cup

First round, second replay

Port Vale (0) 2 Lincoln (0) 0
Armstrong, N Chamberlain [illegible]
Winners at home to Stockport

Third division

Chester (0) 1 Doncaster (0) 1
Cooke Snodin 1,555

League Cup

Fourth round

Barnsley (0) 1 Man City (0) 0
Aylott 33,792
Nottm F (0) 2 Tranmere (0) 0
Wallace, Rober 12,243
Tottenham (1) 1 Fulham (0) 0
Hazard 30,214

Third round replay

Bradford C (1) 2 Ipswich (1) 3
Ingham, Gallagher (pen) O'Callaghan, Muhren, Turner
13,518
After extra-time: score at 90mins 1—1
Winners away to Everton

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Barton 1, Hemel Hempstead 1.

FA TROPHY: Second qualifying round replays: Wellingborough 1, Harlow 2; Wealdstone 5, Bedworth 1.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third qualifying round: Haringey 4, Barkingside 2.

Rugby League

SECOND DIVISION: Salford 44, Batley 8.

City added to Barnsley's list of scalps

By Keith Macklin

Barnsley 1 Manchester C 0

For the third time a first division side was boiled alive in the Oakwell cauldron. As Manchester City trooped off, heads down, jubilant Barnsley players, as happy as schoolboys, did a mini-lap of honour, waving to a rapturous roar from the crowd. Norman Hunter has inspired his team with his own brand of fierce, dedicated grit, and this, plus a magnificent second-half goal, sank City.

Both teams had strikers absent through injury. Barnsley were without Parker and City again without Francis, who went into hospital yesterday for a manipulative operation on his thigh. An all-ticket crowd of nearly 34,000 gave Oakwell another gala night with City set up after Swansea City and Brighton and Hove Albion for a South Yorkshire ritual slaughter.

Joyce was soon in the referee's notebook for a piece of petulant dissent, and Ranson of City followed him when he went threshing into Barrowclough like a combined harvester into a wheat field.

The first chance of the game, indeed the only real chance of the first half hour, fell to Reeves, who found himself alone and unmolested in the Barnsley area from a corner kick. With plenty of time to decide what to do he shot tamely wide. A minute later Banks let fly at Corrigan who caught the ball well

McCarthy was the third man to have his name taken when he wrestled down Tueart, and Reid the fourth for chopping down Riley. Four bookings in 25 minutes, continuous whistling from Mr Taylor, much fierce commitment, not a lot of good football and the police patrolling for a while at the City supporters' end. It was becoming a real modern cup tie.

McDonald became the fifth player to go into the book for a foul on Riley, then Barnsley went in front with a peach of a goal. Riley sent Banks away on the right, and his perfect cross met a perfectly time and placed header from Aylott.

The game had improved beyond recognition, with both sides full of invention and fire. Aylott shot on the turn to stretch Corrigan, and then Hartford went into the notebook.

BARNSLEY: B Horn; J Joyce, P Chambers, R Glavin, I Banks, M MacCarthy, J Evans, G Riley, T Aylott, R McHale, S Barrowclough.

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, R McDonald, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton, D Tueart, K Reeves, P Boyer, A Hartford, T Hutchison, M O'Neill.

Referee: H Taylor (Leicestershire).

Bradford's battle in vain

By Gerald Richmond

Bradford City 2 Ipswich 3

Bradford City fought magnificently before going down to Ipswich Town in extra time at Valley Parade last night. Ipswich now meet Everton in the fourth round of the Football League Cup but they were genuinely stretched by Bradford, a club which has come alive since Roy McFarland arrived in the summer as player-manager.

McFarland left himself out on this occasion but his players showed immense spirit after Ipswich had dominated the first half. If Ramsbottom kept City in the game at this stage, Ingham achieved prodigies in midfield before Ipswich's cleaner finishing told.

Wark had the ball in Bradford's net after only four minutes and, although the referee ruled out the goal, it was a shrewd psychological thrust. In the first half, generally, Ipswich reached the ball first and, when they had possession, worked hard to create space in attack.

A good centre from the left had Wood stretching to head clear and D'Avray picked up the chance on the edge of the area to score decisively after a quarter of an hour. Ipswich gradually took complete control and Ramsbottom had to move sharply to tip over a marvellous shot from McCall. An Ipswich corner was cleared and McCall was almost 40 yards out when he hit the shot as true as an arrow.

Ipswich needed a second goal to close up the game but Brazil fluffed a shot on the turn and, hard though Bradford had to fight to get the ball out of their own penalty area on several occasions, they pegged Ipswich back on the stroke of half-time. Campbell headed down a centre from Ellis and the ball ran free for Ingham to hit in his shot.

Three corners in quick succession emphasized Bradford's eagerness. Butcher, who had spent some time having a nose injury tended, returned to be booked for dissent and Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, was concerned enough about the situation to speak to the referee before extra time began.

D'Avray hit a post with a header early in the final session before Muhren exchanged passes with O'Callaghan and hit in a diagonal shot. Bradford raised themselves again and Gallagher equalized for the second time from a penalty after Campbell had been pushed.

Muhren again opened up Bradford's defence with five minutes to go and O'Callaghan's centre caused considerable confusion before Turner finally bundled in the ball.

BRADFORD CITY: N Ramsbottom; C Podd, G Watson, W Ingham, P Jackson, M Wood (sub, L Chapman), B Gallagher, A Staniforth, B Campbell, D McNiven, M Ellis.

IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; G Burley, S McCall, M Mills, R Osman, T Butcher, J Wark, A Muhren, M D'Avray, A Brazil (sub, R Turner), K O'Callaghan.

Referee: D Owen (Wirral).

Boxing

Jailbird Jumbo takes off

From Ross Waby
Chicago, Dec 2

Floyd Cummings promised no mercy for Joe Frazier in their heavyweight contest in which the former world champion is attempting a comeback.

"I'll let up on him only when the referee stops the fight," Cummings said at today's weigh-in, at which he scaled 14st 4¾lb to Frazier's 14st 5¾lb. Cummings was reminded that Larry Holmes had been merciful in dispatching another former champion, Muhammad Ali, in his ill-fated comeback.

Cummings said he had no similar plans when he meets the 38-year-old Frazier tomorrow night in Chicago's International amphitheatre. He holds no reverence for Frazier or his place in boxing history. He offered no respect or friendship today to his once-famous adversary. Instead he exuded malevolence at the weigh-in, angrily knocking away Frazier's arm when it clasped him by the shoulder.

"You're not Smokin' Joe Frazier any more." Cummings said, alluding to Frazier's ring nickname. "Now you're just old Joe Frazier. People ask if I'm scared of hurting Frazier. I'm not scared of hurting him, I'm scared of killing him. In fact I'm going to have two lawyers at the fight so they can tell the judge."

When Cummings talks of killing people the words have an ominous ring. This man of Herculean physique, who was born on Christmas Day, 1950, was convicted of murder when he was 16. He served 12 years of a 50 to 75-year term, boxing as an amateur while in the Stateville penitentiary in Illinois.

He became a professional a month after being paroled and has had 16 wins and one loss in the two-and-a-half years since then. Frazier has been inactive since 1976, when he was knocked out by George Foreman, who took the world championship from him three years earlier.

Frazier has devoted his time to training two sons and two nephews, maintaining his fitness with gymnasium work, sparring and running. "Fighting Jumbo Cummings will be like fighting one of my boys and I can whip them", Frazier said at the weigh-in. "They know it and that's why they obey me. I'm going to teach Cummings some obedience."

Frazier's joviality failed to amuse Cummings, whose only smile came at a rehearsed exchange between Frazier and his son Marvis. "What bird can't fly?" Frazier sang out. "A jailbird", Marvis called in reply. Cummings's smile seemed to indicate that the Frazier family would regret the insult.

Snooker

Davis takes the whitewashed road on the way to a pot of gold

By Sydney Friskin

Steve Davis, playing like a true world champion, defeated Jimmy White 9-0 in the semi-final round of the United Kingdom championship sponsored by Coral at the Guild Hall, Preston, last night. Davis, who won this title last year, established an 8-0 lead at the interval and then moved inexorably on to victory, his odds dropping immediately to 4-1 on. White's last semblance of resistance was a break of 36 to which Davis replied with 41.

A crowd of 1,100 about half the capacity of the hall, were stunned by the supremacy of Davis and at the same time disappointed at the inabilit yof White, who had promised so much, to get into the match. White could not conceal his frustration and was almost annihilated.

The mood of Davis was expressed in his own words: "I have worked hard for this result over the last two days, Jimmy has beaten me in two smaller tournaments, but I now think I have put the record straight."

Although Davis had no century breaks up to the interval, he went over the 60 mark five times with 65 in the second frame, 97 (clearance) in the third, 82 in the fifth, 75 in the seventh and 74 in the eighth. Each break was rich in skill and strong in courage.

A struggle of some intensity developed in the first frame with White jumping into a lead of 19—4 with his usual panache but a useful break of 30 by Davis quietened him. From that moment Davis began to dictate the course of play.

In the fourth frame, White had his chance when he was leading 49-16 and Davis began to ponder while reviewing a difficult situation. He played a shot with a suggestion of desperation and managed to snooker White behind the pink. Davis escaped from this difficulty and potted the last red to clinch the frame on the colours.

That was the last that was seen of White as a challenger. Davis completed a supreme task of consolidation. White had little luck, which is usually the case when a player is down, but his play up to the interval was a failure of technique.

Although not directly connected with this tournament, an administrative dispute has caused a slight stir among some of the players. Sportsworld, the managers of White and Alex Higgins, have threatened to withdraw both players from the tournament sponsored by Yamaha Organs next March. Harvey Lisberg, one of the directors of Sportsworld, is demanding guarantees for both players, particularly Higgins, who he maintains is still one of the biggest box office draws.

Higgins has already been withdrawn from the pro-celebrity event under the control of Yorkshire TV. Mr Lisberg is also disappointed in the system of seedings and maintains that Higgins, who is ranked eleventh in the world, should not be made to play in qualifying rounds.

On Tuesday night, Higgins was beaten 9—4 by Tony Meo, now based in Romford, who earned the right to play Terry Griffiths today in the senior-final round. Meo played some lovely shots, rarely giving Higgins a chance to get into his stride. Meo said that Higgins had not played well, stressing that he had lost points on shots he should never have missed.

Meo led 5—3 at the interval. He stretched this lead to 6—3 before a tussle on the black helped Higgins to get back to 6—4. But there was little Higgins could do to harness the energy which Meo had released. He made a break of 85 in the eleventh frame and built substantially on his lead in the next two frames. After a vain attempt to recover, Higgins eventually gave up the struggle.

QUARTER FINAL ROUND: A Meo (Romford) beat A Higgins (Manchester) 9—4 (Meo first) [illegible]. SEMI-FINAL ROUND: S Davis (Romford) leads J White (Wandsworth) [illegible]

Rugby Union

SA tour plan as WRU stay mute

By Tim Jones

A Jersey-based businessman said yesterday he would attempt to assemble a team of top-class players to tour South Africa if the Welsh Rugby Union bowed to intense pressure and abandoned the proposed visit to the country next year. Stuart Weaving made his announcement in Cardiff, as the WRU management committee was meeting in private to make their decision.

Mr Weaving was responsible for forming and financing the 70-strong Welsh male voice choir, each travelling under the name of Jones, who earlier this year went on a concert tour of South Africa in the face of strong opposition.

Mr Weaving said yesterday: "If Wales pulled out and if I had the blessing of the South African Rugby Board, and also of the Rugby Union as a whole, I would be thrilled to have 15 Joneses on a rugby tour of South Africa, or anywhere else."

Rugby, he said, had proved that it was above political barriers and if the Welsh pulled out, he would contact the South Africans within days. And Mr Weaving, an avowed friend of South Africa, was unimpressed by suggestions that his proposed move could help to wreck the Commonwealth Games, by prompting a boycott by black nations.

Anti-apartheid campaigners have said that if the WRU tour does go ahead African and Caribbean nations will pull out of the Games to be held in Brisbane. Mr Weaving said: "The moment you succumb to blackmail and threats you might as well crawl into a little corner and die. I like a good scrap. The Commonwealth Games should be big and strong enough to stand up on its own two feet.

"If the Welsh Rugby Union decides not to tour South Africa it would be a terrible shame. If there was any way of filling that gap and maintaining the credibility of rugby football, I would certainly like to put some energy into it".

Although the WRU made their decision last night, they refused to reveal what it was. Mr Brian Kempson, the assistant secretary, said no announcement would be made until next week "after our friends in South Africa have been informed." The announcement will be made on Monday at 10 am.

He added: "If Mr Weaving wants to take a team to South Africa good luck to him. This is still a free country, although some people think that South Africa is not. There is no law to prevent individuals from visiting the country, and if they take a rugby ball with them, that is their affair".

The WRU has been under pressure from trade unions and anti-apartheid organizations to abandon the tour. And as the members met yesterday, they had before them a letter from Mr Michael Roberts, the Minister responsible for sport in Wales.

The Welsh Office would not reveal the contents of the letter, but Mr Roberts is thought to have drawn to the committee's attention the Gleneagles Agreement between Commonwealth countries

D'Arcy the horse for a testing Cardiff course

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

For the second international of their tour, against Wales in Cardiff on Saturday, Australia have made two changes—one of them positional—compared with the side which defeated Ireland 16—12. Tony D'Arcy reverts to the loose head prop position, where he has played in all his other tour matches, to the exclusion of John Meadows. Declan Curran, a 29-year-old solicitor from Newcastle, New South Wales, will win a fourth cap on the tight head side.

Michael O'Connor has been selected again on the right wing, from which position he scored the only try of the game in the Dublin international. Late yesterday afternoon, however, it was clear that the coach, Bob Templeton, was concerned whether O'Connor had made a full recovery from the knee injury he sustained at Leicester eight days ago.

If O'Connor is pulled out of the side, it should mean a cap for Mick Martin, the most powerful though not the most instinctive footballer among the Wallaby three-quarters, or the lively and versatile Mitchell Cox.

Sir Nicholas Shehadie, the Australian manager, said yesterday that it was thought D'Arcy's best position was loose head prop, and his selection there was a matter of "horses for courses". That phrase could be interpreted as confirmation that D'Arcy is reckoned to be the right man to scrummage against Graham Price. He did that effectively enough at Pontypool early last month. Indeed, the Australian pack chosen to play against Wales is the same in all respects as the one that hammered Pontypool.

Curran won his first cap in the third international against New Zealand in Sydney, in 1980. He also played in both matches when Australia won last summer's series, 2—0 against France.

There are no anxieties in the Wallaby camp about the fitness of John Hipwell, which is crucial to their hopes and plans. But one of their forward replacements, Duncan Hall, has to pass a fitness test on an injured ankle.

AUSTRALIA: R Gould; M O'Connor, A Slack, M Hawker, B Moon; P E McLean, J Hipwell; A D'Arcy, C Carberry, D Curran, S Poidevin, A A Shaw (captain), P W McLean, G Cornelsen, M Loane. Replacements: L Walker, D Hall, J Meadows, P Cox, M Cox, M Ella.

The death of Alf Wyman, aged 74, from a heart attack at the Coventry clubhouse on Tuesday evening, will be mourned far beyond the club he served so faithfully. He played, as a wing forward and later as hooker, for his beloved "Cov" for 23 seasons, and was later the club's match secretary for 32 years. He epitomized all that was best, most lovable and most rugged in the game and I dare say that he might have chosen to end his days at Coundon Road. His memory will be cherished by a host of friends throughout the rugby world.

Oxford hearts gladdened by Matthews

By Gordon Allan

Oxford Greyhounds 11, Cambridge LX 7

Oxford University Greyhounds beat Cambridge University LX Club with a try in the sixth minute of injury-time at Iffley Road yesterday. Matthews, the right wing, scored in the corner, taking a pass from his scrum half, Parry (and nearly dropping it) after Oxford had spoiled a Cambridge heel at a scrummage near the line. Oxford scored two tries and a penalty goal and Cambridge a try and a penalty.

So Oxford were left with something to gladden them. It is doubtful if anybody else was. It was a poor match long on effort but short on skill, full of handling errors, lateral running, congested midfield play and inconclusive forward mauling.

There was also many stoppages for injury, which upset the rhythm of events, and Cambridge had the unusual experience of being forced to bring on two replacements in the same position during the second half. The flank forward, Pearson, and the man who took his place, Parker, both went off with leg injuries.

Cambridge led 4—3 at half-time, against the run of the game. Belger scored their try when Wheelhouse gathered a wayward pass by Gould, the Oxford centre, on halfway, and ran almost to the corner before being tackled.

Morrish tapped the ball on and Belger picked it up and went over. Toogood, with his ultra-deliberate style, kicked Oxford's penalty when the Cambridge centres stood offside at a lineout.

Hoskin kicked Cambridge's penalty early in the second half, the only one he managed in four attempts, and not long afterwards, Good scored Oxford's first try. He was at the bottom of the pile when his forwards drove him over

OXFORD UNIVERSITY GREYHOUNDS: T Davis (University of Western Australia and Balliol); R Matthews (Atlantic College and St Catherine's), J Gould (Epsom and Lincoln), D Coleman (St. Edward's, Liverpool, and University), C Ewart (St. Edward's, Oxford, and St. Edmund Hall); G Toogood (Bromsgrove and Lincoln), M Parry (Canford and Balliol); R Marsden (Merchant Taylors and Christ Church, captain), M Kenny (St. Mary's, Liverpool, and St Edmund Hall), A Abbott (Sydney University and Queen's), M Good (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and St. Edmund Hall), P Berton (Ampleforth and Keble), *M Gargan (St. Peter's, York, and St. Edmund Hall), D O'Grady (Writtington and St. Anne's), A Best (Berkhamsted and St. Edmund Hall).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: LX: A. Hampel (Marlborough and Downing, captain); C. Morrish (High Wycombe and Pembroke), J. Wheelhouse (Bradford GS and Jesus), R. Hoskin (Marling GS and St. Catharine's), B. Rosburgh (Blundell's and Sidney Sussex); D. Daily (Sherborne and St. John's), R. Sanders (King's, Macclesfield and Queens'); W. Ng (The Leys and Trinity), G. Steele-Bodger (Rugby and Selwyn), A. Beard (Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, and St. Catharine's), R. Pearson (Oundle and Fitzwilliam) (reps. D. Parker, Newquay and Downing, and M. Breddy, Cheltenham GS and Fitzwilliam), T. Robinson (Rugby and St. John's), C. Ewbank (Felsted and St. John's), B. Belger (Aylesbury GS and Fitzwilliam), M. Taylor (Sherborne and Queens').

Referee: T. Day (Royal Navy).
* Old Blue.

Bath steam to victory

By Alan Gibson

Bath 22 Cheltenham 7

"The Spa match" we call this in the West, and I remember the comment of an American visitor years ago: "Well, if you call that sparring, I guess I wouldn't like to be in the middle of a real punch-up."

It was a bitterly cold night, though dry, but there had been enough rain to make the ground soft. At half-time Bath led 12—3, two goals to a penalty. The first try was scored early, when a diagonal punt by Horton put Simmons away on the left. The second came after 20 minutes when Trevaskis ran a long way after a smart interception. Ralston made both conversions.

Cheltenham kept grinding away, but whenever they drew near a try, the ball would somehow reach Horton, who would casually drive them back. However, they had worked hard enough to deserve their penalty, by Minett. Yet Bath were attacking again by the interval. Twice they crossed the line, but the last pass had just gone forward.

Play was getting rough; the evening grew misty, partly because of the great clouds of steam raised by the forwards. Even when they were standing still, all the players looked as if they were smoking Havana cigars. For a long time the second half was no more than a bad-tempered muddle, but after 20 minutes Bath heeled on the Cheltenham 22; there was a long pass from Lewis, a longer one from Horton, missing out a centre, and then a splendid try, much the best of the match, by Simmons on the left.

Bath unwisely relaxed and Cheltenham scored a try through Bartlett, but then Lee restored the margin, a rather scrambled try after heavy Bath forward pressure. There was no doubt that Bath deserved to win. But if all we knew of these places was the display of rugby last night, we would not be tempted to drink their waters.

BATH: C Ralston; B Trevaskis, A James, A Rees, P Simmons; J Horton (captain), S Lewis; C Lilley, R Cunningham, R Lee, S Jones, D Barry, D Matthews, M Patching, J Hall.

CHELTENHAM: C Minett; G Owen, P Kergan, L Dick, B Bartlett; Michael Hamlyn, S Hall; J Hamer, Maurice Hamlyn (captain), C Sinclair, R Roper, G Cornish, P Gentry, M Hayes, S Masters.

Referee: A Romaroy (Somerset).

CLUB MATCHES: Bath 22, Cheltenham 7; Ebbw Vale 8, Moseley 9; Orrell 28, Otley 7.

OTHER MATCH: Oxford University Greyhounds 11, Cambridge LX Club 7.

Olympic Games

Transport 'spies' left out in the cold

By Norman Fox
Sports Correspondent

International Olympic Committee officials attempting to reach Sarajevo in Yugoslavia to see whether transport facilities will be adequate for the 1984 Winter Olympic Games were not immediately convinced. Heavy snow closed the local airport.

Many of the IOC executive board abandoned ideas of flying to Sarajevo from Belgrade on Tuesday and spent the night on trains with neither food nor sleeping facilities. Upon arrival they were given the good news that snow was not usually a problem, only fog, which frequently closes Sarajevo airport.

Those who did arrive had also suffered clear memories of the last Winter Olympics in Lake Placid where transport problems were a source of frustration. The Yugoslav organizing committee tried hard to reassure them that transport of 1984 would be smooth and efficient.

Appropriately, considering the year of the Games, the local meteorologcial men believe they will find a new way of controlling the weather. They are experimenting with chemical means of dispersing the fog. Nevertheless, the IOC president, Mr Samaranch, was not amused. He said: "I have told the organizing committee that they must do something about incoming transport, and work on the reserve airport at Mostar by the time of the Games."

The officials claim that transport here will be better than in Lake Placid, where there were horrifying stories of people getting frostbite waiting for the non-existent last bus home. Roads from the city to the mountain sites are nearly all finished and there are promises that buses will move on a circular route.

An attempt to move the luge event from early morning to the evening has been abandoned because the lighting needed for colour television would melt the course. Monique Berlioux, the director of the IOC, said that reduced lighting, enabling black and white television "would not do."

Racing

Rift in the Ekbalco camp is denied

By Michael Seely

Roger Fisher denied yesterday that there was a serious rift between himself and David Goulding, his jockey. The Ulverston trainer and Goulding have dominated the headlines frequently this jumping season. Ekbalco's breathtaking victory in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Newcastle resulted in the horse becoming second favourite for the championship. And then at Newbury last Saturday Goulding seemed to overdo the waiting tactics on Ekbalco against Heighlin at Newbury. A Jockey Club inquiry is also pending concerning the jockey's riding of Ekbalco in an earlier race at Newcastle.

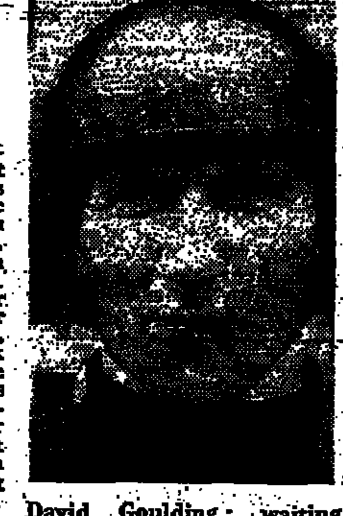
It is clear, however, that Fisher is not entirely happy. "It's news to me," he said yesterday, "as far as I'm concerned David's job is still there but I do think that Ekbalco would have won at Newbury if he had been kept closer to the leaders. I was not at the races myself and David has not been in contact with me since."

Speculation is obviously now rife about whether John O'Neill might be approached to ride Ekbalco in the Champion Hurdle if Sea Pigeon does not run. "John rode quite a bit for me before his accident. And I promised to give him mounts when I could on his return," said Fisher. At Ayr yesterday the former champion jockey was clearly interested in developments but not prepared to commit himself yet.

Fisher is also dissatisfied with Goulding's handling of Tenquin, who was heavily backed when only finishing fourth in the Millfield Hurdle at Southwell last week and although Goulding is at Ayr this afternoon to ride Coffee Boy for Chris Thornton in the Marchburn Novices Chase, O'Neill will be on Tenquin in the Braehead Novices Hurdle. O'Neill has two other rides for Fisher at the meeting, on Mister Moonshine against Coffee Boy, and on Fanselito in the Glaisnock Novices Hurdle. Obviously there is something in the rumours although Goulding said yesterday, "I have not spoken to Mr Fisher since Ekbalco's defeat when I discussed the matter with his assistant, Dudley Moffat, at Newbury."

At 42 Portman Square yesterday, the weights for the Free handicaps at International classifications were announced. Major David Swannell, senior Jockey Club handicapper, chaired the meeting. Louis Romanet and Michael Byrne were also present, representing France and Ireland, respectively. Not surprisingly, Shergar, winner of the English and Irish Derbys, as well as the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, was allotted pride of place in the three-year-old handicap. And in rating Shergar at 100, the panel of experts consider the Aga Khan's colt to be equal in terms of merit to Alleged, winner of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in 1977 and 1978. No one can possibly argue with this assessment, particularly as Shergar is rated as being 10lb superior to this year's Arc winner, Gold River.

It was an interesting discussion with Mr Romanet giving a clear-cut exposition of the difficulties that have confronted the international panel since their first classifications were issued in 1977. As expected Green Forest was rated the leading two-year-old to have raced in Europe last season, followed by Wind and Wuthering, the Dewhurst Stakes winner, and Count Pahlen, who beat Paradis Terrestre and Jalmood in the William Hill Futurity.



David Goulding: waiting on Ekbalco inquiry

Other Flat racing news yesterday contained that exhilerating six-furlong dash at Goodwood, the Stewards Cup. Hills will be taking over the sponsorship from the Tote and the 1982 Stewards Cup will carry £30,000 in added money. Speaking on behalf of the Goodwood executives, Lord March said that he was delighted to welcome Hill's support

STATE OF GOING (official): Taunton, good; Ayr, good to soft; Warwick, soft. Tomorrow: Kempton, soft; Newcastle, good to soft.

Greenland Park stroll to brood mare record

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Tattersall's December sales finally took off at Newmarket yesterday when records were broken left, right and centre. It was, indeed, an extraordinary occasion, with first the English record price paid for a brood mare sold at public auction being shattered, and then the record for a filly in training also going by the board.

The new record for a brood mare was established just before luncheon when Greenland Park was knocked down for 730,000 guineas. The previous record was 205,000 guineas. Allowing for the difference in exchange rates this was only just below the European record, set in Ireland only last week when Arkadina was sold by Goffs for 900,000 Irish punts.

The successful bid yesterday was made by Chris Harper, who owns the Whitsbury Manor Stud in Wiltshire. But sadly, Mr Harper was not bidding for himself. Instead, he was acting for a Middle Eastern client whose identity he could not disclose for a reason he would not disclose. However, he did say that Greenland Park, who was a very fast race mare in her day, would remain in England; that she would be boarded on his stud, and that her produce would be trained in this country.

Harper's opening bid was 300,000 guineas. Thereafter, he became engrossed in a duel with Mr Mohamed Murawa, who owns the Sussex Stud and has horses in training with John Dunlop. Mr Murawa is a Kuwaiti businessman, who was very conspicuous during the yearling sales. Although he failed to buy Greenland Park, he could, at least, console himself with the knowledge that he bought the beautifully bred three-year-old filly Northern Valley, but not before the bidding had reached 420,000 guineas.

This was an extraordinary price bearing in mind that Northern Valley never even ran, it was 95,000 guineas more than the previous record set by Swiss Maid who did, at least, win the Champion Stakes. However, Mr Murawa could point to the fact that Northern Valley was a three-parts sister to that top-class race horse, Green Dancer, by Northern Dancer whose record is now something of a legend, throughout the thoroughbred world. And, needless to say, fillies of Northern Valley's breeding are not only few and far between, but seldom seen on the market.

Such is the glut of money in the Middle East at present, that the bidding for Greenland Park leapt at a rate that left seasoned monitors of the bloodstock market gasping with amazement. Greenland Park was in foal for the first time and carrying to Kris, that good miler whose nominations currently trade at £24,000, paid in two instalments; half down, the rest on the arrival of a live foal. Greenland Park was sold by the stud of that name. It belongs to Robert Kennedy, a construction engineer, from Berkhamstead, who has horses in training with William Hastings-Bass. He paid only 17,500 guineas for Greenland Park when she was a yearling so yesterday's sale represented something of a windfall to put it mildly.

By sheer coincidence it was also Hastings-Bass who trained Burghclere who fetched the second-highest price of the week, later in the afternoon, when she was sold for 460,000 guineas. That bid was made by Stavros Niarchos's racing manager, Sir Philip Payne-Gallwey. Burghclere was sold by the Queen, whose four mares and two fillies out of training fetched a total of 680,000 guineas.

O'Neill hiccup during double celebration

John O'Neill continued his successful comeback with a fine double on Galatch and Hot Pretence at Ayr yesterday. But he also suffered his first fall since returning at Whetherby on Tuesday following a 13-month absence, when What A Coup came down two fences out in the Dunure Handicap Chase. O'Neill was soon on his feet, smiling as usual, and hacked his mount back up the course. "It was nothing, I feel fine, and I'm all the better to have got that fall behind me," he said.

What A Coup was on terms with the leaders, Larry Bell, Red Cleric and Stay Quiet, when Larry Bell toppled over, giving What A Coup no chance of avoiding the trouble. Stay Quiet was left in the lead, but Red Cleric, strongly ridden by Chris Grant, gained the advantage on the run-in to win by a length.

Red Cleric was picked out by Mick Naughton, the Richmond trainer, as an unbroken four-year-old from Mick O'Toole's yard, and has proved a real bargain having won nine races for Mr Richard Illingworth, a Bateley businessman.

O'Neill showed all his old strength when forcing Galatch home by a length and a half from the favourite, Poumentes, in the Fisherton Handicap Hurdle.

Billy Wells, who trained five horses at Lockerbie and also owns the winner, said "I bought Galatch privately from Peter Easterby and in four years as a trainer, he is my only winner, scoring three times. I hope he will eventually make a steeplechaser."

Sadly, Fair View, a Cheltenham festival winner, who trailed in last behind Red Cleric, broke down so badly that his trainer, George Fairbairn, decided to have the 11-year-old put down.

Saliba faces inquiry

Another French trainer, Mitri Saliba, is to face a Jockey Club doping inquiry after a positive test on Hilal, runner-up to To-Agori-Mou in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot on September 26. This follows the news that François Mathet will also face an inquiry after the Aga Khan's Vayrann was positively tested following his victory in Newmarket's Champion Stakes on October 17.

The two inquiries could further harm Anglo-French racing relations which were aggravated at Epsom in June when the Derby field was started while the French-trained Lydian had still to enter the stalls.

The last major doping inquiry involving a French trainer concerned the 1976 victories of Trepan, trained by François Boutin, in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Royal Ascot and the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park.

Ayr programme

12.30 OLD TOLL OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Handicap: £841: 2m) (10 runners)

2 010000- WESTERN MAN (CD), (Mrs C Shipley) J Fitzgerald, 6-11-10 ..... C Bell
3 2430-00 HODSON HERO (D), (J Eardley) R Fisher, 6-11-3 ..... K Teelan
4 10101 GARTH BOY (D), (T Bell) J Jefferson, 5-11-5 (6 ex) ..... P Caldwell
5 00-0102 WILLIAM THE FIRST (D), (G Gilbert) A W Jones, 6-11-8 ..... D Dutton
7 2306-00 GRID (D), (C Alexander) C Alexander, 5-11-6 ..... P Delaney
8 400100 AUDIT (D,B), (J Parkes) J Parkes, 3-10-11 ..... M Pepper
9 0p000-0 GREY EAGLE (B), (T Craig) T Craig, 5-10-10 ..... G Wilkinson
10 003042 LOTTIE LEHMANN (D), (Mrs G Reveley) Mrs G Reveley, 5-10-8 ..... G Barry
11 1223- KIBCOY (D), (W Stephenson) C Bell, 4-10-5 ..... J Brady
12 00040- ALADYAT, (F Emami) M Lambert, 4-10-0 ..... J Hansen

5-2 William The First, 3 Lottie Lehmann, 9-2 Audit, 6 Hodson Hero, 8 Garth Boy, 10 Kibcoy, 12 others.

1.0 BRAEHEAD HURDLE, (Novices: £744: 2¾m) (11)

1 0212-31 MORNING CHEER, (T Tate) T Tate, 7-11-5 ..... Mr T Tate
3 0/pp430 BLUEBERRY BUSH, (Mrs T Dun) T Dun, 6-10-12 ..... Mr T G Dun
4 0-00000 CONRACK, (B Otter) W A Stephenson, 5-10-12 ..... R Lamb
6 0 FOGGY DAWN, (Mrs D Whitaker) G Richards, 5-10-12 ..... R Barry
8 00030-0 MARESTY, (D MacDonald) D MacDonald, 6-10-12 ..... Mr A Eubank
9 00/0-3p MANHATTAN ISLAND, (J Bilclough) M Naughton, 6-10-12 ..... G Bradley 4
11 4000 RIBBLE ROUSER (B), (W C Watts) W C Watts, 6-10-12 ..... M Pepper 7
13 033-304 TENQUIN, (J Moran) R Fisher, 5-10-12 ..... J O'Neill
14 0000 BIRRENS BELLE (B), (J Browning) T Barnes, 4-10-7 ..... M Barnes
15 BITTERMAN, (P Warters) J Jefferson, 4-10-7 ..... N Doughty
20 020 MAJOR TOM, (Mrs B Kearney) I Ferguson (IRE), 4-10-7 ..... M Lynch

9-4 Morning Cheer, 3 Tenquin, 5 Manhattan Island, 6 Major Tom, 8 Blueberry Bush, 10 Ribble Rouser, 12 Foggy Dawn, 14 others.

1.30 CROY CHASE (Handicap: £1,674: 2½m) (5)

1 330-f10 POLARS SMARTIE (D), (R Goldie) R Goldie, 10-11-10 ..... A Dickman
2 320-121 COFFEE BOY (CD), (A Grant) C Thornton, 9-11-8 (4 ex) ..... D Goulding
4 40-1021 KUMBI, (D Lunt) D McCain, 6-11-2 (6 ex) ..... R Barry
5 02130 TWICE TIMES, (J Brockbank) J Brockbank, 6-10-4 ..... J O'Neill
6 1310p0- NORD (D), (Mrs S Burrows) G Richards, 10-10-2 ..... N Doughty

10-11 Coffee Boy, 5-2 Kumbi, 5 Twice Times, 10 Polars Smartie, 16 Nord.

2.00 SKELTON HURDLE (Handicap: £855: 2¾m) (7)

1 32000-0 MOUNTAIN HAYS (C), (J Hepburn) M H Easterby, 6-11-11 ..... A Brown
3 40222-0 PRECIPIENNE, (F Emami) M Lambert, 6-11-1 ..... J O'Neill
6 410-330 EMERALD EMPEROR (C), (M Richardson) M Naughton, 7-10-13 ..... G Bradley 4
7 100001 PRETTY BOY FLOYD (CD), (P Murphy) G Lockerbie, 8-10-10 (4 ex) ..... A Stringer 4
10 200p-04 NODANA, (Mrs M Campbell) T Craig, 5-10-1 ..... C Hawkins
11 0342-22 FIND THE SUN, (C Gray) C Gray, 4-10-0 ..... M Hancock 4
12 p000-03 TEL BRIG (C), (G Renilson) G Renilson, 9-10-0 ..... —

2 Pretty Boy Floyd, 7-2 Find The Sun, 5 Mountain Hays, 6 Emerald Emperor, 8 Nodana, 10 Precipienne, 12 Tel Brig.

2.30 MARCHBURN CHASE (Novices: £1,344: 3m 110yds) (11)

2 041-f1 BLUE REEF, (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson, 6-11-6 ..... R Lamb
3 320-f1 MR SHUGG, (Mrs W Forster) K Oliver, 6-11-6 ..... Mr T G Dun
4 1/32232 DORISIMO (B), (K Fowler) G Richards, 6-11-1 ..... N Doughty
5 22323/0 JONATHAN'S CHOICE, (D Robertson) D Robertson, 7-11-1 ..... Mr D Robinson
7 224up-0 MISTER MOONSHINE, (R Backhouse) R Fisher, 7-11-1 ..... J O'Neill
8 0000p/ MOONLIGHT INVADER, (Mrs J Milligan) J Haldane, 7-11-1 ..... P Tuck
9 0-pf PALMUN, (Mrs D Louthan) T Craig, 7-11-1 ..... C Hawkins
10 004u-44 RANNERDALE, (D MacDonald) D MacDonald, 7-11-1 ..... Mr A Eubank
11 00-004f SOLDIER BILL, (W Stevenson-Taylor) D McCain, 6-11-1 ..... R Barry
12 20000/p BILLIE BURN, (Mrs W Tullie) W Tullie, 5-11-0 ..... Mr J Dun 7
14 00000-p SILENT REACTOR, (H Brown) G Fairbairn, 5-11-0 ..... C Grant

6-4 Mr Shugg, 100-30 Dorisimo, 9-2 Blue Reef, 8 Mister Moonshine, 10 Rannerdale, 12 Soldier Bill, 16 others.

3.0 GLAISNOCK HURDLE (3-y-o: £718; 2m) (14)

1 01 ADAM CRAIG (CD), (Mrs A Trew) M Naughton, 11-0 ..... Mr T Dun
2 100 FOLKLAW (D), (J Wilson) T Barnes, 11-0 ..... M Barnes
3 01 TORREMODO (D), (Mrs I Anderton) A W Jones, 11-0 ..... Miss D Jones 7
5 0 BEAMWAM, (C Bell) C Bell, 10-7 ..... C Pimlott
6 0 BORDER SPOIL, (W C Watts) W C Watts, 10-7 ..... M Pepper 7
9 00 FRAGRANT MADAM, (T Littleton) T Barnes, 10-7 ..... D Johnston 7
11 0 HARDWICK SUN, (J Hibbitt) J Jefferson, 10-7 ..... N Doughty
13 0 KRUGERAMA, (P Shaw) E Weymes, 10-7 ..... N Balmer
15 00 POLLY QUINN, (C Wardman) C Wardman, 10-7 ..... G Holmes
16 REHOBOAM, (T Craig) T Craig, 10-7 ..... M Ennis 4
17 03 RUN AND SKIP, (T Baines) R Fisher, 10-7 ..... J O'Neill
19 02 SOMEL, (D Hodgson) J S Wilson, 10-7 ..... C Grant
20 3 SOVEREIGN LANDING, (R Spencer) M H Easterby, 10-7 ..... A Brown
21 0 WALDFEE, (J S Wilson) J S Wilson, 10-7 ..... A Stringer 4

11-4 Sovereign Landing, 7-2 Adam Craig, 9-2 Run And Skip, 6 Somel, 8 Folklaw, 10 Torremodo, 12 Rehoboam, 14 others.

Ayr results

Going: good to soft.

12.30 (12.32) **LAGG HURDLE** (Div I: novices: £578: 2m)
CASH IN HAND, br g, by Politico—Till (C Collins) 5-11-3 ..... R Lamb (10-11 fav) 1
Kenbally ..... M Lynch (7-4) 2
Super Solo ..... R Barry (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 10p, 15p; Dual F 13p; CSF, 27p. W A Stephenson at Bishop Auckland. 10l, 2l. Lyne Mill (12-1) 4th. 5 ran.

1.0 (1.0) **CARCLUIE CHASE** (Handicap: £1,625: 2m)
ICE PLANT, b g, by Arctic Chevalier—Cherrywood (Lady Cadogan) 9-11-11 ..... C Hawkins (11-8 fav) 1
Peters Laddie ..... A Dickman (8-1) 2
Percipient ..... R Barry (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 16p; Dual F: £1.19; CSF: £1.20. N Crump at Middleham. 10l, 3l. 5 ran. Only three finished.

1.30 (1.31) **FISHERTON HURDLE** (Handicap: £1,247: 2m)
GALATCH, b g, by Thatch—Gallica (W Wells) 4-11-1 ..... J J O'Neill (7-2) 1
Poumentes ..... R Barry (9-4 fav) 2
High Hills ..... C Hawkins (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 30p, 19p, 11p. Dual F, 30p; CSF: £1.18. W Wells at Lockerbie. 1½l, nk. Lochranza (10-1) 4th. 8 ran.

2.0 (2.2) **DUNURE CHASE** (Handicap: £1,831: 3m 110yd)
RED CLERIC, ch g, by The Parson—Salle Privee (Illingworth) 7-11-3 ..... C Grant (3-1) 1
Stay Quiet ..... N Doughty (7-2) 2
General Bruno ..... Mr D Metcalfe (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 14p, 26p; Dual F: 67p; CSF: £1.38. M Naughton at Richmond. 1l, 20l. Fair View (10-1) 4th. 6 ran.

2.30 (2.31) **CARWINSHOCH CHASE** (Novices: £1,242: 2m)
KUMBI, b g, by No Argument—Rusheen Pearl (D Lunt) 6-11-10 ..... R Barry (8-11 fav) 1
Karen Park ..... R Lamb (4-1) 2
Viscount ..... Mrs M Thompson (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 13p; places, £1.45, 11p; Dual F 81p; CSF, 40p. D McCain at Southport. 8l, sh hd. Lord Melbourne (14-1) 4th. 5 ran.

3.0 LAGG HURDLE (Div II: novices: £578: 2m)
HOT PRETENCE, b g, by Sham—Donut's Bunny (D Hodgson) 4-10-7 ..... J J O'Neill (6-4 fav) 1
Supreme Bid ..... C Hawkins (9-4) 2
Hasrabo ..... C Grant (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 19p, 22p; Dual F: 53p; CSF: 60p. J Wilson at Motherwell. 8l, 10l. My Uncle Sam (7-1) 4th. 7 ran.

PLACEPOT: £3.95.

Fontwell results

Going: Soft.

12.45 (12.47) **FERRING CHASE** (Selling £850: 2m 2½f)
LUCKY RUNNER, b g, by Hopeful Venture—Corrida (O Pierce) 7-11-7 ..... P Barton (13-8 fav) 1
Tight Schedule ..... J Suthern (11-4) 2
Better Than Ever ..... Mr C Popham (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 12p, 14p, 29p. Dual F: 34p. CSF: 63p. D Gandolfo at Wantage. ½l, 12l. The Grandson (12-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Ask Me Nicely. No bid for winner.

1.15 (1.19) **WORTHING HURDLE** (Div. 1: novices: £552: 2¼m)
PRINCE NORTHFIELDS, b c, by Northfields—The Game (Mrs V Maynard) 4-11-0 ..... J Francome (Evens fav) 1
Maxstein ..... R Goldstein (12-2) 2
Chance Flight ..... M Harrington (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 21p, places, 13p, 32p, 27p; Dual F: £1.89, CSF £1.41, Mrs N Smith at Chichester. 2l, 1½l. Kingjaal (33-1) 4th 17 ran

1.45 (1.48) **"NICKEL COIN" CHALLENGE CUP CHASE** (Handicap: £2,452: 2m 2½f)
THE HERB, b g, by Gay Palm — Calamint (Mrs D Whigham) 6-10-4 ..... M Coyle (11-10 fav) 1
Glissando ..... R Rowell (13-2) 2
Queen of the Bogs ..... A Webber (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p, places, 11p, 15, 24p. Dual F: 42p. CSF: 96p, Mrs D Oughton at Findon. 5l, 2l. Southern Mobile (8-1) 4th. 8 ran NR: Mouldy Old Dough.

2.15 (2.19) **E COOMBES HURDLE** (Handicap: £3,225: 2¼m)
MR MOONRAKER, b g, by Idiot's Delight — Sorlington Belle (Mrs P Blackburn) 4-10-3 ..... M O'Halloran (9-1) 1
Upton Bishop ..... J Francome (3-1 fav) 2
Night Watch ..... B Reilly (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 69p, Places: 22p, 20p, 42p. Dual F: £3.56. CSF: £4.00. Tricast: £32.57. Mrs S Morris at Chard. 2l, ¾l. Tea-Pot (7-2) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Stand Easy.

2.45 AVISFORD CHASE (Novices; £1,270: 3m 2½f)
SEED PEARL, b m, by Ben Novus—Pearldom (Mrs F Tyrwhitt-Drake) 8-11-8 ..... R Champion (13-8 fav) 1
Miss Pilgrim ..... R Rowell (100-30) 2
Collier de Perles ..... B R Davies (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 24p; places: 16p, 19p, 23p; Dual F: 42p; CSF: 77p. J Gifford at Findon. 15l, 1l. Prestbury (8-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.15 WORTHING HURDLE (Div II: novices: £552: 2¼m)
HAVERHILL LAD, ch g, by Queen's Hussar—Court Sensation (Mrs B Tanner) 5-11-3 ..... S Smith Eccles (6-4) 1
Shebeens ..... P Warner (10-11 fav) 2
Leith Hill Flyer ..... I Cox (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 17p, 16p, 12p. Dual F, 64p; CSF, £1.58. G Blum at Newmarket. ¾l, 5l. Grey Gala (16-1) 4th. 13 ran

PLACEPOT: £5.80.

Warwick programme

12.45 ASKETT HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2m) (22 runners)

2 000f-12 LOAN CHARGE (D), R Turnell, 5-11-7 ..... A Holder 7
5 0f30f-1 SIRENIA (D), N Gaselee, 4-11-3 ..... R Linley
6 /010-3 BARROW, Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-0 ..... S Morshead
10 00 DAY FOR BRANDY, M Scudamore, 5-11-0 ..... —
11 ELROY, P Ransom, 5-11-0 ..... —
13 f0 FERRARI PARKS, A Hollingsworth, 7-11-0 ..... Mr R Wooley
14 f0340- FRENCH POLLY, D Tucker, 5-11-0 ..... —
16 MEREBIMUR, Mrs J Croft, 5-11-0 ..... R Dickin
17 0 MITIGATOR, W Hastings-Bass, 5-11-0 ..... —
18 00040/ PARALUS, S Harris, 5-11-0 ..... —
20 STEEPLE BELL, M Stoute, 5-11-0 ..... S Smith Eccles
21 300/0 TREASURE HOUSE, D Nicholson, 5-11-0 ..... P Carvill 4
22 0 WILLOW RED (B), G Thorner, 5-11-0 ..... B R Davies
23 DEEPSUNSET, Mrs J Pitman, 4-10-10 ..... —
24 0 DO OR DIE, P Bailey, 4-10-10 ..... —
28 00 OXFORD BLUE, D Nicholson, 4-10-10 ..... P Scudamore
29 322-333 QUITE LUCKY, P M Taylor, 4-10-10 ..... S Keightley 4
30 RAGE GLEN, R W Stubbs, 4-10-10 ..... A Flint
31 p SENORINA FRANCESCA, K Bridgwater, 4-10-10 ..... —
32 000- SIGN CENTRE AGAIN, M Low, 4-10-10 ..... G Jones
35 SISTER BROWN, J Webber, 4-10-10 ..... Mr P Webber
37 f00 WEE GEEVAL, J Bosley, 4-10-10 ..... Mr M Bosley 7

11-4 Steeple Bell, 7-2 Sirenia, 4 Loan Charge, 11-2 Mitigator, 8 Barrow, 12 Quite Lucky, 14 others.

1.15 KNIGHTON HURDLE (3-y-o: selling: £699: 2m) (17)

1 000100 EGGINGTON, (DB), Mrs M Babbage, 11-5 ..... Mr N Babbage 7
3 APRIL VELVET, D Tucker, 11-0 ..... —
7 0 CAPTIVE MAIDEN, J Bradley, 11-0 ..... G Davies 4
9 COMEDY LADY, R Hannon, 11-0 ..... S Jobar
11 0 DRAKE'S LADY, W Clay, 11-0 ..... M Elliott 4
12 0 GAY IVOR, L Barratt, 11-0 ..... B Williams 7
13 p000 GOLD CHANCE, D Lewis, 11-0 ..... R Dickin
14 3004 GOLDLINER ABBEY (B), J Hardy, 11-0 ..... —
15 b330 GUYWOOD (B), P M Taylor, 11-0 ..... S Keightley 4
16 00 HELSENA, K Bridgwater, 11-0 ..... —
17 JUST PASSING, K Morgan, 11-0 ..... C McSherry 7
19 00 MALSEEDY, R Stubbs, 11-0 ..... A Flint
20 0f MARSHGATE, D Marks, 11-0 ..... —
23 0020 QUEEN'S COUP, K Bridgwater, 11-0 ..... —
28 0f TAPDANCER, W Clay, 11-0 ..... —
29 WAR PARLEY, P Mann, 11-0 ..... Mr P Mann 7
30 0 XANTHOS, W D Francis, 11-0 ..... —

10-3 Goldliner Abbey, 4 Queen's Coup, 5 Eggington, 6 Comedy Lady, 15-2 Guywood, 10 Captive Maiden, 16 others.

1.45 SHIPSTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,373: 3m) (7)

6 20222-0 MANDOLIN KING (D), G Thorner, 7-11-5 ..... Mr R Edmondson
8 2133/4- ROYAL PORTORA, G Balding, 7-11-3 ..... B Reilly
9 2-00402 TILTHAMMER MILL, Mrs M Rimell, 7-11-1 ..... S Morshead
10 10-0242 DROMCONDRA, D Nicholson, 6-11-1 ..... P Scudamore
11 430f3-p DAVIOT (C), J Thomas, 7-10-9 ..... H Davies
17 00-0013 SANTOSS (D), J Bradley, 8-10-5 (7 ex) ..... G Davies 4
21 00/p-0p DON DOMINIQUE, P Sheppard, 9-10-0 ..... Mr J Bryan 7

9-4 Dromcondra, 11-4 Tilthammer Mill, 7-2 Santoss, 6 Mandolin King, 10 Royal Portora, 12 Daviot, 33 Don Dominique.

2.15 CHERINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,342: 2m 5f) (22)

2 4312-00 GILLIGAN, J Thomas, 6-11-2 ..... H Davies
7 42211/2 PENWOOD, N Hall, 6-10-12 ..... P Carvill 4
8 10-01 WINGS GROUND, R Armytage, 4-10-11 (10 ex) ..... A Webber
9 40-0011 SPIDER'S WELL, M Oliver, 5-10-10 (5 ex) ..... P Hobbs
12 12402-0 MISS KUWAIT, J Jenkins, 4-10-6 ..... M Harrington 4
13 10/ HIGH STEWARD, F Dever, 8-10-3 ..... P Dever 7
14 /0f002- FOSSEWAY FROLIC, J Harris, 6-10-3 ..... J A Harris 4
15 3-44200 ELSELL, M Eckley, 6-10-3 ..... A O'Hagen 7
19 0123/02 RONEVAL, M Tate, 8-10-0 ..... Mr C Crozier
20 04001/ COOLNALIRA (CD), M Tate, 5-10-0 ..... —
21 00224-0 MISTY GLEN, J Bradley, 6-10-0 ..... G Davies 4
22 010200/- IVORY THRUST, K Bailey, 7-10-0 ..... P Scudamore
23 3-01100 FLORENCE, W Charles, 5-10-0 ..... M Charles 4
24 201003- MARCUS AGRIPPA, J Spearing, 5-10-0 ..... A Webb
26 00000-4 OLIVER HARDY, Mrs B Waring, 6-10-0 ..... J Suthern
27 00430-0 COLD BLOOD, K White, 5-10-0 ..... C Smith
30 2030-00 MIGELITTO, M Chapman, 9-10-0 ..... G Charles-Jones 7
32 2-pp000- TOM'S FOOL, W R Williams, 6-10-0 ..... R Millman 7
34 0-00012 PICKLED TINK, Mrs C Richards, 4-10-0 ..... Mrs L Sheedy
35 /000-0u RICH ENCOUNTER, Mrs M Babbage, 7-10-0 ..... Mr N Babbage 7
36 000000- CELTIC TUDOR, F G Smith, 5-10-0 ..... —
37 0pp/0- CERTAINLY JOHN, B Rayner, 10-10-0 ..... G Enright

6 Spider's Well, 11-2 Wings Ground, 6 Roneval, 13-2 Penwood, 8 Coolnalira, 10 Elsell, 12 Misty Glen, Migelitto, 14 Marcus Agrippa, 20 others.

2.45 TEMPLE GRAFTON CHASE (Novices: £768: 2m) (13)

5 f-0f31s MASTERSON (D), Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-6 ..... S Morshead
9 1000- BELLINGHAM, B Ancil, 5-11-0 ..... —
12 BOBTREE, N Gaselee, 5-11-0 ..... M Floyd
13 2f01p3- BROWN VEIL, R Armytage, 6-11-0 ..... A Webber
18 0bb20-f DEE PARK, J Tomlinson, 6-11-0 ..... —
19 000- FAR BRIDGE, G Balding, 5-11-0 ..... B Reilly
20 0004- FENAGHY, F Walwyn, 6-11-0 ..... Mr M Bradstock 7
21 2300-32 LAW VENTURE, Mrs P Sly, 7-11-0 ..... M Bastard
22 020/30- P.C. PLOD, W Jenks, 7-11-0 ..... R F Davies
23 uofppp PEACEFUL VALLEY, D Lewis, 7-11-0 ..... R Dickin
24 0/0030- RESTLESS SHOT, J Webber, 6-11-0 ..... Mr P Webber
26 0200-23 ROYAL FRIEND, Mrs J Pitman, 7-11-0 ..... H Davies
27 p/00080 SERGEANT JIM, B Cambidge, 7-11-0 ..... Mr J Cambidge 4

8 Masterson, 7-2 Brown Veil, 9-2 Law Venture, 6 Royal Friend, 8 P.C. Plod, 10 Bobtree, 12 others.

3.15 ASKETT HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 2m) (19)

2 00/0000 ABLE WREN, M Tate, 6-11-0 ..... S Keightley 4
3 00 ASCOT BLUE, J Bradley, 6-11-0 ..... G Davies 4
5 000/0 COME ABOUT, P Bailey, 5-11-0 ..... —
6 00000- GAMBLING FOX, S Underhill, 5-11-0 ..... —
8 00002-2 GO AFFA, J Bosley, 6-11-0 ..... Mr M Bosley 7
9 0000/ GREY ELF, J Edwards, 6-11-0 ..... P Warner
10 pf00/0 HAILE LADY, M Scudamore, 7-11-0 ..... —
11 00 HANDSOME KID, S Harris, 5-11-0 ..... —
13 40/0p0- LOVE PATROL, K Bridgwater, 6-11-0 ..... —
15 3f-0 MASTER ANDREW, F Walwyn, 6-11-0 ..... W Smith
18 400-3 SEA PENNANT, G H Price, 5-11-0 ..... —
19 0 SHOA, R Hartop, 6-11-0 ..... M Floyd
20 0/0030- SURELY RIGHT, Mrs M Rimell, 5-11-0 ..... S Morshead
22 ALFETTINA, J Webber, 4-10-10 ..... A Webber
24 302-042 BOLD TREATY, R Morris, 4-10-10 ..... F Morris
26 23-0400 LORD NORTH, A Pitt, 4-10-10 ..... I Cox 4
29 MERIJO, P Pritchard, 4-10-10 ..... Mr J Pritchard
30 00 MOYDRUM, M Tate, 4-10-10 ..... Mr C Crozier
33 020 STORMY SPRING, D Nicholson, 4-10-10 ..... P Scudamore

11-4 Master Andrew, 10-3 Bold Treaty, 9-2 Stormy Spring, 6 Lord North, 8 Sea Pennant, 14 others.

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.30 William The First. 1.0 Morning Cheer. 1.30 Coffee Boy. 2.0 Emerald Emperor. 2.30 Blue Reef. 3.0 Sovereign Landing.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.45 Mitigator. 1.15 Goldliner Abbey. 1.45 Santoss. 2.15 Penwood. 2.45 Mastersor. 3.15 Stormy Spring.

Taunton programme

12.45 BICKNOLLER HURDLE (Div I: novices: £414: 2m) (18 runners)

3 000-210 SWING THE AXE, T Hallett, 4-11-0 ..... B Wright 4
4 01-f ANOTHER PICTURE, Miss P O'Connor, 5-10-10 ..... G McCourt
5 A TUNEFUL SONG, S Pattemore, 5-10-10 ..... K Mooney
8 0 EL'SCAR, A Barrow, 6-10-10 ..... —
10 ILLTACHIN (B), W R Williams, 8-10-10 ..... Lorna Vincent
14 00f LITTLE BLAKE, R Frost, 6-10-10 ..... Mr J Frost 7
18 0/00 PRINCESS COSTER, D Elsworth, 6-10-10 ..... C Brown
19 4/404-3 SOMERS HEIR, D Wattle, 6-10-10 ..... R Hyett
20 0-00 THE OLD FELLER, T Gibbons, 5-10-10 ..... R Muggeridge 7
21 TOOTING WILLOW, A Chamberlain, 5-10-10 ..... Mr A Chamberlain 7
22 000- TRISKA, L Kennard, 5-10-10 ..... J Francome
23 WELSH MINER, G Thorner, 9-10-10 ..... R Kington
26 p-00 FORM UP, S Kernick, 4-10-7 ..... M Kernick
27 0f-0 FORTUNE'S FANCY, Mrs J Pitman, 4-10-7 ..... S Knight
28 0-0 QUEEN'S GALLERY, J Payne, 4-10-7 ..... J Williams
29 SOME BABY, S Kernick, 4-10-7 ..... M Barrett 4
30 0-0 TANGLO, D H Jones, 4-10-7 ..... C Seward 4
31 34f THE COUNTY STONE, J Thorne, 4-10-7 ..... R Hoare

7-4 Swing The Axe, 2 The County Stone, 4 Princess Coster, 8 Somers Heir, Triska, 14 others.

1.15 CHARD HURDLE (Selling: £437: 2m 3f) (20)

1 210-001 ANJI, A Aylett, 12-12-7 ..... Mr M Low 7
2 04-0120 DARK SKY, R Keenor, 14-12-7 ..... A Walton 7
4 0p00-00 IGLOO FIRE, Mrs E Harden, 8-12-7 ..... Mr R Treloggen 4
5 f44p/p0 LE JET (CD), Miss L Bower, 9-12-7 ..... G McCourt
6 /p0pp-0 MYNFADLAK, E Geary, 9-12-7 ..... G Old
7 0p0/00p PERSONAL CALL (D), R Atkins, 8-12-7 ..... R Atkins
10 p/0000- TORNADO PRINCE, R Atkins, 9-12-7 ..... —
11 41-0020 BATNAC PRINCE (B), A Hobbs, 5-12-4 ..... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
12 000-000 DUNABUNK (B), W G Turner, 8-12-4 ..... S G Knight
13 0010p0- GOLD STICK (CD), R Keenor, 11-12-4 ..... Mr J Pearn
16 012400 WEATHER ALL, C Miller, 10-12-4 ..... Mr D Billings 4
19 034/0p- KEN LAKE, R Pincombe, 8-11-11 ..... M Barrett 4
20 /20-000 MASSENA, D Sasse, 6-11-11 ..... C Brown
22 0/00- PRINCE VALENTINE, D H Jones, 7-11-11 ..... C Seward 4
25 0000up DANCING GREY (B), B Forsey, 4-11-7 ..... W Newton 7
26 08p000 GRUNDY'S DOWRY, M Pipe, 4-11-7 ..... P Leach
28 0 SANDOCK PRINCE, K Bishop, 3-10-7 ..... Mr P Nicholls 7
31 NEW MODEL, D Tucker, 3-10-7 ..... Mr M Reeves
32 0 PATOUCHE, R Dimond, 3-10-7 ..... G McNally
33 3033 TESTING TIMES, J Thorne, 3-10-7 ..... Miss J Thorne 4

7-2 Batnac Prince, 4 Anji, 5 Weather All, 6 Massena, 7 Dark Sky, Testing Times, 12 Gold Stick, 14 Grundy's Dowry, 16 others.

1.45 AXMOUTH CHASE (Novices: £935: 2m) (16)

1 0f4p01 GENERAL ROCK (C), M Stephens, 6-12-0 ..... M Coyle 4
4 00000/0 DARK STREAKER, R Barrow, 7-11-7 ..... Miss J Barrow 7
5 f0u-20 DODSCOTT WOOD, W Tanton, 7-11-7 ..... P Leach
9 0-0020f FIRE DRILL, P Cundell, 6-11-7 ..... R Strange 7
10 4-00032 FOREST LODGE (B), D Gandolfo, 6-11-7 ..... P Barton
11 0204-f FURRY ROCK, J Edwards, 7-11-7 ..... Mr J Bryan
13 300023- INSULATION, G Merson, 7-11-7 ..... P Hobbs
14 21p0/00 MERCI, J Cann, 6-11-7 ..... S G Knight
16 100p- PARASPRING, R Hodges, 6-11-7 ..... Mr R Gallow 4
19 342fp0 RAG TIME BAND, A Chamberlain, 6-11-7 ..... Mr A Chamberlain 7
22 40000-p STOKE RIVERS, A R Williams, 7-11-7 ..... M Barrett 4
24 0-0f04f TANTALIZA, G Maundrell, 6-11-7 ..... Mr G Maundrell
26 3303f THE WURZEL, F Holbs, 6-11-7 ..... Mr G Edwards 7
28 p0000-0 TRUNCHEON, Miss L Bower, 6-11-7 ..... G McCourt
29 33004-0 VARDES, J Old, 7-11-7 ..... C Candy
30 ppe-0fu WATER ROCK, J Thorne 6-11-7 ..... R Hoare

11-10 Fire drill, 7-2 Forest Lodge, 6 Furry Rock, 7 General Rock, 10 Vardes, 14 Rag Time Band, 16 others.

2.15 CORFE OPPORTUNITY CHASE (Handicap: £827: 2m) (9)

3 42240/4 SPARKLING TARQUA (CD), W James, 10-11-6 ..... C McIlfatrick
4 100-043 REGENT'S GARDEN (D), A Andrews, 9-11-3 ..... C Bourne
5 13-2323 MISTER COOL (D), D Barons, 7-10-10 ..... P Double
6 p-00233 BUTTON BOY (D), B Forsey, 8-10-10 ..... M Richards
7 20f203 LODGE'S FORTUNE (D), J Edwards, 6-10-8 ..... N Coleman
8 0-34011 TOM SCOLEY (D), J Old, 8-10-6 ..... —
11 p/10-pp DAVE THE RAVE (D), S Pattemore, 6-10-2 ..... M Reeves
13 3-22021 MOULDY OLD DOUGH (D), F Muggeridge, 12-10-0 ..... T Muggeridge
14 p0pp-lp ABBATHANE, K Weissberg, 10-10-0 ..... C Mann

9-4 Tom Scoley, 3 Mister Cool, 4 Regent's Garden, 11-2 Button Boy, 7 Lodge's Fortune, 12 others.

2.45 KINGSTON-ST-MARY CHASE (Handicap £1,314: 3m 1f) (7)

1 33f-p31 LEWIS HOMES (CD,B), J Edwards, 7-12-4 ..... Mr J Bryan 7
4 10p01p GENERAL ELECTION (CD), L Kennard, 7-11-7 ..... J Francome
6 010221 RICHMEDE (CD), M Stephens 8-11-2 ..... R Champion
7 2-41132 PUCKA FELLA (CD), Mrs D Tucker, 7-10-9 ..... Mrs J Hembrow
9 0f40-21 FROSTY PARK, A Barrow, 9-10-7 ..... —
13 01u0f-p THREE OF DIAMONDS, M Pipe, 3-10-2 ..... P Leach
14 -p412-02 LAWN MEET, N Henderson, 6-10-0 ..... —

10-3 Richmede, 4 Lewis Homes, 9-2 Pucka Fella, 5 General Election, Lawn Meet, 6 Frosty Park, 12 Three of Diamonds.

3.15 BICKNOLLER HURDLE (Div II: novices: £414. 2m) (13)

1 0-21212 SKAT, M Pipe, 4-11-7 ..... P Leach
2 00 BOLD JACK, D Elsworth, 7-10-10 ..... J Davies 7
3 p0/00 BROAD LOOM, Mrs A Finch, 5-10-10 ..... Steve Knight
7 0000- MY IMP, R Frost, 7-10-10 ..... Mr J Frost 7
9 46/0-00 THE CZAR, A Andrews, 7-10-10 ..... P Richards
10 0p0p0-0 WHITLEY FIESTA, G Cheshire, 6-10-10 ..... C Jones
11 00-00p WULA, B Forsey, 5-10-10 ..... J Williams
12 BAKER'S COMPANY, R Bishop, 4-10-7 ..... Mr P Nicholls 7
13 BORDER FINE ART, J Thorne, 4-10-7 ..... R Hoare
14 0000p-0 GOLD RACER, I Dudgeon, 4-10-7 ..... G McCourt
15 000-00 INDIAN LYRIC, N Mitchell, 4-10-7 ..... Mr N Mitchell
18 0-40004 WILD RYE, Mrs N Kennedy, 4-10-7 ..... S Shilston
19 0000-30 YORK TERRACE, D Elsworth, 4-10-7 ..... C Brown

5-4 Skat, 7-4 York Terrace, 5 Bold Jack, 12 The Czar, 16 Indian Lyric, 20 others.

Taunton selections

12.45 The County Stone. 1.15 Testing Times. 1.45 Fire Drill. 2.15 Mister Cool. 2.45 Lewis Homes. 3.15 Skat.

هدا من الأصل

Cricket

Indians reject England protest over umpires

From Richard Streeton
Bombay, Dec 2

England took the unprecedented step of lodging an official complaint today about the Indian umpires who stood in the first Test match which England lost yesterday by 138 runs. Raman Subba Row, the England manager, warned the Secretary of the Indian Board of Control for Cricket, Judge Kanmadikar, that the mistakes which had been made threatened to affect the good relations between the players of the two teams.

[The Indian board have rejected England's protest about the standard of umpiring and the condition of the wicket in the first Test, AP reports from Bombay. The Indian board secretary, Judge Kanmadikar, said that he had explained to Mr Subba Row, Fletcher and Willis that since the complaint did not specify instances of bad umpiring, it could not be considered by the Indian Cricket authorities. Specific cases of misjudgment could be placed before a special committee, constituted under the rules, Judge Kanmadikar said.]

England's complaint was nothing to do with partiality but rather with incompetence. Mr Subba Row stressed that England were not squealing and he had complained only after long and careful consideration. "There is no doubt we were beaten fairly and squarely in the Test but it is equally certain that unless something is done, the problem could get out of control."

Judge Kanmadikar took note of what was said by the England delegation which also included Fletcher and Willis, the captain and vice-captain. The meeting took place an hour or so before the England party left for a three-day game against South Zone starting at Hyderabad on Friday.

In cricket's long history, no visiting side has ever taken action as England now have. Teams have often been dissatisfied with the umpiring on tour but private talks or unpublished letters has been the mode of negotiation used. For England to make known their complaint took a certain measure of courage as it is bound to be misinterpreted by the fanatical Indian followers of the game.

Mr Subba Row's statement read: "Having advised the Indian Board of Control for Cricket prior to the first Test match that the England party were unhappy at the overall standard of umpiring, we have had a meeting today with the IBCC to say that our view is that too many mistakes were made in this Test match. There are no complaints in respect of partiality.

"We have been told by the IBCC that two other umpires are being appointed for the second Test in Bangalore and that these names will be advised to us at Hyderabad. We have confirmed to the IBCC that we believe that a continuation of the poor standard would adversely affect the good spirit existing between the two sides."

This complaint makes public a grievance which has been smouldering in the English camp since the first day's cricket a month ago. Mr Subba Row held an off-the-record briefing for the English press on the eve of the first Test and said the touring team were contemplating lodging a complaint. They were desperately anxious not to be thought to be squealing but believed their feelings should be made known to the Indian board but were not certain when the most appropriate moment would be.

Later, Mr Subba Row disclosed, again off the record, that they had made their complaints verbally to the Indian board on the eve of the Test. It was thought best to complain before the game rather than afterwards. England expected to win the match but they were aware that it would be that much more difficult if they lost.

Last Monday, on the Test match rest day, by which time England were struggling, Mr Subba Row again alerted the Indian board to the fact that England felt mistakes were being made and that both teams were receiving poor decisions. It is against this background that England's placing the matter on an official basis should be seen.

Whether any improvement will follow England's complaint remains doubtful. The two officials who stood in Bombay were reputedly the best umpires in India. There was one school of thought in the England party that believed it might be best to stay with the devil they knew. On the other hand, the tensions of Test cricket in India mean that players' tempers are on a particularly short fuse. The decisive factor for Mr Subba Row was to try and avoid any major incident in the middle that might inflame the crowd's passions and bring about a riot.

Mr Subba Row himself has long believed that an international panel of umpires should be appointed for Tests everywhere in the world. He prefers the term "international panel" to "neutral panel" as it might be that two Indians would be good enough to stand in India or two Englishmen in England. What cricket lacks at present is any alternative when, through inexperience a country's standards are too low to justify any of their umpires being appointed.

John Woodcock writes: It is difficult, at any rate from some thousands of miles away, to see what can be achieved by making an official complaint about the standard of the umpiring in the first Test match. As a rule, these things are best sorted out by a quiet word between the two sides, or left to sort themselves out. Or, in India, by saying, as Tony Greig did, whether he thought it or not, that the umpires were great and good men.

Of course umpiring in India is not particularly good. It never has been. It is a fiendishly difficult thing to do well, especially in the noise and tumult of the moment, and unfortunately very few old Indian Test players take it up. In India, too, they do have a way of raising the finger so instantaneously that there seems to have been no time for the decision to have gone first through the brain. But that has always been so.

By making a complaint a touring side lays itself open, inevitably, to charges of belly-aching. It also puts added pressure upon those who have to stand in the remaining Test matches. I think I can honestly say that in all the Test series I have watched—this is the first involving a full England side that I have missed for nearly 30 years—the doubtful decisions have in the end levelled themselves out. The one exception, perhaps, was in England in 1955 when South Africa had good reason for thinking that they were done out of the last Test match and the series with it. Come February and the chances are that whatever the umpiring the side that deserves to win in India will have done so.

Botham's belief is his host's disbelief

From Richard Streeton
Bombay, Dec 2

By losing the first Test match in such a lacklustre way, England have imposed a heavy load on themselves for the next five crowded weeks when three Tests, two three-day games and another one-day international make up the most intensive part of the tour itinerary. It is a programme which takes the team to all parts of the compass in India with some sharp climatic changes adding further pressures for the cricketers.

From Hyderabad and Bangalore in the fierce southern Indian heat England go to Jammu in northern Kashmir where the snow ploughs were out in the foothills this week. A Christmas Test in Delhi followed by a New Year one in Calcutta mean another crossing of the sub-continent, this time from west to east.

There will be little opportunity for a beaten side to regain confidence and form in relaxed circumstances and for individual players to polish, and more importantly, tighten their technique. Nobody is crowing among the Indian players, though some of their press and supporters are doing it for them.

There is, however, more than a whiff of bewilderment in the air about the way that England failed. Some of the respect previously held for the household names in Fletcher's team has been tarnished. After England's shortcomings against spin in the first innings, there was relief that English weaknesses against slow bowling might yet be exploited once again any time the pitch provided some help.

When England failed again, but this time against medium-fast bowling, the thinking among Indians was one of incredulous disbelief. What on earth happened, one has been asked constantly since, to the renowned English professional expertise, honed and perfected seven days a week from April to September?

The England players themselves remain convinced that England are the better side. It is an opinion that it is not easy to knock down when the two sides, man for man, are looked at but, having been thoroughly outplayed, it is also an opinion that must be justified from next Wednesday onwards when the second Test starts in Bangalore.



Bionic Botham: a man of many parts with bat and ball.

must surely partner Boycott soon. It should not be forgotten that both Gooch and Gower had lost their England places before last summer ended.

Boycott's 60 in the first innings was the top score in the game and a masterpiece in its context but it was still disappointing to see Boycott and Fletcher, our two old

and Sobers as the only players to pass 2,000 runs and 200 wickets should have come on such a sad England occasion.

It remains a staggering performance by Botham, who is only just 26 and playing in his forty-second Test. Benaud reached the milestone in his forty-ninth Test and Sobers in his eightieth.

	Tests	Runs	100s	50s	Average	Wickets	5 wkts innings	10 wkts match	Average	Catches
G. StA. Sobers	93	8,032	26	30	57.78	235	6	—	34.03	109
R. Benaud	63	2,201	3	9	24.45	248	16	1	27.03	65
I. T. Botham	42	2,013	8	5	30.50	211	18	4	20.93	55
K. R. Miller	55	2,958	7	13	36.97	170	7	1	22.97	38
A. W. Greig	58	3,599	8	20	40.43	141	6	2	32.20	87
T. E. Bailey	61	2,290	1	10	29.74	132	5	1	29.21	32

Some of us already have a niggling fear that what happened in the Wankhede Stadium was merely one more example of the problems which have afflicted modern English batsmanship for the past five or six years or even longer. Some marvellous bowling feats, together with an occasional significant innings from Boycott or Botham, perhaps, have tended to disguise basic frailties that still exist. If the scorecards of England's last dozen Test rubbers are studied closely, there are not too many occasions when huge totals have been built up by grit and application and Alec Bedser, I think, would agree.

These were the ingredients that were absent on Tuesday, for Gooch as an England opener, on a poor trot to hang his bat out to a ball he did not have to play was unworthy. Gooch has the captain's faith and could still turn a Test in a twinkling but Cook warhorses, playing back fatally in the second innings when the ball was keeping low. Tavaré in his own way has been a success so far but Gower badly needs a large, authoritative score. Gower continues to be an exciting meteor rather than the polar star he could be and Gatting in the one-day game at Ahmedabad showed that he is hard on Gower's heels.

Botham's place in the game's firmament is assured already but it would carry an even more exalted status if he could curb his inclination just occasionally to try to knock the cover off every ball bowled to him. It is a self-discipline that this England team need but an attribute which Constantine, for instance, never managed to acquire, though the Australians, Jack Gregory and Keith Miller, did in their different eras. It was a pity that Botham's feat of joining Benaud

Every decade in cricket has different circumstances and it detracts nothing from Botham's prowess to remember the increased number of Tests played these days—not always against the strongest opposition—and that he began his career when several countries were weakened by Packer absentees.

Botham already stands alone for the consistent impact he makes with bat and ball on any game in which he plays. In this sense he far outshines Benaud and not even Sobers made his mark so regularly, specially in his younger days. Miller came closest before Benaud set the target for others to follow and Greig and Trevor Bailey are Botham's closest rivals among Englishmen. Where Botham will finish in the lists makes an interesting guessing game.

Marshall lifts W Indians

Orange, Dec 2.—The seventh-wicket pair, Gus Logie and Malcolm Marshall, put on 123 in 76 minutes to ensure a West Indian victory in the limited-over match against a New South Wales Country XI at Wade Park here today. The touring side won by 54 runs. They scored 235 for six and then restricted the Country XI to 181 for eight from their allotted 45 overs.

At 112 for six, the West Indians were in some danger of an embarrassing defeat. But Logie (63 not out) and Marshall (65 not out) pushed the total beyond the Country XI's reach.

WEST INDIANS

D L Haynes, b Culverson	..	46
F A Bacchus, b Griffith	..	12
H A Gomes, b Rees	..	14
C H Lloyd, b Culverson	..	6
J Dujon, c Smith, b Doyle	..	19
A L Logie, not out	..	63
D A Murray, c Oakley, b Culverson	..	1
M D Marshall, not out	..	65
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 1)	..	9
Total (six wkts, 45 overs)		235

J Garner, C E H Croft and H Joseph did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—52, 3—74, 4—89, 5—11, 6—112.

BOWLING: Griffith, 9—1—37—1; Rees, 9—1—58—1; Doyle, 9—0—44—1; Culverson, 9—0—54—3; Collins, 8—0—45—0; Rosser, 1—0—8—0.

NEW SOUTH WALES COUNTRY XI

A Farley, b Marshall	..	0
B Lang, c Garner, b Joseph	..	15
F Smith, run out	..	26
D Rosser, c Gomes, b Joseph	..	0
*R Oakley, st Murray, b Haynes		78
A Sharp, c Murray, b Marshall		27
J Culverson, l-b-w b Garner	..	21
G Doyle, b Garner	..	0
S Rees, not out	..	3
G Griffith, not out	..	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, n-b 1)		10
Total (eight wkts, 45 overs)		181

J Collins did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—44, 3—44, 4—44, 5—100, 6—165, 7—165, 8—180.

BOWLING: Marshall, 9—2—33—2; Garner, 9—1—26—2; Croft, 8—3—21—0; Joseph, 9—4—22—2; Gomes, 9—1—57—0; Haynes, 1—0—13—1.
—Agencies.

Soul-searching by Pakistan

Port Lincoln, Dec 2.—Pakistan begin some soul-searching here tomorrow. Their senior batsmen are certain to come under pressure from younger players now that Australia hold a winning 2—0 lead in the three-Test match series.

The process of finding replacements will start tomorrow in the one-day match against a South Australian country team in this seaside town west of Adelaide.

The game has acquired particular importance for Mansoor Akhtar, aged 24; Saleem Malik, aged 18; and Rizwan-uz-Zaman, aged 19, three young batsmen who are suddenly in contention.

PAKISTAN: Mohsin Khan, Mudassar Nazar, Mansoor Akhtar, Rizwan-uz-Zaman, Majid Khan (captain), Saleem Malik, Ejaz Faqih, Ashraf Ali, Tahir Naqash, Iqbal Qasim, Sikander Bakht. 12th man: Wasim Bari.—Reuter.

Ice skating

Miss Rankin breaks another British mould

By John Hennessy

Diana Rankin, aged 17, from Toronto, threw an elegant spanner in the works at Richmond yesterday. She stole second place in the short programme of the British figure-skating championships, sponsored by MultiBroadcast, and so, in the manner of the moment, broke a two-party mould.

Karen Wood, the holder, was third in the short and, having been second in the compulsory figures, lies 1.4 points behind her principal challenger, Debbie Cottrill, the winner in 1979. This margin can be redressed only if another skater too is able to surpass Miss Cottrill in tonight's free skating. It would appear, therefore, that Miss Wood's hope of retaining the title depends upon Miss Rankin.

Quite apart from the unexpected intrusion from Canada, Miss Wood was desperately unlucky. She had skated a superb short programme and accomplished the first six elements without a qualm. There was left only the jump camel stop. She skidded crazily on landing and stayed upright only with the aid of a hand on the ice.

It was an uncharacteristic lapse, understandable only in the light of Miss Wood's evidence: "I hit a rut," she said, "and didn't have a chance. There was nothing I could do about it. I have never missed a jump camel in my life". In her support it might be added that two experienced observers had remarked upon the scarred surface of the ice before the competition began.

Miss Cottrill, skating earlier, had survived all the dangers and, if she was not in the form that secured fourth place in the world championship last March, it has to be recalled that because of injury this was her first competition since then. Like Miss Wood, she linked a double loop to the statutory double flip (toe salchow) in the combination.

Miss Rankin, sixth in the compulsory figures, was an eye-opener. She began with the combination, in her case a double toe-loop as the second element, and, after the jump camel, executed a brilliant double axel, high and handsome and cleanly-landed. There were no further problems and, since she has artistry to match her technique, she lost nothing on the second set of marks.

Miss Rankin is a by-product of the brain drain. Her father, a surgeon, moved his family from Finchley to Toronto in 1970, with Diana only six. In due time they all acquired dual nationality.

There is no inherited skating talent, but Miss Rankin acquired it by her own efforts and being, as she said yesterday "patriotically British" and recognizing that Britain can claim a third place in the world championship field at Copenhagen in March, she decided to chance her arm here.

She arrived six months ago, found herself an admirable pied-à-terre in Maida Vale and a still more admirable teacher in Gladys Hogg at Queen's. The rest is history, or it may be tomorrow night. Her task, stripped to essentials, is to finish higher tonight than Beverley Dempsey, who was fourth in the short programme.

WOMEN: Compulsory figures 1, Miss D Cottrill (Solihull), 0.6 pts; 2, Miss K Wood (Deeside), 1.1; 3, Miss A Southwood (Sunderland), 1.8; 4, Miss B Dempsey (Richmond), 2.4; 5, Miss D Beckitt (Sheffield and Nottingham), 3.0; 6, Miss D Rankin (Queen's), 3.6. Short programme: 1, Miss Cottrill, 0.4; 2, Miss Rankin, 0.8; 3, Miss Wood, 1.2; 4, Miss Dempsey, 1.6; 5, Miss S Jackson (Nottingham), 2.0; 6, Miss C Duddrid (Southampton), 2.4. Overall: 1, Miss Cottrill, 1.0; 2, Miss Wood, 2.4; 3, Miss Dempsey, 4.0; 4, Miss Rankin, 4.4; 5, Miss Southwood, 4.6; 6, Miss Jackson, 7.4.

MEN: Compulsory figures: 1, C Howarth (Richmond), 0.6 pts; 2, N Pepperday (Nottingham), 1.2; 3, P Robinson (Blackpool), 1.8; 4, K Whiting (Altrincham), 2.4; 5, J Levers (Sheffield and Richmond), 3.0. Short programme: 1, Pepperday, 0.4; 2, Howarth, 0.8; 3, Robinson, 1.2; 4, Levers, 1.16; 5, Whiting, 2.0. Overall: 1, Howarth, 1.4; 2, Pepperday, 1.6; 3, Robinson, 3.0; 4, Whiting, 4.4; 5, Levers, 4.6.

PAIRS: Short programme: 1, Miss S Garland and I Jenkins (Solihull), 0.4 pts; 2, Miss C Nelson and C Nelson (Durham), 0.8; 3, Miss M Hague and A Naylor (Nottingham), 1.2; 4, Miss L Cushley and M Cushley (Teesside), 1.6.

Tennis

Brilliant Czech star casts shadow over top seeds

Melbourne, Dec 2.—The emergence of yet another brilliant young Czechoslovak star here today overshadowed the seeded players' victories in the Australian Open at Kooyong. The sixteen-year-old junior, Helena Sukova, the daughter of the 1962 Wimbledon runner-up Vera Sukova, stormed into the third round, defeating the world's eighth-ranked player, Barbara Potter, of the United States, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Sukova is not ranked in the first 250 on the women's computer list, but the situation should shortly change dramatically. The tall Czechoslovak overpowered the American with her speed, strength and exceptional reach. She stamped her mark on the tournament in the opening round with a win in straight sets over another American, Anne Smith, who is ranked 16th in the world.

But Miss Sukova now faces a tough task in a third round match against Czechoslovakia's defending champion, Hana Mandlikova. Although they have never played each other in a tournament outside Czechoslovakia, they have met a number of times at home. Six weeks ago they faced each other in the semi finals of the Czechoslovak championships on clay and Miss Mandlikova won in straight sets.

Although the centre court match here will be a critical test, Miss Sukova said she stopped getting nervous before matches six years ago and she also knows Miss Mandlikova's game. Against Miss Potter she acknowledged that she had nothing to lose and went for as many shots as possible, pulling many of them off.

Of the seeded players, only Sue Barker, of Britain, took more than two sets to win. Miss Barker defeated the rising young German, Eva Pfaff, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2. She said later that although her form had improved this year, when she arrived in Australia she found she had not enough power and was not timing the ball well.

Miss Barker said she found Miss Pfaff a difficult person to play: "You never know what she's going to do. She has so much talent that she can't make up her mind what shot she wants to play.", Miss Barker said. "And I couldn't get to the net because I wasn't getting too many first serves in and couldn't put any pressure on her."

Miss Barker now meets the pig-tailed young American, Andrea Jaeger, who has an intimidating 6—1 winning record over the English girl. But none of her victories have been on grass and the English girl has been visiting Australia for 10 years. In their most recent meeting in the United States clay court quarter finals Miss Jaeger beat Miss Barker in three sets.

Bettina Bunge, the twelfth seed, who today defeated Anne Kiyomura, of the United States, faces Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, tomorrow and has a 2—1 record against her. The American Kathy Jordan has a daunting task against Martina Navratilova. Miss Navratilova has won all of their seven encounters, including one at Wimbledon on grass.

SECOND ROUND: B Bunge (US) beat A Kiyomura (US), 6—0, 6—4; 0—5, 1—6, 6—2; H Sukova (Czechoslovakia) beat B Potter (US), 6—4, 6—3; K Jordan (US) beat B Nagelsen (US), 6—4, 7—5. Third round: T Austin (US) beat M Blackwood (Canada), 6—3, 7—5; P Shriver (US) beat J Durie (GB), 6—3, 6—2; C Lloyd (US) beat C Reynolds (US), 6—4, 6—2.—AP.

Educational, Careers and Re-training

Chief hurdle is after A-levels

A quarter of a million unemployed young people are registered with local authority career offices in England and Wales. A further 260,000 are engaged on the Government's Youth Opportunities Programme and will be looking for permanent employment shortly. Where can they seek advice on choosing the career best suited to their interests and qualifications?

Local authorities are under a statutory obligation to provide a vocational guidance service for all full-time students attending educational institutions, with the exception of universities, irrespective of age. But the increasing demand on the limited resources available to these services has meant varied benefits from their work, ranging from very patchy in some areas to excellent in others.

Initially, vocational guidance should be the work of a team—school, parents and the careers officer. Most pupils from 13+ when GCE O-level subjects are chosen, will come into contact with some outside help. The amount provided will vary from school to school because there is, as yet, no control over the amount of guidance given.

The chief hurdle is what to do after A-levels. Some will be considering higher education and schools should be equipped with information about entry. The Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA) acts as a clearing house and entry procedure is laid down in their booklet *How to Apply for Admission to a University*, available from PO Box 28, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

There are more than 30 polytechnics; details of their courses are found in *The Handbook of Polytechnic Courses* which should be in the school library or local reference library. The admissions procedure for other colleges of higher education is organized by the Central Register and Clearing House, 3 Crawford Place, London W1. In both courses, applications must be sent direct to the individual polytechnic or college.

Mr Raymond Hurst, honorary secretary of the Institute of Careers Officers and principal careers officer for Cleveland, has been in the business for 30 years: "Inevitably restraints and cuts in educational expenditure have affected the development of the Careers Service", he said. "Some areas do lack facilities, such as well-stocked careers libraries and sufficient staff. At present the Careers Service employs 6,000 nationally—staffing resources have not been increased adequately to cope with the increased workload. Each careers officer has more than 500 full-time pupils of all age groups in full education, under his wing at one time."

The local authority's careers officer is an expert on the employment situation in the area and is worth a visit—look up the address in the telephone book, under Careers Service, rather than waste time exploring local authority offices. He will have plenty of literature available on different careers; alternatively, you can apply for it direct from either the Careers & Occupational Information Centre (COIC), Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, or The Careers Research and Advisory Centre, Hobsons Press, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ. The COIC publish an Annual Careers Guide. The 1982 edition, published last week, is available from them, price £5.95, plus £1.35 postage.

Although there is evidence that independent schools use their local careers office, some have established their own facilities or use the services of two organizations.

The National Advisory Centre on Careers for Women (NACCW) have both independent and state girls' schools in membership and they have a team of experienced lecturers to visit schools and talk to girls and their parents. They collect information and publish details on career opportunities for women. Individual consultations are available either at their offices at Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, London WC1, or at school. Some services are exclusively for members but most are available for all.

An increasing number of independent schools for both sexes use the service provided by the Independent School Careers Organization (ISCO) at 12a-18a Princess Way, Camberley, Surrey. Pupils at member schools undergo psychological vocational tests during their O-level year. This is followed by an interview during which the tests are interpreted. They can continue to use ISCO until the age of 23. The organization has strong links with a number of employers and provides 2,000 work experience courses and visits a year for pupils. Unlike most vocational guidance experts they act as a placement service.

A number of private firms and individuals offer guidance. A consultation can cost up to £100 and will differ widely in reliability. If you have not found satisfaction through other sources write or telephone the British Psychological Society, St Andrews House, 48 Princess Road East, Leicester LE1 7DR (telephone: 0533 549568). The society publishes a list of members willing to help. Each has an agreed code of conduct, so you do have some comeback if you are not satisfied.

If you suspect your child is not sufficiently motivated then one of these firms could be the answer. As a director of a leading firm put it: "People shelve careers advice until it is too late. They apologize for requesting help too early when they contact us just before their child sits A-levels. Ideally, they should have brought the child to us at least eight months before he took his O-levels. Sadly, he may not be A-level material and would have been happier following an alternative course."

Jane Capon

Correction: The bilingual secretarial courses referred to in an article on November 19 are run by the Institut Français, not the Lycée Française.

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

GENTLEMAN'S GENTLEMAN

[illegible]

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1981-82

BRITISH RAILWAYS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1981-82 by the British Railways Board ("the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

1. Construction of the following works:
   In Greater London—
   Work No. 1—A widening (511 metres in length) at Waterloo in the London borough of Lambeth of the railway between Vauxhall and Waterloo stations;
   In Greater Manchester—in the city of Salford—
   Work No. 2—A railway (528 metres in length), being a deviation of the Manchester, Bolton and Bury railway;
   Work No. 3—A railway (950 metres in length), being a deviation of the Manchester-bound line of the Liverpool and Manchester and the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham railways;
   Work No. 4—A Railway (1,152 metres in length);
   Work No. 5—A new road between Albion Street and Hope Street;
   In Tyne and Wear—At Boldon in the borough of South Tyneside—
   Work No. 6—A railway (409 metres in length);
   Work No. 7—A railway (96 metres in length);
   In West Midlands—
   Work No. 8—A railway (303 metres in length) in the borough of Wolverhampton;
   In Lincolnshire—in the city of Lincoln—
   Work No. 9—A railway (809 metres in length), being a deviation of the Lincoln Avoiding Line;
   Work No. 10—An alteration of level of the railway between West Holmes and Boultham junctions and of the Lincoln Avoiding Line (785 metres in length);
   Work No. 11—A railway (655 metres in length);
   In South Glamorgan—
   Work No. 12—A railway (279 metres in length) in the city of Cardiff.
2. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works; including provision of a railway station in Salford in connection with Works Nos. 3 to 4; appropriation of an existing bridge for the purposes of Work No. 11 and construction and operation of an accommodation level crossing over that work; power to stop up permanently or temporarily roads, bridleways and footpaths, with or without providing substitutes; and appropriation of sites of certain roads, bridleways and footpaths so stopped up.
3. Stopping up of Eliza Street, the footpath carried by a footbridge between Albion Street and Hope Street and parts of Hope Street, West Charles Street and Barlows Road, Salford; stopping up of parts of Ox Pasture Lane at Metheringham, Lincolnshire, of Sussex Street, Middlesbrough, and of Works Road, Cargo Fleet, Cleveland, of part of the road connecting Windsor Terrace with the banks of the river Esk, Whitby, North Yorkshire, and of the footpath carried by a footbridge between Banastre Road and Belmont Street, Southport, Merseyside.
4. Substitution of—
   (a) a new footpath for part of the footpath between Coulson Road and the city boundary, Lincoln;
   (b) a new bridleway and private road at South Hetton in the parish of East Murton in the district of Easington, Durham, for part of the bridleway and private road between Murton Moor East Farm and the A.182 road;
   and stopping up of the parts substituted.
5. Provision of an additional line of rails over Hele and Bradninch level crossing in the parish of Broad Clyst in the district of East Devon, Devon, and special provisions as to the operation of that level crossing.
6. Purchase of land and rights in, under or over land in the areas of the proposed works; and in the parish of South Milford in the district of Selby, North Yorkshire; extinction or suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used; and special provisions as to entry and compensation.
7. Power to the Board and Norfolk County Council to enter into agreements in regard to a level crossing to be constructed at Downham Market, Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, and special provisions in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed level crossing.
8. Closure, at specified times, of pedestrian and vehicular gates at Stone level crossing, Dartford, and of vehicular gates at Park Lane level crossing, Broxbourne.
9. Extinguishment of certain rights of way over Station level crossing, Bradfield, Tendring; Ugley level crossing, Henham, Uttlesford; and Little Bowden Junction level crossing, Harborough; and special provisions as to the operation of Station level crossing, Bradfield.
10. Provision that on the opening for passenger and goods services of Works Nos. 10 and 11, section 54 (requiring advance notice of discontinuance of certain services to be published) and section 56 (relating to the establishment and functions of transport consultative committees) of the Transport Act 1962 shall not apply in respect of the discontinuance of railway passenger or goods services in Lincoln from Lincoln St. Marks station, between the commencement of Work No. 11 and Durham Ox Junction and on the Lincoln Avoiding Line.
11. Provision for the maintenance by the Tyne and Wear Passenger Transport Executive of a railway at South Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne.
12. Confirmation of the validity of the amalgamation into combined schemes of—
    (a) the British Railways (Wages Grades) Pension Fund and the British Railways (Wages Grades) Lump Sum Retirement Benefit Fund;
    (b) the British Transport Police Force Retirement Benefit Fund, the British Transport Police Force Superannuation Fund and the 1970 Section of the British Transport Police Force Superannuation Fund.
13. Power to the Board upon the winding up of the North British Railway Insurance Society or the London and North Western Railway Supplementary Pension Fund and Locomotive Foreman's Pension Fund, to dispose of surplus assets to such other schemes as they may determine.
14. Relief of the Board from obligation to provide a station or a lodge at Cromwell Road level crossing, Beccles; and at Willow Marsh level crossing, Darsham, Suffolk; and amendment of section 7(5) of the British Railways Act 1977.
15. Other provisions of a general nature applicable to the intended Act.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that plans and sections of the intended works and plans of the lands which may be purchased or used compulsorily under the powers of the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, have been deposited for public inspection as follows:—

As regards the works and lands in Greater London, with the Director-General and Clerk to the Council at The County Hall, London; as regards the works and lands in Greater Manchester, with the County Secretary at County Hall, Piccadilly Gardens, Portland Street, Manchester; as regards the works and lands in Tyne and Wear, with the Chief Executive at Sandyford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne; as regards the works and lands in West Midlands, with the County Secretary at County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus, Queensway, Birmingham; as regards the works and lands in Devon, with the County Secretary at County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter; as regards the works and lands in Durham, with the Chief Executive and Clerk at County Hall, Durham; as regards the works and lands in Lincolnshire, with the Director of Administration at County Offices, Newland, Lincoln; as regards the works and lands in South Glamorgan, with the Chief Executive at South Glamorgan County Headquarters, Newport Road, Cardiff; and as regards the land in North Yorkshire, with the Chief Executive and Clerk at County Hall, Northallerton; and that a copy of so much of the said plans, sections and book of reference as relates to each of the areas hereinafter mentioned have been deposited for public inspection with the proper officer of the council of the area concerned as follows:—

Area	Proper Officer with whom plans, sections and book of reference deposited
London Borough of Lambeth	Chief Executive, Lambeth Borough Council, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, Brixton;
City of Cardiff	Director of Administration, Cardiff City Council, City Hall, Cardiff;
City of Lincoln	Secretary and Solicitor, Lincoln City Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln;
City of Salford	City Administrator, Salford City Council, Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Swinton;
Borough of South Tyneside	Chief Executive, South Tyneside Borough Council, Town Hall, South Shields;
Borough of Wolverhampton	Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Wolverhampton Borough Council, Civic Centre, St. Peter's Square, Wolverhampton;
District of Easington	Secretary, Easington District Council, Council Offices, Easington, Peterlee;
District of East Devon	Chief Executive and Solicitor, East Devon District Council, Council Offices, Knowle, Sidmouth;
District of Selby	District Secretary, Selby District Council, The Civic Centre, Portholme Road, Selby;
Parish of Broad Clyst	Mrs. E. M. O'Keefe, Clerk, Broad Clyst Parish Council, Triangle Cottage, Burrow Road, Broad Clyst;
Parish of East Murton	Mr. J. Jackson, Clerk, East Murton Parish Council, 55 Short Grove, Murton, Seaham;
Parish of South Milford	Mr. K. H. Helm, Clerk, South Milford Parish Council, 19 The Avenue, South Milford.

On and after 4th December 1981, a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 95p each at the undermentioned offices; at the office of the Solicitor (Scotland) of the Board at 9 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh; at the Information Office at Cardiff (Central) railway station, at the Area Manager's Enquiry Office at Waterloo railway station; at the ticket office at Church Fenton, Lincoln (Central), Manchester (Piccadilly) and Sunderland railway stations; at the Travel Office at Kings Lynn railway station; and at the Travel Centre at Durham, Exeter St. David's, Manchester (Victoria), Newcastle and Wolverhampton railway stations.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in that House will be 30th January 1982; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in that House will be 6th February 1982. Further information may be obtained from the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undermentioned Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser or Parliamentary Agents.

DATED this 3rd day of December, 1981.

M. G. BAKER, British Railways Board, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JU. Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.

SHERWOOD & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 3 Dean Farrar Street, Westminster, London, SW1H 9LG. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1981-82

BRITISH RAILWAYS (LIVERPOOL STREET STATION)

Notice is hereby given that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1981-82 by the British Railways Board ("the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title to empower the Board to construct works, purchase lands and exercise other powers in the city of London and in the London boroughs of Hackney and Tower Hamlets. The following is a concise summary of the purposes of the Bill:—

1. Construction of the following works—
   Works Nos. 1 and 2—A deviation railway and railway (2115 metres and 1790 metres in length respectively, the latter railway being partly in tunnel) each commencing at Liverpool Street railway station and terminating at Bethnal Green;
   Work No. 3—An extension of Worship Street bridge and a widening of Worship Street;
   Work No. 3A—A widening of Norton Folgate and Shoreditch High Street;
   Work Nos. 4 and 5—Lengthenings of Wheler Street and Brick Lane Bridges;
   Work No. 6—A railway at Hackney (510 metres in length).
2. In connection with the proposed works, a widening, enlargement and improvement of the said station; interference with the surface of North Folgate, Shoreditch High Street and Commercial Street; provision of a bus station and an alternative railway station; and special provisions relating to certain bridges which will carry Works Nos. 1, 3 and 6 over existing roads.
3. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works including appropriation of certain existing works for the purposes of Works Nos. 1 to 5; removal of certain of those existing works, including Broad Street Station and the site of the former Bishopsgate Goods Depot of the Board; power to stop up permanently or temporarily roads and footpaths, without providing substitutes; and appropriation of sites of certain roads and footpaths so stopped up.
4. Purchase of land and rights in, under or over land in the areas of the proposed works; temporary possession of certain lands in the London borough of Hackney; extinction or suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used; and special provisions as to entry and compensation.
5. Stopping up Broad Street Buildings, Sun Street Passage, Bowl Court and the footbridge between Three Colts Corner and Fleet Street Hill and of parts of Pindar Street, Primrose Street and Fleet Street Hill; and provision of new foot-paths, including footbridges, between Appold Street and Bishopsgate and between Three Colts Corner and Fleet Street Hill.
6. Other provisions of a general nature applicable to the intended Act.

And notice is further given that plans and sections of the intended works and plans of the lands which may be purchased or used compulsorily under the powers of the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, have been deposited for public inspection with the Director-General and Clerk to the Greater London Council at The County Hall, London; with the Town Clerk, Corporation of London at Guildhall, with the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Hackney Borough Council, at Town Hall, Mare Street, Hackney; and with the Chief Executive, Tower Hamlets Borough Council, at Town Hall, Patriot Square, Bethnal Green.

On and after 4th December 1981 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 80p each at the undermentioned offices: at the Area Manager's Office in Room 007, Harwich House, Liverpool Street railway station and at the ticket office at Hackney Central railway station.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in that House will be 30th January 1982; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in that House will be 6th February 1982. Further information may be obtained from the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in the House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undermentioned Chief Solicitor and Legal Advisor or Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1981.

M. G. BAKER, British Railways Board, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JU. Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.

SHERWOOD & CO., Queen Anne's Chambers, 3 Dean Farrar Street, Westminster, London, SW1H 9LG. Parliamentary Agents.

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Recruitment Opportunities

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Establishment and Management Services Officer

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Due to the retirement of the present postholder in early July 1982, the Council are seeking a successor for this important post to control the Establishment and Management Services Division, which provides a central manpower advisory service to all Departments of the Council. The work of the Division includes recruitment, training, industrial relations, welfare, safety, salary administration and maintenance of personnel records; O & M assignments and Work Study based bonus incentive schemes. Consideration is also being given to the transfer of the Policy Analysis and Co-ordination Section to the Division.

Applicants should be of high educational standard and professionally qualified with substantial experience in the fields of personnel and management services, preferably within local government.

Separation Allowance and Removal Expenses may be paid. Additional leave at public Bank Holidays.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Town Hall, The Burroughs, Hendon, London NW4 4BG, quoting ref. No. C, or telephone 01-202 8282 (Ext. 435). Closing date Monday, 4th January, 1982.

London Borough of Barnet

Linguists
Joint Technical Language Service

Posts at Cheltenham, in the Linguist Specialist Class, requiring an interest in the practical applications of language.

Vacancies are expected to be for linguists qualified in any ONE of the following: Arabic, Dutch, Greek, Japanese, Persian (Farsi), Russian and Turkish or, in any TWO of the following: Italian, Portuguese and Spanish. Evidence of capacity to learn difficult languages will be looked for.

Candidates should normally be aged at least 20 and have English mother tongue standard or language of education. They must have a thorough knowledge of one or two (as appropriate) of the foreign languages listed above, such as is provided by a degree or by relevant experience. Those taking final examinations for an appropriate degree in 1982 may also apply.

Appointment will normally be to the Assistant Linguist Specialist grade, but successful candidates with at least 2 years' relevant experience may be appointed to the Linguist Specialist grade.

SALARY. Linguist Specialist £6,695-£7,980; Assistant Linguist Specialist £5,270-£7,245. Starting salary may be above the minima. Promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 13 January 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G 389.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

HILL.—On 1st December peacefully at home in Walmer, Kent, Chris, aged 79 years, beloved wife of Air Vice Marshal James Hill and mother of Sally and grandmother of Isabel. Funeral service at St. Saviour's Church, Woolmer, on Monday, 7th December at 2.30 p.m. followed by private cremation. Floral tributes to E. B. Cavell, Deal.

MAJOR-LUCAS. — On November 30th 1981, Doris, aged 78 years of Hillside Way, Weston Favell, Northampton. The beloved wife of Edward. Funeral Service, Monday, 7th December 1981, at St Peter's Church, Weston Favell at 3.15 pm followed by cremation. Family flowers only please, but, if desired, donations for cancer research may be sent to the Reverend Grant-Welch, The Vicarage, 48 Church Way, Weston Favell.

MASON. — On November 30th, after a long illness borne with great bravery, Mary, of Cambisgate, Pier Road, Seaview, I.O.W. formerly of Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge, Surrey. Beloved wife of Arthur, lately chairman of Reckitt and Colman Ltd., and dearly loved mother of Jonathan and Robin (deceased). Funeral private. If desired, donations in her memory to R.N.L.I., c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bembridge, I.O.W.

McCONNELL, ELIZABETH MARY. On Tuesday, 1st December, peacefully at her home, 8 Clarence Place, Deal. Beloved wife of Charles McConnell, R.C.A., and dear mother of Charles (Mick), Peter, Kenneth and Audrey. Service at Barham Crematorium, Kent at noon Tuesday, 8th December.

ROLLO, DAVID IAN.—On November 30th, 1981, of Westfield, Nairn, youngest son of the late 12th Lord Rollo. Family funeral on December 3rd. Donations if desired to Grenadier Guards Comrade Association, Regimental Headquarters, Wellington Barracks, London, SW1.

SPARROW.—On November 29th in Mayfield, Gordon Denning. Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, on Monday December 7th at 10.30 am. Family flowers only and donations if desired to Dr Barnardo's Homes.

SYKES.—On November 30th. Very peacefully at home, Colonel Edith May (Eve) Sykes, O.B.E., W.R.A.C. (retired), dear sister of Lyn, Zerny and loved friend of Elizabeth Gibbins. Funeral service at Bosham Parish Church on Wednesday, December 9th at 2.15 followed by cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Royal British Legion, Bosham Branch. All enquiries to Edward White & Son, 8 South Pallant, Chichester. Tel: 782150.

WORDSWORTH.—On December 1st, 1981, at home after a long illness, borne with the greatest courage Rachel, beloved wife of Christopher, wonderful mother of James, Camilla and Amanda, Judy's loved sister and Heather's adored twin. Service of Thanksgiving at St Mary's Church, Easebourne, Midhurst on Monday, 7th December at 3 p.m. followed by private cremation. No flowers by request but donations in memory to the Ken Thomas Body Scanner Appeal, c/o Lloyds Bank, Crowthorne, Berks.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

RENNIE.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Gilbert Rennie will be held in St Martin-in-the-Fields, at noon, on Thursday, 10th December.

IN MEMORIAM

JACKSON, THOMAS POWELL.—In dearest memory of our brother and his son Keith.

KAPRALIK, CAMILLA.—Unforgettable and unforgotten by Charles and Lucie.

WILSON, MAY. — In dearest memory of a wonderful wife and mother who gave so much and took so little. God was in her heart and in her loving. So badly missed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Happy Christmas Nurse Hampton

After a lifetime helping the sick, Nurse Hampton has found peace at 'Fonthill,' a residential home for retired nurses of slender means. Please support us by sending what you can to Victor West, The Nurses Memorial to King Edward VII, c/o Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, 15 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6ED (Tel: 839 6785). Further information will gladly be sent on request.

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S.W.18.—2nd person to share flat. £100 p.c.m. incl. 870 6279.

KENSINGTON. Large mixed flat, own room, £150 p.c.m. inc C.H., col., TV etc. 373 1200 after 5.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE Flat, room £23 p.w. (male). 584 8636.

KILBURN PARK. Prof Girl 30s, share comfortable well-equipped flat. Own room: £120pcm inc. 328 9159 (eves).

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BATTERSEA.—Comfortable room in flat, for 24+. £28 p.w. excl. 622 7340 (eves.).

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CLOSE CITY.—Share lux. flat, N.16, own room, £22 p.w. 809 0159 eves.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Room available for prof. person in sunny semi-detached house, c.h., all mod. cons. £85 p.c.m. excl. Day 486 7122, eves. 675 1876.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

NR. OXFORD in 1½ acres, village house on the green. 5 rooms, bath and shower rooms, good kitchen, large garage, walled garden + paddock. Offers over £54,000. Details from Michael Spencer, FRICS. Tel. 0865 513926.

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HOLLAND PARK W14

1st floor p/b block in exclusive square with gardens. 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), large sitting and dining room, complete kitchen (dishwasher, etc).

Completely furnished to a high standard, porterage/lift and garage.

GOOD PRICE at £125,000 for appointment, tel. 602 6059 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

113,700+ ACRES (73,990 Deeded).—Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA. Substantial water, subdividable $228 per deeded acre, terms The Valix Corp. (303) 488 2598.

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DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

ROLINCO

With reference to the announcement dated 30 November 1981 concerning the Cash Dividend payable 8 December 1981 on Rolinco NV Sub-Shares registered in the name of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited, the rate of exchange for the payment of this dividend is Fls. 4.7470=£1.00.

UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS

The gross dividend is £0.15167474 per Sub-Share and is subject to the following deductions:—

15% Dutch Tax	=	£0.02275121 per Sub-Share
15% U.K. Tax	=	£0.02275121 per Sub-Share
Exchange and M.N. Comm.	=	£0.00205507 per Sub-Share
Net Payment	=	£0.10411725 per Sub-Share

NON RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Where 25% Dutch Tax is applicable, the following deductions apply:—

25% Dutch Tax	=	£0.03791869 per Sub-Share
30% U.K. Tax on net dividend (when applicable)	=	£0.03412682 per Sub-Share
Exchange and M.N. Comm.	=	£0.00205507 per Sub-Share
Net Payment	=	£0.07757417 per Sub-Share

Where 15% Dutch Tax is applicable, the calculations are as for United Kingdom Residents, but relief from Dutch tax is immediately obtained provided that the appropriate Inland Revenue Affidavit is lodged with the claim.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union-Discipline-Travail
MINISTERE DE LA CONSTRUCTION ET DE L'URBANISME

General Study for Public Investment in Inland Towns
NOTICE OF PRESELECTION

Within the framework of the second scheme for urban development, the Government of the Ivory Coast is considering the preparation of a study to define a strategy of public investment in the inland towns.

This study, to be carried out in two phases over a global period of two years, is intended to support the Government in:

1. The preparation of a system of programming investments in the inland towns.

2. The conception of the technical, financial and administrative tools appropriate for the realization of these programmes.

3. The definition and preparation of a possible third project of urban development.

Interested firms are invited to prepare their preselection offer, with information on their company and activities as well as precise references on similar projects carried out by them, and submit it before 15 January, at the latest, to the following address:

Monsieur le Ministre de la Construction et de l'Urbanisme
B.P.V. 153 Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire

The preselected firms or groups of firms will receive a dossier for the submission of tenders.

All enquiries should be addressed to:
Le Ministère de la Construction et de l'Urbanisme
B.P.V. 153 Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire
Telex: MINTRAVO 2108 ABIDJAN

LONDON FLATS

MARBLE ARCH.—[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

[illegible]

CHARITY COMMISSION

[illegible]

COMPANY NOTICES

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION LIMITED

To the Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer

[illegible]

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Subjects include Europe from the Air (at 9.05), Out of the Past: Georgian England (at 9.48), Scene: Funny People (at 10.32) and Search (Transport in Wales: air travel) at 11.30; Closedown at 11.50; 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Today's edition includes the regular showbusiness spot, presented by Tony Bilbow; 1.45 Pigeon Street: for the very young; 2.00 You and Me: another one for the very young; 2.15 For Shools, Colleges: Music Time (A Christmas Journey:10) and British Social History (Railways); 3.00 Snooker: Second semi-final of the Coral UK professional Championship; 3.55 Play School: See BBC2, 11.00 am.

4.20 Touché Turtle: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Emily Richard reads part 4 of Kate Seredy's The Good Master; 4.40 Scobby and Scrappy Doo: cartoon.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.05 Blue Peter: How to make a spectacular present-holder for Christmas parties; 5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph.
5.40 News with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines; 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: includes an experiment you can perform if you have a home computer (see Choice).
7.30 Top of the Pops: with David Jensen, and Zoo.
7.55 Blankety Blank: Tonight's celebrities are Judith Chalmers, Leslie Crowther, Carol Drinkwater, David Hamilton, Rula Lenska and Jimmy Tarbuck. With Terry Wogan as MC.
8.30 Seconds Out: Boxing comedy series. Pete Dodds (Robert Lindsay) fully intends to be the next British middleweight Champion.

9.00 News: with John Simpson.
9.25 Tenko: Episode 7 of this serial about women held in a Japanese prisoner of war camp during the last war. One of them is pregnant. Her condition is giving the camp commandant, Captain Yamauchi, some concern.
10.20 Question Time: The public figures who make up Robin Day's team tonight are: Professor Naomi McIntosh, Education Commissioning Editor for the fourth television channel; Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs; Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian; and George Wright, chairman of the Welsh TUC.
11.20 Snooker: Highlights from today's games in the second semi-final of the Coral United Kingdom Professional Snooker Championships.
12.05 Weather forecast. Closedown at 12.10.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:- BBC Cymru/Wales 10.0-10.30 am I Ysgolion 12.57-1.0 pm News of Wales. 2.15-2.40 I Y gollon. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw 12.5 am News. Scotland: 11.30-11.50 am For Schools. 12.55-1.0 pm Scottish News. 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland 8.30-9.0 Current Account. 12.5 am News. Northern Ireland: 11.30-11.50 am For Schools. 12.57-1.0 pm Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six 12.5 am News. England: 6.0-6.25 pm Regional News magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. An adaptation of Aaron Judah's story Whose Shadow?; 11.25 Closedown. 12.00 Open University: First Years of Life; 12.25 Childhood; 12.50 Technology; 1.15 S101 Preparatory Maths; Closedown at 1.30; 3.55 Women of Our Time: A filmed record of the five days that Malcolm Muggeridge spent with Mother Theresa of Calcutta, finding out about her Order, The Missionaries of Charity, dedicated to serving the poor. The film is called: Something Beautiful for God. (r).

4.45 The Camera and the Song: The London boyhood of Ralph McTell. Camerawork by Nat Crosby (r).
5.15 Personal Pleasures with Sir Hugh Casson: A visit to Edward Lutyens's Castle Drogo, Devonshire (r).
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who. Tom Baker in Logopolis. Final part (r).
6.05 Film: Gorgo (1962) Prehistoric monster on the rampage in London. With Bill Travers, William Sylvester.; 7.20 Cartoon.
7.25 News with sub-titles. And weather.
7.30 Living on the Land: Film about the Black Mountains sheepman Trevor Pewell and the summer round-up of his flocks. Directed by Don Haworth (r).
8.30 Russell Harty: With Celeste Holm, and the Kings Singers.

9.00 Happy Endings: Peter Skellern comedy about Christmas Eve handbell ringers. Mr Skellern is the pillar of the team.
9.30 Forty Minutes: Alison. Follow-up to an earlier Man Alive film about Alison French, an attractive 18-year-old spastic. When we last saw her, she was about to leave a college for the disabled and wondering how she would make out in the outside world. This new film follows her progress.
10.10 Cameo: Snowdonia. Film about this much-visited, much-loved North Wales beauty spot.
10.20 World's End: Serial set in the Chelsea/Fulham areas of London. Camille has spent a night with Robin. Now comes the time for explanations.
10.45 Newsnight. Bulletins and analysis.
11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Tonight's guests are Gary 'US' Bond and TV 21, currently on tour in Britain. Ends at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Subjects include Politics (racial intolerance) at 9.30; My World (buying a pet) at 9.52; Seeing and Doing (Christmas) at 10.09; Chemistry A-level; (10.48) and Basic Maths; (11.05); 12.00 Little Blue: Story of a baby elephant; 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid and Mooncat; 12.30 The Sullivans: Serial about an Australian family; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Taff Acre: Welsh life serial: A wedding in the village? 2.00 After Noon Plus: Homeopathy. Includes a visit to a special hospital, a pharmacy, and a studio discussion, chaired by Judith Chalmers; 2.45 Hazell: Comedy about a cockney private eye (Nicholas Ball) (r); 3.45 Three Little Words: word association game.

4.15 Disney cartoon: Donald's Golf game; 4.20 Palmerstown: Series about two American boys, one black, the other white.
5.15 Take the Stage: Acting improvisation game. The Grenadiers take on a Royal Exchange Theatre team. The home team — the Grenadiers — is made up of Barry Foster, Kate Williams and Ian Hogg. The contest is chaired by Trevor Peacock.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news.
6.25 Sounds Like London: Quiz game, with a strong showbusiness flavour. The panel gets a chance to put questions to the question-master, Benny Green.
6.55 The Streets of San Francisco: Crime drama. Mike Stone's partner is accused of an accidental killing during a chase. Starring Karl Malden and Michael Douglas as the detectives.
7.50 Film: Hot Rod (1980) Made-for-TV thriller about a young man (Greg Henry) who, against heavy odds, tries to make his name in big-time national drag racing. Also starring Pernell Roberts and Robin Mattson.

9.00 Film: Hot Rod (continued).
9.30 TV Eye: A report on Militant Tendency, the Trotskyist group in the Labour Party. It claims footholds in between 200 and 300 constituencies, 5,000 committed supporters and 60 or more full-time employees. In the wake of Labour's defeat at Crosby, the party's NEC is to consider the activities of Militant Tendency.
10.00 News. And Thames area news headlines.
10.30 Minder: Crime comedy, co-starring Dennis Waterman in the title role and George Cole as his eel-slippery boss. Tonight, Terry (Waterman) falls in love with a would-be singer and thinks she has star potential.
11.30 Enterprise: The Show Business. John Swinfield investigates the present health of the theatre world, in both America and London. He talks to Ray Cooney, producer of the West End musical They're Playing Our Song, and talks to its co-star, Gemma Craven (r).
12.00 What the Papers Say. The presenter is Mary Holland.
12.15 Close: Lieutenant-colonel Blashford-Snell reads an extract from a work about self-sacrifice, courage or brotherly love.

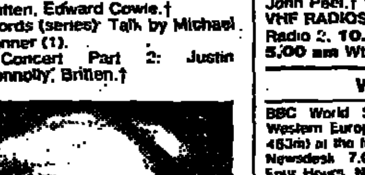
Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise (series).
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Charity Trap" by Pat Burchard.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis. A look at the Lobbyists who "oil the wheels of democracy".
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play. "Lifeboat" by Nick Darke.†
4.00 Home Base. People and places around Britain that don't always make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time. "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" by Charles Dickens (9).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Review.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain. How to get value for money.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse. John Julius Norwich presents some favourite poetry.†
7.30 Kaleidoscope. †
8.00 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Concert: Berlioz, Brahms. †
9.00 Blue Train to Afghan Border. Leslie Gardiner travels through Pakistan.
9.20 Concert (part 2) Ravel, Stravinsky. †
10.05 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. "The Poor Mouth", by Flann O'Brien (9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

VHF: 6.25am Weather Forecast. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00pm For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Avison, Bax, Ireland, Vaughan Williams, Elgar; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Rameau, Poulenc, Ravel; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Sibelius; records.†
10.00 The Sixteen give a recital of English Renaissance Choral Music: William Mundy, William Cornyshe, Robert Parsons, Thomas Tomkins.†
11.00 Mozart, Schubert and Brahms. Piano recital †
11.40 French Orchestral Music: French National Radio Orchestra concert: Ibert, Saint-Saens, Debussy, Ravel.†
1.00 News
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert direct from St. George's, Brandon Hill. String Quartet recital: Haydn, Schumann †
2.00 An Opera from the Caucasus. "Abessalom and Etéri" by Zakhary Paliashvili (sung in Georgian; records) †
4.25 Frescobaldi and Scarlatti. Harpsichord recital.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Paul Scofield in "The Tempest" (s/q) by William Shakespeare, adapted for radio and produced by Ian Cotterell
9.00 The MacNaghten Concerts' 50th Anniversary. Concert given earlier this evening in St. John's, Smith Square, London. Part 1: Malcolm Williamson, Britten, Edward Cowie.†
9.45 Words (series) Talk by Michael Tanner (1).
9.50 Concert Part 2: Justin Connolly, Britten.†
10.45 Vincent D'Indy on record.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Gustav Leonhardt: Harpsichord pieces by Dowland, record.†





Paul Scofield: Prospero in The Tempest (Radio 3, 7.00 pm)

Debbie Reynolds: interviewed, in Star Sound Extra (Radio 2, 10.30 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 Don Durbridge. 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew† from midnight 1.00 am Truckers' Hour † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe in medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT) 6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 7.30 Music for Strings 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Golden Treasury 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Rock Salad 10.15 Lord of the Flies 10.30 Just a Minute. 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Six Irish Writers 11.30 Assignment 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Ulster Newsletter 9.20 In the Meantime 9.30 Business Matters 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Into the Water of Doubt. Ludwig Wittgenstein 1.00 Lord of the Flies 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Golden Treasury 2.30 Music Now 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

Alison French: Forty Minutes (BBC 2, 9.30 pm)

● TOMORROW'S WORLD (BBC 1, 6.55 pm), normally the most democratic of programmes because it makes science accessible even to dunderheads, tonight briefly breaks with tradition and hob-nobs with the privileged. Unless you possess a home computer, you'll be excluded from an experiment involving a message coded in a series of bleeps that will be transmitted during the programme. If nothing else, this novelty item will give a new twist both to the McLuhanism about the medium being the message and to the old grouse about your TV set going on the bleep.

● ALISON (BBC 2, 9.30 pm) is a film that simply had to be made. No responsible broadcasting body could possibly have left dangling in mid-air the story of Alison French, the 18-year-old spastic girl, as told in a Man Alive programme earlier this year. You will remember (could you ever forget it!) that, when last seen, Alison was about to make her way in the world after leaving college. In tonight's Forty Minutes film, Michael Dean movingly documents her further steps along the rocky road to independence.

● GORGO (BBC 2, 6.05 pm) is the nearest Britain ever got to producing a monster film that could be talked about in the same breath as King Kong. Indeed in terms of exultation in destruction, the Battersea Fun Fair climax is the equal of any of the chaotic sequences in Kong. Cinéastes should be reminded that the director of Gorgo, Eugène Lourié, was the man who designed two of Renoir's most resplendent works, Le Règle du Jeu, and La Grande Illusion.

● THE TEMPEST (Radio 3, 7.00 pm) goes out in quad and stereo, but that's the least of the reasons why you should tune in to this repeat broadcast of the 1974 production. What matters is that Scofield plays Prospero. It is a performance which, in my memory, ranks with Gielgud's and Redgrave's, though falling somewhat short of Michael Horden's definitive Prospero in the BBC TV Shakespeare canon.

● Musical highlights on radio: Miriam Fried playing Brahms's Violin Concerto in the Royal Phil concert from the Royal Festival Hall (Radio 4, 8.00 pm). Also in the programme: Stravinsky's Firebird suite (9.20)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 New Kind of Family. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15-5.45 Film: The Big Store* (Marx Brothers). Eccentric private eye saves a department store from the hands of crooks. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage: Hosted by Trevor Peacock. 10.30 Here and Now: Presented by Zia Mohyeddin. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 News. 11.35 Project UFO. 12.35 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25-9.30 First Things. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Sport Billy. 5.15-5.45 Take the Stage. With Trevor Peacock. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Entertainers: Lonnie Donegan. 10.30 Barney Miller. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Superstar Profile: Jack Lemmon. 12.15 News. 12.20 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Flying Kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 Workaday World. 6.45 University Challenge. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.30 Roots. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 Weather followed by Prescriptions.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.50-5.45 240-Robert. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Here, Hear: Music with The Flying Haggis. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15 Take the Stage with Trevor Peacock. 10.30 Marie Gordon-Price with guest Georgie Fame. 11.00 Medicine Man: Manipulators. 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Benson. 4.20 Further adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage:—Game hosted by Trevor Peacock. 10.30 News. 10.32 Job Slot Extra. 10.35 Barney Miller. 11.00 Come In . . . 11.30 Talking Bikes. 12.00 If . . . 12.05 Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Puff the Magic Dragon. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Bodyline. 6.45 Take the Stage. 7.15-7.45 Take the High Road. 10.30 And Another Thing . . . Alyson McInnes. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 International Darts. 12.20 am Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30-7.50 Cartoons. 10.28 News 10.32 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 Unforgettable: Tremeloes. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports 4.20 Survival: The Alligator 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 Granada Reports 6.40 This Is Your Right 6.45 Crossroads 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage with Trevor Peacock 10.30 Celebration 11.00 The Medicine Men: Herbalism 11.30 What the Papers Say 11.50 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe 12.45am Closedown

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Dick Tracy. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 5.15-5.45 Take the Stage. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Arena. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Benson. 10.30 Darts. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 Hagen. 12.25 Christians in Action.

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 6.00 Westward Diary 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Benson 7.30-7.45 Cartoon 10.32 News 10.35 Preview West 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators 11.30 Unforgettable: Tremeloes 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06am Closedown.

HTV
As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 4.20 Project UFO 5.10 Jobline 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Report West 6.45 Definition 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage with Trevor Peacock. 10.28 News 10.30 Fit for Living 11.00 Fit for Living in the West 11.05 Vegas 12.05am Closedown

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV WEST except: 11.22am-11.37 Am Gymru 12.00-12.10pm Cel Cocos 1.30-2.00 Definition 4.20-4.45 Adventures of Black Beauty 4.45 Ser 5.10-5.20 Bugs Bunny 6.00 Y Dydd 6.22 Report Wales 6.45-7.15 Sports Arena 10.30 An Arranged Marriage 12.00-12.30 Police Surgeon 12.30am Closedown

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 Calendar. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.30 International Bowls. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 George Hamilton IV. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage: Game hosted by Trevor Peacock. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Medicine Men: Manipulators. 11.30 Bedtime. Closedown.

Entertainments Guide

Opus Dei is given guidelines by Hume

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, has drawn up four principles concerning the activities of Opus Dei in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, which he will probably make public in the near future.

At the beginning of the year, a controversy over this Roman Catholic international organization was sparked off by an investigation by *The Times*. Cardinal Hume responded by making his own inquiries.

His four points, said to be made in a "constructive pastoral spirit", are intended to prevent further complaints about Opus Dei's British activities.

By implication, Cardinal Hume was not satisfield with the state of affairs his inquiries revealed. His four principles are not being described as conditions which Opus Dei must meet, but as formal recommendations. It is being emphasized that this approach is meant to be conciliatory but firm.

His intervention applies only to his own diocese, which happens to contain Opus Dei's national headquarters. Technically the Archbishop of Westminster has no jurisdiction elsewhere, but there are suggestions that the rest of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and possibly also abroad, will follow the cardinal's lead.

It appears that he has not judged Opus Dei as a whole, considering that it is an organization that has the approval of the Vatican. His four principles neither condemn nor exonerate it. They are directed only at problems in his diocese, it is understood.

Chief among these has been a number of complaints from parents—balanced by praise from other parents—that Opus Dei binds young people to membership too soon, that it exerts pressure to join and not to leave and that it sometimes causes a split between parents and children. It has also been alleged that Opus Dei sometimes runs activities without identifying itself as the sponsoring body.

Man behind the spy sensations

By Craig Seton and Stewart Tendler

Nigel West, the author, is behind the current spate of spy revelations and the resulting cries of a witch-hunt. Mr West told *The Times* last night, that he was responsible for the public exposure of Leo Long and Edward Scott, two men who confessed in The Sunday Times on November 1 and November 29.

Mr West said he gave the names Long and Scott to *The Sunday Times* because "as a journalist I am interested in establishing the truth".

The son of a former Conservative MP, Mr West said he had learnt in the course of discussions, conversations and exchanges with former officers of MI5 that some 60 people had undergone investigations by the security service from 1951 to 1963 during a search for possible Soviet penetration.

At the end of the investigations, he said, 12 to 16 people emerged with question marks over their names. Mr West said: "I am certainly not going to suggest anybody as being one of these people because to suggest there are 12 to 16 does not imply they are guilty".

Mr West, aged 30, denied that he was part of any witch-hunt. At the weekend Mr Edward Scott who admitted contacts with Soviet block agents while a British diplomat, claimed he had been the victim of a witch-hunt for spies.

The names of Mr Scott and Mr Long, who confessed to be part of the group round Professor Anthony Blunt, were uncovered by Mr West through his research for a book on MI5, he claims.

He insists he came across the two names only through leads or hints. "I gained the impression talking to these people, former officers, almost that there were a certain amount of cats in the bag and they were all surprised that I was dealing with the wartime era and were expecting me to concentrate on the post-war era.

"Therefore feeling quite safe that I was not going to pry into that area they did a certain amount of gossiping which led me to believe that the case of Anthony Blunt was a genuine case and at that time his name had not come out in the House of Commons." [Mrs Thatcher named him on November 15, 1979.]

Mr West said he did not know all the 12 or 16 names nor would he reveal them if he did. "I have no doubt that there is such a strong media interest that it might be interpreted as a witch-hunt but certainly does not come from me. I do not believe I have been in any way part of a witch-hunt or part of a deliberate conspiracy."

Mr West's book only goes as far as 1945 but after consultation with his publishers he felt he could not finish without reference to the post-war spy scandals. A sceptic might say the resulting postscript gave the book a better chance of selling and enabled him to clamber on the bandwagon.

Indeed he first became well known when he came to the defence of Sir Roger Hollis, the former head of MI5 accused by Chapman Pincher in March this year of being a suspected Russian spy. Sir Roger was cleared by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in a Commons statement made in a Commons statement on March 26, 1981.

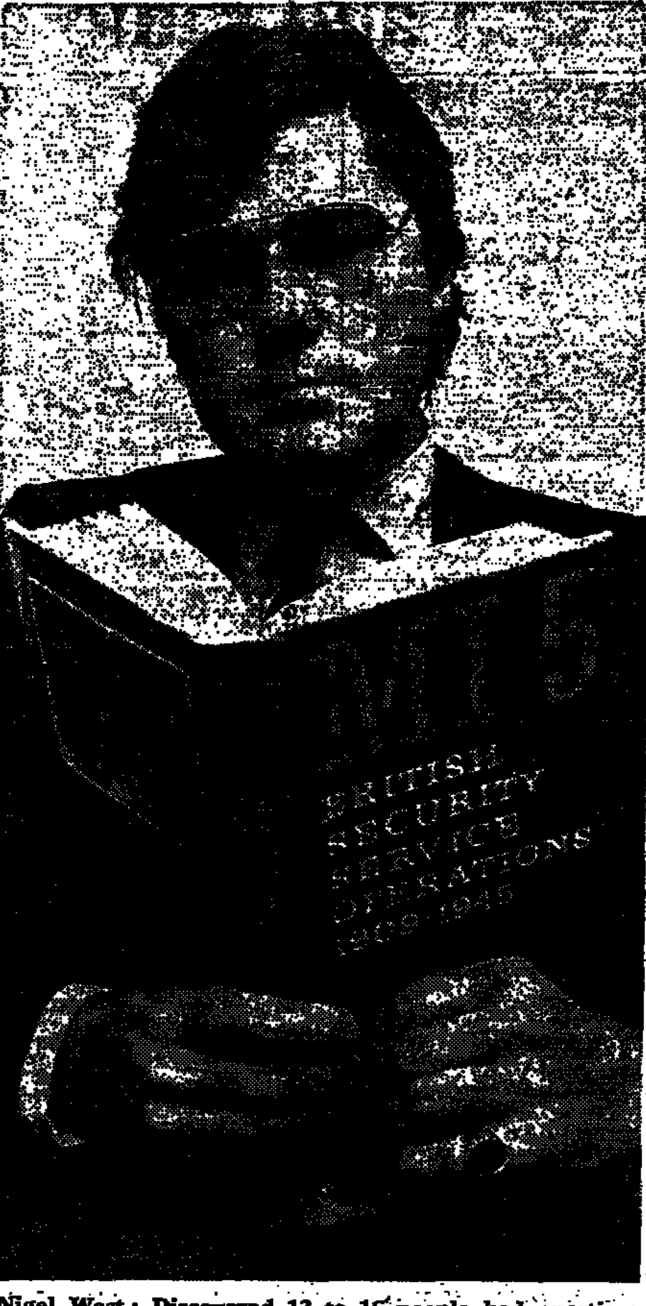
It has been suggested that the Hollis affair split the security service, past and present, in to two factions. There were those, including the present MI5 management, who were convinced of his innocence and others who disagreed.

It has been suggested that Mr West became a conduit for the pro-Hollis faction and through such contacts obtained the names of Long and Scott. According to Mr West he has never been such a conduit. His research has not been drawn from any current member of M15, he insists.

If Mr Long and Mr Scott had not admitted what had happened to them there could not have been any revelations, he says.

Mr Long's name emerged from investigations into the Blunt affair and was confirmed from three sources. Mr Scott was identified from a fragment of information and odd details. Although not part of the Blunt group he confessed in the 1960s to intelligence officers.

Mr West, the author of *MI5 British Security Service Operations 1909-1945*, still prefers to be known as a military historian.



Nigel West: Discovered 12 to 16 people had question marks over their heads.



Exposed: Blunt (1979); Scott and Long (1981)

Concorde's chances of survival improve

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Concorde will not be killed off in the new year, and its chances of survival for several years are markedly better than when Mrs Thatcher and M Mitterrand considered the beautiful but costly creature at their September summit.

That is the gist of a fresh study by the Department of Industry disclosed by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry in the Commons yesterday. This finds that the Concorde balance sheet has improved almost magically since the two heads of state frowned over it.

The estimated net cost of continuing to operate Britain's seven aircraft (France has another seven) has dropped dramatically from the department's March estimate of £57m over the next five years to only £6m. At the same time the cost of cancellation has shot up from £34m to £47m.

Mr Jenkin's most immediate disclosure however, was that the option of a New Year cancellation is not even being considered whatever Mrs Thatcher and M Mitterrand may think.

The improvement in Concorde's fortunes arises primarily from possible cuts, now identified by the department, in expenditure on various British Aerospace activities on Concorde and also from an improvement in British Airways' operating forecasts.

Assuming Concorde is not extended into other unprofitable passenger or freight services, British Airways expect last year's £6m loss and this year's breakeven to turn into a £5.4m profit next year and a £7.4m profit a year for the next four years.

Over the same period expenditure in the form of government payments to British Aerospace would be cut from £180m to £102m

There is also a reduction from £20m to £14m in estimated severance costs because it is now assumed that only 1,700 people would be involved instead of 3,200.

These are, the department modestly concludes, no more than "the best assessments that can be made today" of the cost to public funds of continued government financial support for Concorde.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The misfortunes of Sir Geoffrey (continued)

Sir John Junor, the great editor and columnist of the *Sunday Express*, told a story on television on Tuesday evening to illustrate the Prime Minister's essential concern for her fellow humans.

Like so many of Sir John's best anecdotes—for his intention is always to cheer us up—it depicted someone as the victim of total disaster. A meal was being served at Chequers. As is traditional, Wrens were waiting at table. One Wren was new. She dropped a portion of roast lamb over Sir Geoffrey Howe, then, as now, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Bits of meat and drops of gravy were all over him—including, as Sir John (with the master journalists' eye for detail) recounted with relish his brown suede shoes.

The Prime Minister jumped up and rushed instinctively to the side of the stricken public servant: that is, the Wren. Mrs Thatcher put an arm around her shoulder. "Don't worry, my dear," she said, as recounted by Sir John, "It happens all the time." What could be more humane, Sir John implied?

The story did not strike one as illustrating the Prime Minister's humanity at all. What it told us was that chunks of lamb and gobbets of no doubt disgusting stew landed on Sir Geoffrey, and it turns out it happens all the time. Wrens are always going around befouling the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it seems. Presumably the Prime Minister sometimes joins in herself. He gets the stuff all over his brown suede. Some Wren gets the prime ministerial arm around the shoulder. That has been the story of Sir Geoffrey.

One reflected on the melancholy symbolism of Sir John's story as the Chancellor yesterday trudged loyally through yet another statement lewying various imposts. It is Mr Heseltine, the minister ultimately responsible for housing, who charges glamorously around Merseyside expressing deep concern and promising aid. It is the stew-bespattered Sir Geoffrey who announces the rise in council rents. This has long been the sad fortune of all Chancellors. There has not been one with consistently good news since the late Mr Maudling nearly 20 years ago, and he ruined the country in the process.

But Sir Geoffrey is the most perfectly cast in the role. There is nothing meritricious or demagogic about him. He is openly the bearer of bad news. The most rabble-rousing observation he made yesterday was: "The outlook, in short, is for gradual recovery." All the other post-Maudling Chancellors have been bad news men. But Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey used to wrap it up in much ho-ho-ho-ing and cheerful villainy and Mr Jenkins used to deliver the message with such suavity that it was almost a pleasure to pay his taxes.

Sir Geoffrey, however, just stands there at the dispatch box, announces his increases, and courteously replies to the Labour baying and general accusations of brutality. Those brown shoes which he always wears (if one may intrude a fashion note, they are called Hush-Puppies) emphasize his stolidity.

Yesterday's measures were of course perfectly mild. No great privations will be visited on the working class. That is traditionally done by Labour Chancellors. But parliamentary exchanges are not intended to take account of such realities. So Sir Geoffrey was assailed by the increasingly-prolix Shadow Chancellor, Mr Peter Shore, who has become a considerable eponent of outrage. "I wish to ask the Chancellor six questions", he rasped. Some Tories groaned. This gave Mr Shore an opportunity to get in additional outrage at any suggestion that so terrible a statement as Sir Geoffrey's did not justify six questions. "Yes, six .. six .. six", he raved. Most of us lost him at about Question Four, sub-question 5(b)..

The worldly-wise say that Mrs Thatcher will remove the good Sir Geoffrey as the election approaches and good news is required. What was all that about her humanity?

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, 14/20th King's Hussars, visits the Regiment at Hohne, BAOR.

The Duke of Kent, as chancellor, presides at the congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees, Surrey University, arrives 4.10.

Exhibitions

Paintings by Patrick Caulfield, Tate Gallery, 10-6.

Paintings and watercolours by Turner of George IV in Edinburgh, Tate Gallery, 10-6.

Recent prints by six British painters, Tate Gallery, 10-6 and display of artists' Christmas cards, Coffee Shop Gallery, Tate, 10.6.

Cage and aviary birds, Bingley Hall, Birmingham, 2.30-8.

Oil paintings by William Cunningham, Malone Gallery, Belfast, 10.30-5.30.

Talks, lectures

"Goya's prints", John Reeve, 11.30, and "Japanese metalwork of the Edo period", Victor Harris, British Museum, 1.15.

"Van Dyck: Equestrian Portrait of Charles I", Colin Wiggins, Room 21, National Gallery, 1.

"The Art World in 1881", Celina Fox, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

"What has the beautiful got to do with the Holy?", Professor David Martin, Cornwallis lecture theatre, Kent University, 6.

"Millais' Christ in the House of his Parents", Menna Wynn-Jones, Gallery 15, Tate Gallery, 1.

"Resources for the Handicapped", Alfred Boom, The Hexagon, Reading, 1.10.

Music

Piano recital, Carter Larsen, St Martin-within-Ludgate, Ludgate Hill, City of London, 1.15.

Concert commemorating the life and music of Rebecca Clarke, Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, London, 7.30.

"Christmas Oratorio", Schola Cantorum of Oxford, Christ Church, Cheltenham, 7.30.

"Handel's Messiah" by Bath Choral and Orchestral Society, Bath Abbey, Bath, 7.30.

Other events

Road Racing Show, Alexandra Palace, London, 10-7.30.

"Jack and the Beanstalk", Citizens' Theatre, Gorbals, Glasgow, 7.

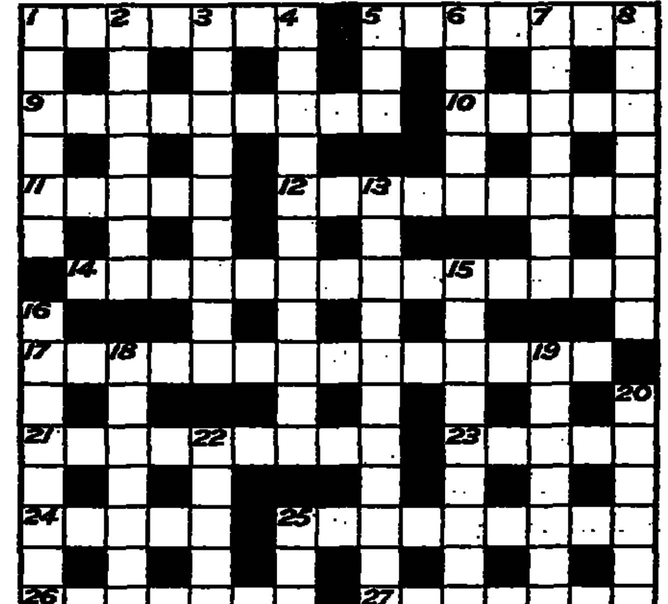
Last chance to see

Oil paintings by Thomas Daniell, Eyre and Hobhouse, 39 Duke Street, St James's, 10-5.30.

The City of London Exhibition, Barbican, Centre, 11-7.

"A time for celebration", Newham Youth Theatre, Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, London.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,696



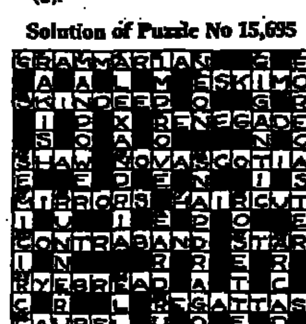
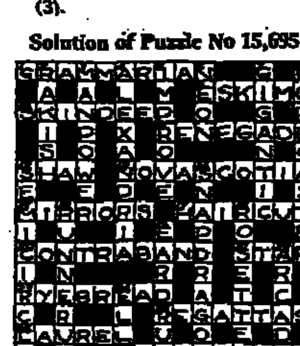
ACROSS

1 Old ox takes a hundred hours cooking (7).
5 Saint who took a bird sailing round the world (7).
9 Sight of a duck as one of a pair (9).
10 The alibi Zadok proved in this island (5).
11 Shoot about 101, boy (5).
12 Like some Whistler scenes — no go in Califonia (9).
14 Cherchez la femme — bunco style (5-4, 5).
17 Try to introduce one's rail transport employee to literary character (8, 6).
21 Caique's wrecked, odd members of crew agree (9).
23 Blows on the feet? (5).
24 17's leader is going to supply material (5).
25 Navy includes one in firm line against torpedoes (9).
26 He made heads of cavalry regiment dine with other ranks (7).
27 Indulged in 14, but was jumpy, it's said (7).

DOWN

1 A ship is one locally associated with 5 ac (6).
2 Draught Claudius drained (7).
3 Brown in convincing display of angular function (9).
4 Not the best form of travel (6, 5).
5 Smith without one? Disgraceful! (3).
6 A form of precipitation it's said on parting (5).
7 Feature about a variety of Italian wine (7).
8 In which a dancer's ankle was dislocated? (4, 4).
13 Admission to church (11).
15 Change went fast in a way, up on the bench (9).
16 The difference between US and us (8).
18 Ask where to find a number of folded sheets (7).
19 A month before trial with no initial condemnation (7).
20 The port is old style, mind (6).
22 A bit of land is granted to a tenant (5).
25 About right for one's drive (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,695

The papers

Once again the Government is putting up taxes and prices, after winning an election on the promise to bring both down, the Daily Mirror says. The Cabinet's errors sink from the dismal to the abysmal. Every few months now the nation has to pay another bill for the Government's incompetence.

The Chancellor's proposals are sound enough, the Daily Express says. There is nothing much wrong with them, except that they occasion a deep sigh of bored acceptance.

The Washington Post says the United States / Israel Security Pact avoids tackling the United States' principal strategic liability in the Middle East, which is the lack of an adequate basis for working cooperation between Arabs and Israelis.

The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback

Giles Cartoon Book No. 35		Express Newspapers	£1.35
Brideshead Revisited	Evelyn Waugh	Penguin	£2.50
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Eyre Methuen	£2.25
Eavesdroppings	Nigel Rees	Unwin Paperbacks	£1.25
Acid Drops	Kenneth Williams	Coronet	£1.25
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
Graffiti 3: The Golden Graffiti Awards	Roger Kilroy	Corgi	£1.25
The Irish Kama Sutra	Peter O'Regan/ Sean Dunbar	Futura	90p
Earthly Powers	Anthony Burgess	Penguin	£2.50

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30; Christie's, King Street: French furniture and objects of art, 11; wines, and collectors' pieces, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; antiquities, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; tools of the carpenter and other craftsmen, 2; wardrobe of the Old Vic company, 6. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furs, 10; Channel Island stamps, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street contemporary art, 11; Impressionist paintings, 2.30; coins, 10.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Oriental works of art, 10.30 and 2.30.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9-2.30; English and Continental ceramics and works of art, 9-3.30; clocks, watches, barometers and scientific instruments, 9-5. Christie's, King Street: Chinese ceramics and works of art; modern sporting guns and vintage firearms; English, foreign and ancient coins, medallions; Chinese ceramics and works of art; Japanese works of art; Renaissance bronzes and other works of art; Old Master drawings—part 1. Christie's, South Kensington: wardrobe of the Old Vic company, 10-5. Phillips, Blenheim Street: stamps until 10.30; silver and plate; Old Master paintings: Sotheby's, Bond Street: objects of virtu; works or art; icons; prints. Sotheby's, Belgravia: "railwayana"; decorative arts including art nouveau and studio ceramics.

Today's anniversaries

Samuel Crompton, inventor of the spinning mule, born Firwood, near Bolton, 1753; Joseph Conrad, born Berdichev, Ukraine, 1857; Anton von Webern, born Vienna, 1883; Robert Louis Stevenson died Samoa, 1894.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Shipbuilding Bill and Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill, remaining stages. Humberside Bill, report stage.

Lords (3.0): Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill and Security Officers Control Bill, second readings. Debate on broadcasts by satellite.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.73	1.66
Austria Sch	32.10	30.00
Belgium Fr	84.50	80.50
Canada $	2.37	2.28
Denmark Kr	14.47	13.77
France Fr	11.40	10.80
Germany DM	4.51	4.27
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yn	446.00	420.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.68
Portugal Esc	131.00	124.00
South African Rd	1.92	1.76
Spain Pta	192.50	183.50
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44
USA $	2.00	1.93

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 0.2 to 531.0.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 7.61 at 882.61.

Roads

Midlands: M1: restrictions on vehicles over 30cwt between junction 29 (A617, Mansfield) and junction 30 (A616, Worksop). A12: major roadworks at Kelsale, Suffolk.

The North: A49: temporary signals in use between Oakmere and M56 at Stretton, Cheshire. A535: Alderley Road, Chelford, Cheshire, closed near Curbishley Brook; diversions. A19: lane closures on Sunderland by-pass, Tyne and Wear.

Information supplied by the AA.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Ayr (12.30), Warwick (12.45) and Taunton (12.45).

Snooker: UK professional championship, Preston.

Ice skating: British championship, Richmond.

Cross country: University match, Oxford v Cambridge, Roehampton.

Real tennis: Open doubles championship, at Queen's Club, west Kensington.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 3.00, Snooker; 11.20, Snooker.

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Weather

Weak troughs will move SE over the United Kingdom

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright at first, drizzle later; wind W light, veering NW, moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

E Anglia, E England: Occasional drizzle; wind W, light, veering NW, moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

W Midlands, Central N, NE England, Borders: Occasional drizzle, some bright periods; wind NW moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Occasional drizzle, hill fog; wind NW moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F). Occasional rain, hill fog, clearer later: Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: wind NW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals after rain in morning; wind NW, strong, locally gale; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48FW).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers in N and E Britain; mostly cloudy with occasional rain in SW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. English Channel (E): Wind NW, moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW moderate or fresh locally strong in north Irish Sea; sea moderate locally, rough in north.

Sun rises: 7.47 am | Sun sets: 3.54 pm
Moon rises: 12.35 pm | Moon sets: 10.22 pm
First quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 4.24 pm to 7.28 am
Bristol 4.34 pm to 7.27 am
Edinburgh 4.13 pm to 7.54 am
Manchester 4.23 pm to 7.36 am
Penzance 4.52 pm to 7.33 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	f	9	48
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	c	7	45	Jersey	f	9	48
Bristol	c	6	43	London	c	7	45
Cardiff	f	8	46	Manchester	s	8	46
Edinburgh	f	3	37	Newcastle	s	6	43
Glasgow	f	6	43	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

London

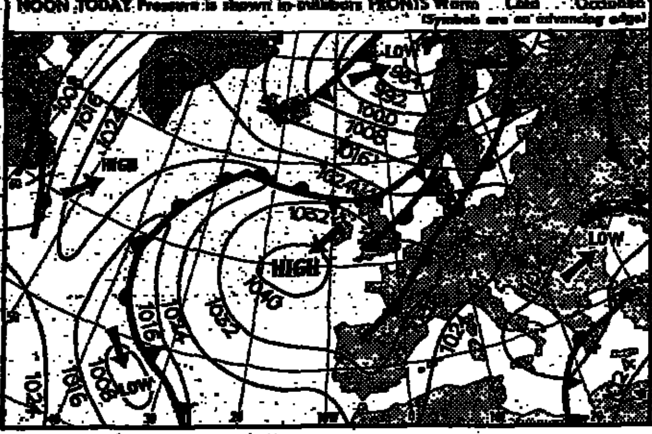
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 8C (46F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 3C (37F). Humidity: 6 pm, 84 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,033.6 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R: (tomorrow) 6.4-6.12; 5; 30ESE; ENE. Dynamics Explorer: 18.4-18.9; N; 60WNW; SSW and (tomorrow) 5.6-5.13; SE; 35E; NNE and 6.44-6.50; SW; 25W; NW. Seasat: 18.11-18.13; NNE; 20NNE; N and 19.51-19.52; WNW; 20NNW; NNW. Salyut: 17.23-17.25; WSW; 15SW; SSW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R: (tomorrow) 6.5-6.12; SSE; 25ESE; ENE. Dynamics Explorer: 18.4-18.8; N*; 65SSW; S and (tomorrow) 5.7-5.13; SE; 30ENE; NNE and 6.45-6.51; SW; 30W; NNW. Seasat: 18.11-18.14; NNE*; 25NNE; NNW and 19.51-19.53; NNW*; 25NNW; NNW. Salyut 6: 17.22-17.25; WSW; 10SSW; S.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.20	6.4	5.57	6.3
Aberdeen	5.29	3.6	5.23	3.7
Avonmouth	10.45	11.3	11.05	10.8
Belfast	2.58	3.0	3.10	3.3
Cardiff	10.28	10.5	10.48	10.1
Devonport	8.59	4.9	9.27	4.6
Dover	2.23	6.0	2.43	5.7
Falmouth	8.29	4.7	8.57	4.4
Glasgow	4.22	4.4	4.33	4.6
Harwich	3.23	3.7	3.53	3.7
Holyhead	2.09	4.7	2.30	4.9
Hull	10.09	6.1	10.16	6.2
Ilfracombe	9.39	7.6	10.04	7.3
Leith	6.40	4.6	6.58	4.7
Liverpool	2.50	7.7	3.13	8.0
Lowestoft	12.35	2.4	1.48	2.1
Margate	3.29	4.4	4.03	4.3
Milford Haven	9.57	5.7	10.20	5.4
Newquay	8.52	5.8	9.16	5.5
Oban	9.28	3.3	9.33	3.1
Penzance	8.06	4.9	8.37	4.6
Portland	10.05	1.8	10.39	1.5
Portsmouth	3.10	4.1	3.20	3.9
Shoreham	2.38	5.3	3.02	5.2
Southampton	2.41	3.9	2.51	3.9
Swansea	10.02	7.9	10.24	7.6
Tees	7.49	4.5	7.54	4.7
Wltn-on-the-Naze	3.10	3.8	3.46	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Bournemouth	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Poole	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Swanage	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Weymouth	0.2	—	9	48	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.9	—	9	48	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	—	9	48	Cloudy
Torquay	0.9	—	10	50	Cloudy
Falmouth	—	.05	10	50	Shwrs am
Penzance	—	.06	10	50	Drizzle
Jersey	1.5	—	11	52	Cloudy
Isles of Scilly	—	.02	10	50	Drizzle
Southport	—	—	7	45	Dull pm
Blackpool	—	—	9	48	Cloudy
Morecambe	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Douglas	5.6	—	8	46	Sunny
Aldergrove	0.6	.01	9	48	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	2.1	—	2	36	Fog
Prestwick	4.1	—	9	48	Sun pds
Abbotsinch	2.4	—	9	48	Fog am
Tiree	—	.01	10	50	Drizzle
Stornoway	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Lerwick	—	.02	9	48	Drizzle
Wick	—	.02	10	50	Rain pm
Kinloss	1.4	—	11	52	Cloudy
Dyce	0.1	—	9	48	Rain
Leuchars	2.0	—	9	48	Sun ints

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	14	57	Chicago	sn	0	32	Las Palmas	s	21	70	Reykjavik	d	9	48
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Cologne	f	5	41	Lima	f	20	68	Rhodes	c	16	61
Alexandria	f	21	70	Copenhagen	f	5	41	Lisbon	s	14	57	Riyadh	s	27	81
Algiers	s	15	59	Corfu	f	15	59	Locarno	s	11	52	Rome	s	12	54
Amsterdam	c	7	45	Dallas	s	15	59	Los Angeles	s	20	68	Salzburg	sn	0	32
Athens	s	19	66	Denver	f	9	48	Luxembourg	c	3	37	Stockholm	c	-2	28
Barcelona	s	16	61	Dublin	c	8	46	Madrid	s	11	52	Strasbourg	f	5	41
Beirut	c	18	64	Dubrovnik	c	7	45	Majorca	c	14	57	Tangier	s	19	66
Belgrade	sn	0	32	Faro	s	17	63	Malaga	s	18	64	Sydney	f	25	77
Berlin	c	4	39	Florence	s	7	45	Malta	f	19	66	Tel Aviv	f	12	54
Biarritz	s	8	46	Frankfurt	c	5	41	Melbourne	c	23	73	Tenerife	s	22	72
Bordeaux	c	5	41	Funchal	s	20	68	Milan	s	8	46	Tokyo	s	9	48
Boulogne	c	5	41	Geneva	s	4	39	Moscow	c	2	36	Tunis	c	15	59
Boston	s	7	45	Gibraltar	s	18	64	Munich	sn	0	32	Valencia	s	17	63
Brussels	r	6	43	Helsinki	c	0	32	Naples	s	10	50	Venice	f	5	41
Budapest	c	2	36	Hongkong	f	15	59	New York	c	12	54	Vienna	c	3	37
Cairo	f	20	68	Innsbruck	sn	0	32	Oslo	f	-7	19	Warsaw	c	-1	34
Cape Town	s	25	77	Istanbul	c	11	52	Paris	c	6	43	Washington	s	10	50
Casablanca	f	20	68	Jeddah	s	30	86	Prague	sn	0	32	Zurich	f	2	36